UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
3 1761 00462348 4

L
EST
NCO
96 Mc

GEORGE
DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

VOL. II.

Photo Langfier Ltd.

1903.

G3477S

Charles, Duke of Cambridge

GEORGE

DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

A Memoir of his Private Life

BASED ON THE JOURNALS AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.

EDITED BY
EDGAR SHEPPARD, C.V.O., D.D.
SUB-DEAN OF HIS MAJESTY'S CHAPELS ROYAL

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

VOL. II.

1871—1904

90140
13/8/08.

LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
39 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON
NEW YORK AND BOMBAY
1906

All rights reserved

DA
559
C2A2
v. 2

CONTENTS

OF

THE SECOND VOLUME

CHAPTER XIV

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE

1871–1875

PAGE

Death of Sir James Scarlett—Murder of Lord Mayo—Lord Northbrook succeeds—Dinner to the King of the Belgians—His Royal Highness in Paris—Scenes of desolation—Anniversary of great storm in the Crimea—Letter from Mr. Disraeli—Death of the Emperor Napoleon—Illness of the Duchess of Inverness—Death of His Royal Highness's servant Ramsthal—Visit of the Shah—Ceremonies in his honour—Betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh—Funeral of the Duchess of Inverness—Visit to Franco-Prussian battlefields—The Ashantee war—Illness of the Duchess of Cambridge—The Queen's sympathy—Assault on the Duke—Good news from Ashantee—Reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh—Return of troops from Ashantee—Arrival of the Tsar—Order of St. Andrew—Return to England of the Duchess of Cambridge—Letter from the Queen—King Alfonso at Sandhurst . 1

CHAPTER XV

THE EASTERN QUESTION—DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER AND OF PRINCESS ALICE

1875–1878

The Prince Imperial at Woolwich—Launch of H.M.S. *Alexandra*—The Arctic expedition—The Prince Imperial and the autumn manœuvres—Visit from the Sultan of Zanzibar—An autumn holiday—' All sermon and no prayer '—Departure of the Prince of Wales for India—Arrival of the King and Queen of Denmark—Purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares—The Queen and the

PAGE

London Hospital—Birthday gifts from Her Majesty—The House of Lords and the title of Empress of India—Meeting with the King of Hanover in Paris—Return of the Prince of Wales—New military honours—Great review in Hyde Park—The battlefield of Sedan—Retirement of Sir Richard Airey—Illness of the Duke—Order of the Star of India—Russo-Turkish war—Illness of Prince Albert Victor of Wales—Plevna—Shipka Pass—The Eastern question—Lord Derby's statement and resignation—Lord Salisbury goes to the Foreign Office—The Congress of Berlin—Death of the King of Hanover—Visit to Malta, Naples, Rome, and Florence—The occupation of Cyprus—Meeting with Bismarck—Review at Vincennes—Illness and death of Princess Alice 33

CHAPTER XVI

AFGHAN, ZULU, AND SOUTH AFRICAN WARS

1879–1882

Wars and rumours of wars—The Duke's imperialism—Disaster of Isandlana—Reviews of troops ordered to the front—The Prince Imperial volunteers for service—Letter from the Queen—Marriage of the Duke of Connaught—News from the front—Death of the Prince Imperial—Meeting between the Duke and the Empress Eugénie—Letters from the Queen and Prince of Wales—The Duke's statement in the House of Lords—Funeral of the Prince Imperial—The taking of Ulundi—Prince Bismarck—Good news from South Africa—Afghanistan again—Sir Donald Stewart's victory—Marriage of Princess Frederica—Disaster of General Barrow's brigade—Roberts reaches Kandahar—Defeat of Ayoob Khan—The German manœuvres—Return home of Sir F. Roberts—South African war—Majuba—The Transvaal armistice—Assassination of the Tsar—Reflections on the peace in South Africa—Death of Lord Beaconsfield—Visit to Brunswick—Rumpenheim 'so melancholy'—Letters from the Queen—Volunteer review in Edinburgh—The Order of the Thistle—Death of valued friends—The Channel Tunnel—Marriage of the Duke of Albany 65

CHAPTER XVII

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

1882–1883

The Egyptian Campaign—Inspecting troops for the front—His Royal Highness and war correspondents—Cetewayo in London—Kassassin—Preston Guild Merchant—The Queen's thanks—Tel-el-Kebir—Return of the troops—Parade before the Queen—Personal

PAGE

A.D.C.—Memorial to the Prince Imperial—Letters from the Empress Eugénie—Birth of Prince Arthur of Connaught—The Fishery Exhibition—Autumn holiday—Family gathering at Fredensborg—The German manœuvres—Visit to Edinburgh . 103

CHAPTER XVIII

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN (*continued*)

1883–1886

The revolt of the Mahdi—Disaster of Kashgil—The Duke and General Gordon's mission—El Teb—Death of the Duke of Albany—Funeral at Windsor—Opening of the Health Exhibition—Marriage of Prince Leopold of Anhalt with Princess Elisabeth of Hesse-Cassel—Funeral of Sir Bartle Frere—Attempt to rescue General Gordon—Lord Wolseley leaves for the front—Death and funeral of the Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel—Baptism of the Duke of Albany—Prince Albert Victor's twenty-first birthday—Battle of Abu Klea—Fall of Khartum—The Government's decision—Death of General Earle and of Sir Herbert Stewart—The Duke's tribute of praise—Position of the Government—One of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House—The Penjdeh incident—Fall of the Government—Lord Salisbury takes office—Marriage of Princess Beatrice—Confirmation of Princess May and Prince Adolphus of Teck—The Duke on Colonial co-operation—Sir Edward Whitmore's retirement—An unemployed demonstration—Death of General Tyrwhitt—The Queen opens the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—Review at Aldershot—The kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria—Austrian manœuvres—The Duke's criticisms—Death and funeral of Canon Wood 123

CHAPTER XIX

JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA—THE DUKE'S MILITARY JUBILEE—DEATHS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK

1887–1889

A year of jubilees—Prince Albert Victor's future—Advice from the Duke—Death of Lord Iddesleigh—Colonial representatives in London—To Newcastle for the opening of the exhibition—The People's Palace—Jubilee Day and festivities—The Imperial Institute—The great Aldershot review—Naval review at Spithead—Visits to Reading and Worcester—Meetings with Bismarck—The Duke's Military Jubilee—Telegrams and letters of congratulation—The Senior United Service Club banquet—Telegram from the Duchess of Cambridge: 'The best son that ever lived'—

PAGE

Marshal Canrobert — Patent as Commander-in-Chief — Her Majesty and the East Indians—Death of the Emperor William—Silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales—The Duke attends the funeral of the German Emperor—The state of the Army : sensational article : statement by His Royal Highness—Visit to Crewe—Death of the Emperor Frederick—Meeting with the Empress—Visit to Madrid and Gibraltar 159

CHAPTER XX

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE

1889

Increasing infirmity of the Duchess of Cambridge—News of Her Royal Highness's death reaches the Duke in Ireland—His Royal Highness returns to London—The Queen's sympathy—Special memorial service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's—The funeral at Kew—The Duchess of Cambridge's will—Kew Cottage—Mother and son 195

CHAPTER XXI

DEATH OF MRS. FITZGEORGE

1889–1891

Story of the Duke's marriage—Miss Louisa Fairbrother—Illness and death of Mrs. FitzGeorge—Funeral at Kensal Green—The Duke's family—Visit of the Shah to London—Wedding of Princess Louise—The German Emperor arrives in England—A Prussian colonelcy conferred on the Duke—Review at Aldershot—Death and funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala—The Hartington Commission—First Bisley meeting—The Duke's German regiment—Unveiling of the Waterloo monument : His Royal Highness's speech—Death of Sir Edmund Whitmore—Meeting with the King and Queen of Italy and with the Pope—Cairo and the Khedive—Silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Teck—The Emperor William in the City—Review on Wimbledon Common—Death of Mr. W. H. Smith 205

CHAPTER XXII

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE : RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

1892–1895

Death of the Duke of Clarence—Messages to the nation from the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales—Death of Sir George Harman and of the Grand Duke of Hesse—Royal Academy banquet—Discipline in the Army—Engagement of the Duke of

PAGE

York and Princess May—Death and funeral of Lord William Paulet—Wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May—The young King of Spain—Birth of Prince Edward of Wales—Requiem Mass for President Carnot—Meeting with the Empress Frederick—Memorial service for the Emperor Alexander—Death of Marshal Canrobert—Sir Patrick Grant—The Duke's retirement—Interviews with Mr. Campbell-Bannerman—Defeat of the Government—Letter from the Duke of Connaught—The Queen's consideration—Last inspections—Last day of office—Letter from the Queen—Farewell banquets 224

CHAPTER XXIII

CLOSING YEARS

1896–1901

The Jameson Raid—Visit to the Khedive—President Faure—Marriage of Princess Maud—Ceremonies at Newcastle—The Tsar at Balmoral—Honour from the City—Memorial to Sir Patrick Grant—Illness of Princess Mary—The Diamond Jubilee—The great naval and military reviews—The Duke receives the Order of the Maha-Chakri—German reviews—The freedom of the cities of York and Bath—Death of Princess Mary—Funeral at Windsor—The victory at Atbara—Death of Mr. Gladstone—Battle of Omdurman—Murder of the Empress of Austria—Death of the Queen of Denmark—Return of the Guards from Egypt—The Duke leaves for Copenhagen—Funeral of the Queen of Denmark—Letter from the Queen—The freedom of Kingston—Death of Prince Alfred of Coburg—Visit to the French fleet—The Duke of Connaught and the Coburg succession—The Duke of Cambridge and the Boer war—Funeral of the Duke of Teck—Eighty-first birthday of the Duke of Cambridge—Lord Roberts's return—The Queen's illness and death—Accession of King Edward—The Duke summoned to Osborne—Funeral of Queen Victoria—The King opens his first Parliament 250

CHAPTER XXIV

CLOSING YEARS (*continued*)

1901–1904

Eighty-second birthday—Meeting with M. Loubet—Lord Milner's return—The Tuberculosis Congress—Death and funeral of the Empress Frederick—Return of the Duke and Duchess of York—First anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria—The Anglo-Japanese Treaty—Peace in South Africa—The King's illness—Postponement of the Coronation—Lord Salisbury's resignation—

PAGE
The King's return to London—The Coronation—Death of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar—The Duke's eighty-fourth birthday—The Duke and the London Hospital—The Soldiers' Daughters' Home—Requiem Mass for Pope Leo XIII.—Last visit to Germany—End of the diary—Last illness—Death—Universal sorrow—Tributes from the Lords and Commons—Funeral . . 287

CHAPTER XXV

THE DUKE AND CHRIST'S HOSPITAL 314

INDEX 331

Erratum

Page 176, line 3 from bottom, *for* Sir Frederick Haynes, *read* Sir Frederick Haines.

ILLUSTRATIONS

IN

THE SECOND VOLUME

PHOTOGRAVURE PLATES

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE (1903) . . . . *Frontispiece*
From a Photograph by Langfier, Ltd.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR . . . . *To face p.* 296
Taken at North Berwick, 1901.

H.R.H. AUGUSTA, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE . . . „ 198
From a Painting by H. von Angeli.

HALF-TONE AND LINE ILLUSTRATIONS

H.R.H. MARY, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER . . . . „ 22
From a Painting (artist unknown) in the possession of Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.

H.R.H. PRINCESS AUGUSTA . . . . „ 46
From an Engraving.

THE DUKE'S WRITING-ROOM . . . . „ 74
From a Photograph by Langfier, Ltd.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE AND PRINCESS AUGUSTA . . . . „ 94
From a Painting.

RUMPENHEIM . . . . „ 118

H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. . . . „ 140
From a Painting by Winterhalter in the possession of Colonel George FitzGeorge.

H.R.H. AUGUSTA, GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ . . . . „ 154
From a Photograph by Ellis & Walery, 51 Baker Street, W.

PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK AND PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA OF GLOUCESTER . . . . *To face p.* 170

From a Painting by Sir Benjamin West, P.R.A., in the possession of Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.

MRS. FITZGEORGE . . . . ,, 208

From a Painting by Joy.

STATE DINING-ROOM AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE . . ,, 222

From a Photograph by Langfier, Ltd.

THE SMALL DINING-ROOM AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE (Between the State Dining-Room and the Equerry's Room) . . ,, 240

From a Photograph by Langfier, Ltd.

H.R.H. MARY ADELAIDE, DUCHESS OF TECK . . ,, 264

From a Photograph by Ellis & Walery, 51 Baker Street, W.

FACSIMILE OF ENTRY IN DIARY . . . . ,, 302

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

CHAPTER XIV

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON—ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE

1871–1875

Death of Sir James Scarlett—Murder of Lord Mayo—Lord Northbrook succeeds—Dinner to the King of the Belgians—His Royal Highness in Paris—Scenes of desolation—Anniversary of great storm in the Crimea—Letter from Mr. Disraeli—Death of the Emperor Napoleon—Illness of the Duchess of Inverness—Death of His Royal Highness's servant Ramsthal—Visit of the Shah—Ceremonies in his honour—Betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh—Funeral of the Duchess of Inverness—Visit to Franco-Prussian battlefields—The Ashantee war—Illness of the Duchess of Cambridge—The Queen's sympathy—Assault on the Duke—Good news from Ashantee—Reception of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh—Return of troops from Ashantee—Arrival of the Tsar—Order of St. Andrew—Return to England of the Duchess of Cambridge—Letter from the Queen—King Alfonso at Sandhurst

1871 Æt. 52

We must now turn back and quote a few earlier entries in the diary, which were passed over in order that there might be no interruption in the story of the illness of the Prince of Wales.

Death of Sir James Scarlett

Diary, December 7.—Heard to-day of the death of our dear friend Sir James Scarlett, very suddenly, from inflammation of the lungs. It is too sad, and he was one of the finest soldiers I knew, and one of the best friends I possessed. To me his loss is very great. *January* 2, 1872.—Left London for Glevering[1] to visit Dick Charteris and Lady Margaret. Very nice and pleasant and the old place looks quite as nice, though I think in better order than

1872 Æt. 52

---

[1] In Suffolk.

when I had it one season fourteen years ago. *11th.*—Drove to Kew to open the new Kew Art Institute, which has just been built. A short ceremony of inauguration with an address to myself took place, to which I responded. *February* 10.—Dined at Willis's Rooms with the Lord Mayor and large party of Volunteer Officers, of the City of London Corps, who assembled to inaugurate the opening of Rifle Ranges, for which large subscriptions had been collected in the City of London. *12th.*— . . . To the War Office for a meeting at 1.30 on Indian Matters. On arrival there heard the dreadful news of the murder of poor Mayo, the Governor-General of India, at the Andaman Islands, on the 8th, having been stabbed in the back on embarking after inspecting the Establishments, by a convict, in two places, and having expired almost immediately. The news is quite overwhelming, and is both personally and publicly most lamentable and sad. Went to the House of Lords to hear the Duke of Argyll make the announcement, which he did most feelingly.

Murder of Lord Mayo

Lord Mayo was succeeded by Lord Northbrook, whose friends gave him a farewell dinner in London before he left for India. The Duke of Cambridge was present at this dinner and wrote of the new Governor-General : 'Northbrook made a very modest speech. He seemed a good deal affected.'

Æt. 53

Diary, March 26.—My 53rd birthday. Time passes rapidly and how old one is getting! But, thank God, friends and relatives are most kind and affectionate and have evinced their feelings in this sense to-day. *April* 12.—Dined at the Grocers' Company, when Arthur was made an Honorary Member of the Guild. *16th.*—Attended at the Brompton Oratory the marriage of Lord Bute[1] with Miss Howard, daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop. It was very fully attended. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, and then there was a low mass and address by Monsignor Capel, a very eloquent man. There was some fine music,

Marriage of Lord Bute

---

[1] 3rd Marquis.

but I must confess I was not much impressed with the ceremony. *27th.*—Went to Willis's Rooms for a public meeting, presided over by Alfred,[1] to erect a Memorial for Lord Mayo. There was an influential meeting, and, amongst others, I had to propose a resolution. Dined with the Duke of Edinburgh, and went with him, Louise and Lorne to the Albert Hall to open this year's International Exhibition. We walked through all the picture galleries, and the various collections appeared to be good. The crowds of people invited were excessive, and much confusion prevailed. *May* 6.—Our poor old friend General Hall died yesterday morning. It grieves me much and is a sad loss to a large circle of old and valued friends who were so very frequently assembled at his hospitable house.[2] *11th.*—Held a meeting at my house on the subject of a great Military Concert at the Albert Hall for the Cambridge Asylum.

During a visit which he paid to England in the late spring of this year, the King of the Belgians took the Chair at St. James's Hall for the Literary Benevolent Fund. 'The King presided with remarkable grace and dignity,' wrote the Duke, who was present to support him ; 'nothing could be better than his speeches and his English.'

May 17.—Gave a dinner to-day to the King of the Belgians, who came attended by Monsieur de Vaux, and Count d'Outremont, and I had to meet him, Mama, Mary, Francis, Beust, Beaulieus, Sutherlands, Westminsters, Sydneys, Lady Cowley, Stanhopes, Bloomfields, Van de Weyer, Bishop of Winchester, Strathnairn, W. Paulet, Jim and self. *18th.*—I am sadly distressed at the death of poor old Ebeling.[3] It was a regular break up at the last and I should think he must have been older than he said he was. He is a great loss to me, and was a most valuable old servant to my father and self for forty years.

---

[1] Duke of Edinburgh.

[2] The Duke of Cambridge himself, who was a frequent visitor, had spent a few days at Six Mile Bottom so recently as the end of January.

[3] Formerly the Duke's page. The Duke had paid him frequent visits during his long illness.

1872 ÆT. 53 *June* 17.—To the Albert Hall for the great Military Concert for the Cambridge Asylum. The attendance was very large, and the Concert very fine, and altogether a great success. The Prince and Princess [of Wales], Mama, Francis, Mary, Alfred and myself all occupied the Queen's box. *20th.*—To Shoeburyness, where saw much firing of all sorts, very successful, particularly the new 700 lbs. gun, which drove a bolt or shot through 18½ inches of iron at 100 yards with a charge of 110 lbs of powder. It was a grand and most successful performance. A newly invented fish torpedo was the only thing that failed and nearly caused a serious accident by going direct up into the air from out of the water, and then two of its rockets came back on the spectators. Fortunately no person was hurt. *24th.*—Went with Alfred to Bethnal Green Museum to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales there, who were to open the Museum in the Queen's name to the public. Drove along the Embankment and through the City. Crowds of people of the poorest class, and all in the best and most loyal disposition and very enthusiastic. The Prince did his part of the ceremonial admirably. Then we walked through Sir Richard Wallace's Collection of Pictures, Miniatures, Furniture and *objets de vertu*, quite beautiful, the finest ever seen, I should say, under one roof. *27th.*—Attended Miss Fox's wedding at the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, with Prince Lichtenstein, the Prince and Princess, Arthur, Mary, Francis and a large gathering were also present. The service was long, performed by Archbishop Manning. Went thence to Holland House, where, after some delay, there was a very large and long sitting down luncheon. The house looked beautiful. *30th.*—Heard this morning that poor old Sunbeam died during the night. He was upwards of twenty-two years of age and I think by far the most beautiful and finest horse and most agreeable to ride I ever possessed. I regret the poor horse very much. *July* 18.—Presided at a lecture by Colonel Chesney on the Autumn Manœuvres. It was very crowded and not devoid of interest, though it was a difficult subject to handle well.

At the end of July the Duke left London for the Continent, travelling by way of Brussels, Cologne and Frankfort to Homburg, where he remained for about three weeks. On his return journey he called at Strasburg and went to see the Cathedral. 'No serious damage seems to have been done to it, though how it escaped I cannot imagine, as it was in the direct line of fire from the German Batteries. The effect upon one of seeing the German soldiers everywhere in the streets was very strange and remarkable.' While he was in Paris, where he put up at the Hôtel Bristol, His Royal Highness 'went as far as the Tuileries—a most lamentable sight it is to see how entirely they have been destroyed, then to the Palais Royal, which is much injured, then to the Hôtel de Ville, which is entirely gutted, and was destroyed by fire, and then to the Ministère des Finances, which was destroyed in the same way, and is now pulled down. Altogether the effect produced upon me by what I have seen now of Paris is lamentable and depressing. The state of the Army seems to me dreadful. The Troops look in a wretched state, badly clothed and wretchedly set up. It is indeed sad to see it! Drove out in the afternoon by the Bois de Boulogne, which has suffered less than I had expected, to Longchamps, and on to St. Cloud: the town most seriously damaged, and that beautiful Palace a heap of ruins. It is too sad and melancholy to think of.'

Scenes of desolation in Paris

Diary, September 23.—Started by train from St. Pancras for Six Mile Bottom to shoot. . . . The Prince of Wales and myself have hired the place of the poor old General's,[1] from his nephew, Mr. Bullock, now called Mr. Hall, for this year's shooting season. 30*th*.—Drove to Field's to see my poor old mare, Flora, in a great state of suffering, from an accident that seems to have happened to her at Salisbury by treading on her own hind leg, just where

---

[1] General Hall.

1872 ÆT. 53 the hoof joins the flesh. It had no apparent effect at first, but has since become so bad that her blood has become poisoned, and with a heavy heart I had to decide upon destroying her. She will be a terrible loss to me. *October* 10.—To Portsea to lay the foundation stone of a new Church, on some of the ground thrown open by the demolition of buildings around the works now in rapid progress. It was a dreadful morning, and the ceremony, which would have been very appropriate, was quite spoilt by it, hardly anybody being present. 16*th*.— . . . Attended in uniform the funeral of Sir George Pollock in Westminster Abbey, which was a semi-official funeral under the directions of the India Office. All went off very solemnly, but was very long. Many attended and the body was carried to the grave by N. C. Officers of the 7 Brig. Horse Art., of which Sir George was the Colonel.

In November the Duke spent some days at Sandringham. On one of them he wrote: 'In spite of much rain had one of the finest days' sport I ever saw, killing 1,766 head of game, of which 1,083 were pheasants and 68 partridges; besides hares and rabbits.' Year by year as the aniversary came round His Royal Highness referred with thankfulness to his escape from the disastrous storm in the Crimea. 'This,' he wrote in 1872, 'is the 18th anniversary of the great storm in the Crimea, on which occasion I was so nearly lost. The events of that fearful day will never be effaced from my mind and it is to God's Providence alone that our safety is due, for which I feel truly grateful.'

In reply to a letter of condolence from the Duke on the death of the Viscountess Beaconsfield, Mr. Disraeli wrote:

Hughenden Manor, Dec. 22, 1872.

Letter from Mr. Disraeli

SIR AND DEAR PRINCE,—Permit me to express to Your Royal Highness my grateful sense of your kind letter, which I know was sincere, for she who has left us, and who was distinguished for her perception of character, always did entire justice to that of Your Royal Highness, nor cared to conceal it. She admired the integrity of your manly life and ever responded to your sympathising heart. 1872 ÆT. 53

I have the honour to remain,
Sir and dear Prince,
Your obliged and truly faithful servant,
B. DISRAELI.

Death of the Emperor Napoleon

Death was busy among the Duke's friends at this season. Down in the peaceful seclusion of the little Kentish hamlet of Chislehurst a brave and gallant spirit was making its last fight against a too powerful fate. Student, dreamer, conspirator, man of fashion, for forty years Louis Napoleon was a wanderer on the face of the earth; for twenty years his sun had flamed in splendid progress across the political sky, till it sank never to rise again in the storm clouds of Sedan, and now he had come from the captivity of Wilhelmshöhe to Chislehurst to die. Late in December the Duke went to see the man who to the end remained to him 'the Emperor of the French.' 'He was in bed and I did not see him, but I sat a long time with her [the Empress]. She was most agreeable and chatty, and looked very well, and seemed in good spirits. The Prince Imperial was out.' The end came on January 9, 1873.

1873

Diary, January 9.—Very much shocked to-day to hear of the death of the Emperor Napoleon at Chislehurst at a quarter before eleven this morning. He had been very unwell for some time, and it was at last decided that his sufferings were occasioned by 'Stone,' and Sir Henry Thompson decided upon performing an operation with a view of removing it by the process of crushing it. Two operations had already been performed with much suffering (but apparently with considerable success), which left the patient in an anxious position. A third was intended for to-day at twelve o'clock, but at 10.15, after a quiet night, the Emperor's state suddenly changed for the worse, the heart gave way, and in twenty minutes he died most unexpectedly to all who surrounded him. The event is a most painful one, and I grieve over it much, as he was ever most kind and frank with me, and I entertained for him a real and cordial regard and esteem. With all his faults, he was a very great man, and Europe has lost with him one of its greatest Statesmen. . . . Consternation naturally reigns in the Imperial Household, and no wonder, for I conceive that this is a death-blow to the Bonaparte party and family for many a long day, if not for ever.

For Napoleon himself the gloom of his end was not unrelieved by gleams of brightness. 'Happiness,' he had written years before, in the prison of Ham, 'lies much more in the imagination than in the real world; and as I carry my imaginary world with me, composed of memories and hopes, I feel as strong in solitude as in the crowd.' The memories might be deeply dyed with sadness, and the hopes might be few in those closing hours at Chislehurst, but nothing could rob him of the remembrance of the crowded hours of glorious life when Europe waited on his every word and kings and princes were eager to do his bidding. It will always stand to the credit of the Duke of Cambridge that he formed a juster estimate of the character of Louis Napoleon than many whose opportunities for appraising it were equally good. He knew him when the favourite of London Society armed himself with a constable's staff to support the cause of law and order against the threatenings of Chartism; he was intimate with him when he came into his own; and he remained his friend when he returned for the last time broken to the country which had sheltered him so often, and throughout all those years he saw him steadily and saw him whole. No more blind to his virtues than to his faults, His Royal Highness saw clearly that the balance was on the side of the virtues, and he did not hesitate to proclaim them when the rest of the world had words for nothing but the faults. Louis Napoleon might often be unfortunate in his advisers and his friends, but the Duke was never one to lay the sins of others at any man's doors, and he had enough of the hero in his own composition to recognise that there must be something heroic in the prince who was acclaimed Emperor by the voice of a great nation, and who was for so long a commanding figure in the household of Europe.

January 15.—Was glad to hear the funeral of the Emperor to-day went off very quietly, and most creditably to all engaged in the sad ceremony. There were vast crowds of respectable people present, large numbers of Frenchmen, and the rest English, about 25,000 persons. Clifton represented me, and the Queen and all the members of the family had a representative present. 16*th.*—Went to Chislehurst from Charing Cross by train. Found a 'special' going with a large number of French Ladies and Gentlemen, so went by that. They were all to pay their respects to the Empress before returning to France. Lavalette [1] was in the train, and Murat [2] I saw at the Station, so I went up with them to the house, where I saw a good many of the leading people and was immediately received by the Empress, who received me most graciously, but it was very sad to see the poor lady in her deep distress. She was calm, but could hardly speak. She felt much, she said, the sympathy shewn to her, and was gratified by the feelings of the English at the funeral, which was also the sentiment of all the French I saw. After a few minutes I returned and went to another house to see the Prince Imperial, who received me in a very cordial and nice manner.

Illness of the Duchess of Inverness

February 17.—Heard a very bad account of the dear Duchess of Inverness.[3] She has had a paralytic stroke

---

[1] The Marquis de Lavalette, last French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's during the reign of Napoleon III. After the downfall of the Empire, he married Mademoiselle de Flahault, daughter of the Comte de Flahault, who had been A.D.C. to Napoleon I. Madame de Lavalette, who is still alive, is aunt to the present (5th) Marquis of Lansdowne, his mother having been sister to Madame de Lavalette.

[2] Prince Murat.

[3] Lady Cecilia Buggin, daughter of the second Earl of Arran and widow of Sir G. Buggin; married His Royal Highness Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, and was created Duchess of Inverness in 1840.

1873 ÆT. 53 on the left side. Drove to Kensington, where I saw the dear Duchess, who was perfectly conscious and seemed pleased to see me—stayed with her but for a few moments. Her mind was quite clear. She gave me all the rings of the late Duke of Sussex. She has seen the Queen twice.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, February 24.

I ran up to Kensington this morning to see our poor kind old Duchess, whom I found very feeble, but she just knew me, and blessed me and all my children. She is stronger again this evening I hear! Had the pleasure of spending half an hour with Mary and of seeing her splendid boys, who look like twins in height!

Diary, February 24.—Went to hear a lecture by Sir Henry Rawlinson at the Royal Geographical Society on the Central Asia Boundary question. It was full, and only fairly interesting. *March* 20.—Attended a Meeting at the Mansion House for collecting funds for extending the London Hospital, and moved the first resolution. It is hoped £100,000 will be collected.

Æt. 54

A heavy loss

While the Duke was at Goodwood in April His Royal Highness heard of the death of his old servant Ramsthal. 'The blow has quite stunned me. Nobody can ever replace the dear faithful old man, who has for forty-five years shared my fortunes in life, and has never once left me during the whole of that period. May God have mercy on his dear soul.' His Royal Highness felt the blow acutely. To the Duchess of Cambridge he wrote (April 17):

It is with a deeply stricken, heavy heart that I write to-day to tell you the mournful news of the sudden death of my true, good old servant Ramsthal. It is a dreadful loss for me—not only for my feelings after his so faithfully serving me for 45 years!—but also for my household and all my business that he so honestly and admirably managed. Alas! it was I who persuaded him, much seconded, happily by Mr. Fuller[1]—to try change of air at Brighton. He went very unwillingly, but arrived there all right on Tuesday, and yesterday morning I had a letter from him saying he hoped it would do him good, although he felt very weak. Then yesterday at 2 o'clock I received a telegram from his wife that he had died suddenly in the night at 1.15. It is terrible! To-morrow, Friday, I shall return to town, to make all necessary arrangements, and if I can will drive out to Kew at dinner time, to see you and talk over much. . . .

The Duke returned to London on the 18th. 'I came direct home and it was most painful to me to enter my house without meeting with dear old Ramsthal's familiar face.' The body of his old servant was brought to Gloucester House from Brighton and deposited in one of the lower rooms, where His Royal Highness visited it before the burial at Brompton. 'Went to see poor dear Ramsthal's coffin, a melancholy and painful duty. I am dreadfully unhappy, having lost the dearest and best old friend I have in the world. Forty-five years is a life, and he has never been away from me, excepting during the Crimean War. All too has come so suddenly and unexpectedly upon me.' The funeral was on the 21st. 'All my servants attended, also Mama's and Mary's, a few of his immediate friends and myself. I paid a respect due to the memory of one who had served me so well and for whom I entertain so strong an affection, regard and esteem.' Writing to the Duchess of Cambridge of the funeral, His Royal Highness says: 'It is very dear and good of you to think of me so tenderly. It was a mournful morning and day and I have felt it very, very deeply, but one must bow to the decree of the Lord! . . . All was very decently and nicely done, and it is a comfort to me that I was present at it.'

Diary, *May* 15.—Gave a luncheon to the King and

---

[1] His Royal Highness's medical attendant.

Queen of the Belgians, who brought a Lady and Gentleman and Lord Torrington in attendance, and I had to meet them Alix with Mrs. Grey and Sir William Knollys, Mama and Lady Geraldine, Mary, Francis, Alfred with Haig, Christian, Edward, Granville, Solvyns, Van de Weyer, Jim and self. It was a very handsome luncheon, and they seemed pleased and in good spirits. I showed them the whole house, with which they were charmed, and which looked nice.

Visit of the Shah of Persia

June 18.—In uniform to the Station at 4.45 to meet the Shah of Persia on his arrival, together with the Prince of Wales, Christian, Teck, and my whole staff. Alfred and Arthur went to Dover to fetch him. He was delayed and consequently only arrived at 6.15. The impression he produced on me was favourable. We all drove in procession to Buckingham Palace, where he lives. On leaving the Station, rain commenced and became very heavy before we arrived at the Palace. The road was lined with Troops, and crowds received him most enthusiastically, though the rain was a sad drawback and wetted everybody through. After being introduced to all the Princes and Ministers, I returned home, and presided at the Royal Engineers' Dinner, when about 100 sat down at Willis's Rooms. Then to a charming Ball and Supper at the Manchesters' to the Prince and Princess and to the Russians.[1] Was not home till 2 o'clock. 19*th*.—The Shah came to pay me a visit, soon after one o'clock. His manner is dignified and good, and he understands French fairly, but without speaking it well, though he does so a little. He stayed about a quarter of an hour, and then continued his visits. . . . Dined at Marlborough House, a large Full Dress Dinner for the Shah and all the Persian Princes and leading attendants. No one could have behaved better or been more dignified than he whilst at dinner. We were only men. Went afterwards to a large State Ball at Stafford House, which was very handsome. The Shah was there for a short time. 20*th*.—Dined with the Duke of Edinburgh at 7, after which we all went together to the Guildhall for the Reception of the Shah by the City of London. It was crowded but very handsomely done. He had in the morning been to Windsor to see the Queen ; the interview had passed off well. *21st.*— . . . Drove to Woolwich, with Marshall[1] in my phaeton at 9.30 to receive the Shah, who arrived there at 11. Took him over the Arsenal first, with which he seemed much interested. Then had luncheon for him and his party at the Mess, and then followed the Review on the Common of only Horse and Field Artillery, including three 40 lb. Armstrong Batteries, in all 72 guns. It was magnificent, and all went off to perfection, the day being lovely. The crowds of people enormous. Got back about 4.30. At 6.30 inspected the City of London Rifles and Westminster Volunteers in Hyde Park, who did very well. Thence home 7.30, had something to eat, and went at once to the Opera, Covent Garden, for the State Visit there of the Shah. All went off well, but the performance was rather too long, we were not home till past 12. *23rd.*—Went by Special Train to Portsmouth from the Private Station at Nine Elms, with the Shah, the Cesarevitch and Minny,[2] Bertie, Alix, Alfred, Arthur, and large suite, for the great Naval Review. The day lovely. Got there at 10.30 and embarked at once in the *Victoria and Albert.* Had breakfast on board. Went out to Spithead. The Fleet moored in three long lines, the third of Gunboats, looked really splendid and worthy of the Nation. After several Salutes, and steaming through the Lines, we went on board the *Agincourt,* Admiral Hornby's Flag Ship, where the crew went to Quarters, and on the *Sultan,* Commodore Sullivan. Then returned into harbour, landed, and lunched with Sir Rodney Mundy—all very handsomely done. Then saw portions of the Dockyard. Returned to London by Special Train at 5.30, arriving at 7.30. . . . Did not go to the Albert Hall, where the Shah went in the evening, and which I hear was very fine. *24th.*—Went to Datchet by Special Train with the whole of my Staff at 1.30 from Waterloo, arriving at 2.30. Went direct to Frogmore, where had luncheon, and rode up to

---

[1] The Cesarevitch and Czarevna (sister of the Princess of Wales), who were over here on a visit at that time.

---

[1] A.D.C. to the Duke.

[2] The Czarevna.

1873 Æt. 54 the Castle at 3 to attend the Queen and Shah to the great Review in Windsor Park. The Shah was late in arriving, his train having been delayed. Did not get to the ground till past 5. The Shah rode with us, the Queen and Court followed in carriages. The day had been very threatening but cleared up. The crowd on the ground was enormous and most enthusiastic, and all passed off well, the sight being truly magnificent. After the march past—which was grand—a very short field day took place, the troops being commanded by Lord Strathnairn, with Prince Edward and Sir Thomas MacMahon under him commanding the Infantry and Cavalry on the ground. At the conclusion of the Review the Shah presented me with one of his own diamond swords, a magnificent gift by which I was greatly gratified and pleased. We then returned to the Castle, the Shah returning to London, and myself returning to Frogmore, where I dined and slept as the guest of Helena and Christian, who were most nice and kind; Edward Weimar was also there. *25th.*—Came up to town by the 10.25 train, arriving soon after 11. Went at 1 to the Speaker's Stairs, where embarked with Bertie, Alix, and all the other members of the Family on board a River Steamer and joined the Shah's larger Boat at the Tower Stairs, following it as it proceeded down the river. It was a wonderful sight to see the Pool, but particularly when we steamed through the East and West India Docks from end to end. The signs of commercial wealth and power must have greatly impressed the Shah and his followers, as also the Russians. At Greenwich Hospital we landed, and Mr. Goschen [1] and Mrs. Goschen gave a magnificent luncheon in the noble Painted Gallery of the Hospital, between 3 and 400 persons sitting down at a time. The Shah afterwards was taken to the Observatory, and all over the Hospital, whilst we returned to town by water, landing at the Speaker's Stairs at 5.30. At 8 to a Dinner at the Seftons', and afterwards at 10.30 went to the State Ball at Buckingham Palace, the Shah being present, who seemed much amused. *28th.*— . . . At 4 drove down with Tyrwhitt, in uniform, to

---

[1] First Lord of the Admiralty, afterwards created Viscount Goschen.

Chiswick for a State Afternoon Party given to the Shah by the Prince. The Queen came over expressly for the occasion from Windsor. It was a lovely day and a very pretty sight. Got home about 8. . . . *30th.*— . . . It was an unfortunately wet day for the Crystal Palace, where the Shah was to dine and see the waters play and the fireworks. . . . I did not go down to the Crystal Palace, but dined at the Cowpers',[1] where was afterwards a Concert. *July* 4.— . . . The Shah went to Windsor to take leave of the Queen. . . . Went to a very handsome Ball at the Goldsmiths' Company, with Augusta and Mary, given in honour of the Russians and the Waleses. The Hall and rooms looked very beautiful. I got home soon after 12, and did not stay for supper. *5th.*— . . . At 10 went in uniform to Victoria Station to be present at the departure of the Shah, *via* Portsmouth, for Cherbourg and Paris. The same ceremonial was observed as on his arrival. The Prince of Wales, myself, Christian and Francis took leave of him at the Station; Alfred and Arthur accompanied him to Portsmouth. We took a cordial farewell, and he expressed himself, and I think was, greatly gratified by his reception in England and all he had seen here.

Betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh

July 7.—Did not go to a Ball at Northumberland House,[2] the last, I believe, that will be given there before this fine old Palace is pulled down to make a new Street [3]—an act of gross vandalism, *I* think. *10th.*—Alfred started last night for Darmstadt, with a view of settling his marriage with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, eldest and only daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. *12th.*—Heard by telegraph from the Queen that Alfred had been betrothed to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. *15th.*—Went to the Royal Veterinary College—an excellent establishment of which I am President. Went all over it, lunched with the Committee of Governors and Professors, and presided at their quarterly meeting. *22nd.*—Dinner at home to the Cesarevitch and Czarevna, the Wales's, Mama, Augusta, Mary, Francis, Edward and Princess Edward, Buccleuchs, Abercorns, Lady A.,[1] Lady Spencer, Clanwilliam, H. Percy, Rosebery, Sykes, Newry, Roden, Castlerosse, Tyrwhitt and self. Dinner good, and the house looked handsome and well. 25*th*.—Dearest Mama's 76th birthday. She looked so well and very happy. May she be long spared to us. *August* 8.—Drove to Kensal Green, and there attended the funeral of the dear old Duchess of Inverness. The Prince of Wales and Alfred had come up on purpose to attend. It was an intensely hot day. It was quite a private funeral. All passed off well, but it made me feel very, very sad, for it was another of the old links of time gone, and the dear Duchess was ever more than affectionate to me. Of course all the members of her own family were present. 10*th*.—Drove to visit dear Ramsthal's grave at Brompton Cemetery, over which a very nice, quiet little monument has been placed by me. It looked peaceful, but I confess it upset me sadly, for I miss him sadly, and feel his loss deeply. Also visited old Ebeling's grave, nicely kept up.

---

[1] 7th Earl Cowper, died 1905.

[2] The house was situated in Trafalgar Square. The London residence of the Duke of Northumberland.

[3] Northumberland Avenue.

On Franco-Prussian battlefields

On his way back to England after an autumn holiday at Homburg, the Duke visited some of the battlefields of the Franco-Prussian War. Of the battlefields of Gravelotte and Rezonville he writes: 'The fields themselves are large undulating plains, without any defined positions. On the French left front, or Prussian right, woods on very marked spurs, which, no doubt, played a great part in the action, as they protected the Prussian right, upon which they pivoted all day, and indeed from the period when the attack of Rezonville commenced. The graves were innumerable. The onslaught of the Germans must have been magnificent. Twice or thrice they were repulsed, but succeeded at the last. Their Artillery was overwhelming and they were vastly superior in numbers. At Gravelotte, after passing the farm of St. Hubert, which played a most important part in the day's proceedings, we baited the horses. A very small and miserable village, but which escaped better than might have been expected, in consequence of its having been used as an ambulance chiefly for the French wounded. Continued our drive to Rezonville and Vionville, which was the battle of the 16th. The losses must have been fearful. It seems strange to me that the French could not hold their ground here, and could not continue their retreat upon Verdun, which was the point they were making for. Drove back by Gozze, Novéant, and Corny, the two latter places on the Moselle, where the Prussians passed the river, unopposed, over bridges not destroyed, which seems quite incomprehensible. Our coachman, an old soldier of the Artillery of the Guard, who had been in the actions, was a most excellent guide.' On the following day the Duke 'Drove to the extreme French right of the Gravelotte position at St. Privat, where Canrobert's Corps stood all day and, if it had been supported by the Imperial Guard, would, I think, have held its own, but was ultimately, late in the day, turned by the Saxons, and attacked in the front by the Prussian Guards. The position here is quite *en l'air*, and a decidedly bad one. To my mind it seems pretty certain that the Army, if vigorously commanded, might have forced its way out on either the 16th or 18th. . .'

---

[1] Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Charles Tollemache, second wife of Charles, second Earl and First Marquis of Ailesbury.

Diary, *Paris*, *September* 16.—Drove to the Mont Valérien, for which we had a ministerial order. A fine work, which I had never seen before, and decidedly the Key of the Fortifications around Paris. As long as it is held, the surrounding country within the 'rayon' of its fire cannot be occupied. *17th.*—Drove to the *Haute Bruyère* position, above the Fort of Mont Rouge and close to Villejuife, where an action had been fought with the Germans on their march

1873 Æt. 54

to Versailles in which Vinoy, at the head of his Corps, was defeated. The position is a very commanding one, and I have now seen the whole of the environs of Paris very satisfactorily.

The Ashantee war

The autumn months of 1873 found the Duke much preoccupied with the expedition which the Government had dispatched under Sir Garnet (afterwards Viscount) Wolseley to punish the turbulent King of Ashantee for his invasion of British territory. Sir Garnet landed at Cape Coast on October 2, and at once determined to make a dash for Coomassie, there to dictate terms to the King from his own capital. The success of the expedition depended upon its speed, for it was recognised that, if our troops should be detained in the country after the passing of the cool season, the King would gain, in the shape of fever and pestilence, an ally whom no gallantry could withstand and no foresight could escape. It is easy, then, to understand the anxiety which prevailed at home.

Diary, London, November 18.—Wolseley has had a brush in the bush with the Ashantees, and has given them a licking. Colonel McNeill is badly wounded. Captain Fremantle, R.N., slightly. The accounts are, on the whole, good.

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral, November 21.

This Ashantee War is very annoying, and I grudge my brave Troops going out very much on account of the climate. However they seem not to have suffered as yet, and it is hoped they will all return in February.

Illness of the Duchess of Cambridge

To add to anxieties already great, the news reached the Duke that his mother was lying ill at Strelitz. 'I have had accounts from Strelitz,' he wrote on November 24, 'that my dearest Mother has been very unwell, a slight stroke I fear. She is better and going on well, but it makes me feel very anxious about her.'

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral, November.

I cannot say how grieved and shocked I am to hear, by a letter from Augusta, how ill your dear Mother is! It is a terrible anxiety for dear Augusta, but not less for you who are at so great a distance. What sort of Physician have they at Strelitz? . . . Of course you can go *at any moment* there, *without* asking my permission, beyond just telegraphing to let me know you are going, though I hope and trust that there is no immediate cause for alarm.

Diary, December 13.—Marshal Bazaine has been condemned to death. The sentence has been commuted to 20 years' seclusion. To my mind the proceedings are most just and richly deserved. 15*th.*—Presided at a lecture on bush fighting in Africa by Sir Samuel Baker, who has recently returned from Egypt, at the United Service Institution. It was very crowded, and most interesting.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, December 15.

I wish to thank you very much for your most kind lines written on the saddest of anniversaries; 12 long years have passed and much has happened! My only consolation is that he has been spared much which would have caused him pain and anxiety, and which *he* could not have prevented!

Osborne, December 24.

I think you ought to go for a *week* to see your dear Mother. *That* everyone would understand. I fear she is not getting on as well or as quickly as we could wish. . . . If you left at the end of this week, you could spend New Year at Strelitz, which would be as good almost as Christmas, and be back before Bertie and the others leave for Russia.

Diary, December 31.—I have reassuring accounts from Strelitz of dearest Mama, and I have therefore been able to give up all idea of going over to Strelitz for the present, which I am glad of for many reasons, as it would have been anything but convenient to have gone at present.

1874
ÆT. 54

Assault on the Duke in Pall Mall

January 6, 1874.—On the way down to the Horse Guards this morning was addressed in Pall Mall, opposite Marlborough House, by a well-dressed man, a stranger to me who said I had seriously wronged him, and thereupon struck me in the chest. I was greatly surprised and was about to call the Police when he again struck me, having slipped from the bystanders, who, I thought, had hold of him. I then handed him over to the Police, and walked on to the Office. I found afterwards he was a retired Captain of the 82nd of the name of Maunsell, who had asked to be made a Brevet or Honorary Major, which, being contrary to regulations, was refused. He did not hurt me, but it was a disagreeable incident. *7th.*—Attended in Marlborough Street before Mr. Newton to give my evidence against Captain Maunsell, who is evidently mad.

(*From the Queen*)

January 7.

I have to thank you for so kindly writing to tell me of the disgraceful outrage which you were subjected to yesterday, and which, I am thankful to hear, had no bad effects. But it is an atrocious thing and the individual will, I hope, be proved mad and shut up. It reminds me of the assault on me at Cambridge House now 23 years ago!

Diary, *January* 9.—Went at 12 to the Holborn Viaduct for the unveiling of the late Prince Consort's equestrian statue in bronze by the Prince of Wales. It was a damp, raw day, but did not rain during the ceremony, which was very short. Proceeded afterwards to the Guildhall, where the Corporation gave the Prince a very handsome luncheon, about 800 sitting down to it. There were a few speeches. *22nd.*—(Osborne.) Walked out with the Queen and planted a tree in the grounds, the Queen planting another on the occasion of Alfred's wedding day. . . . Dined at 8.30 with the Queen—a party of 16, at which the health of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh was given by me. After dinner accompanied the Queen to the Servants' Ball. *February* 2.—To the Old Bailey to appear before the Grand Jury in the

Case of Captain Maunsell. Remained some time, hoping he would plead 'Guilty.' He, however, pleaded 'Not Guilty,' so the trial is fixed for Wednesday. *4th.*—At 10 to the Old Bailey for the trial of Captain Maunsell by Mr. Baron Pollock. It took about an hour, and ended in his being condemned to imprisonment, without hard labour, for a month. *28th.*—Heard to-day by telegram from the Gold Coast that a severe action had been fought by Wolseley on the road to Coomassie, and with heavy loss on both sides. It makes one feel extremely anxious for the ultimate issue. *26th.*—Excellent news has arrived from Wolseley direct, this morning early. He has got into Coomassie after five days' hard fighting, hoped to sign the Peace there that day, and to commence his movement back to the Coast on following day. We have lost about 300 killed and wounded, the Ashantees very heavily. The health of the Army was good. God grant that all may now end well. *28th.*—On reaching my office this afternoon, heard that the Tichborne trial was over, that he had been found guilty, had been sentenced to 14 years' penal servitude, and had been declared to be Arthur Orton. I am very glad that this great trial has thus ended, and I think the verdict and sentence most righteous.

The following letter from the Duke to his Mother bears no date, but internal evidence shows that it must have been written in the early days of March :

DEAREST, DEAR MAMA,—So many thanks for your dear letter of the 27th. God be praised you are better and your strength returning. The fresh air will do you good now you can bear going out. All here is going well, so far. Lord Pembroke is our new Under Secretary, a very young man and quite new to the business ; however it is a very good idea and his name will be an aid to him. He is a good-looking young fellow, 6 ft. 6—a positive giant, and with his good Father's charming manner. Lord Eustace Cecil has succeeded Storks, and Freddy Stanley is our Financial Secretary—a very young lot, but full of life

1874 ÆT. 54 and energy, and all gentlemen, which is a great point. Cardwell has been created Viscount Cardwell of Ellerby Hall. I suppose the outgoing Government had a right to make some Peers, but there are too many of them, and as to Baronets they are innumerable and a very funny lot.[1] Now are coming on the Fêtes for Alfred and his young Princess. They arrive Saturday and we all go to Windsor for their reception, and on Monday at Windsor is to be a great Dinner in uniform in St. George's Hall, at which the Queen is to be present and to preside. On Thursday, the 12th, she brings them in State into London. All this is very proper and correct. Lord Hertford is Lord Chamberlain, a very good choice, Beauchamp Lord Steward, Bradford Master of the Horse, Barrington Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Percy Treasurer, Lord Henry Somerset Comptroller, Lords Dunmore, Roden, Hawarden, Bagot, de Ros, Elphinstone, and Walsingham Lords in Waiting, Duchess of Wellington Mistress of the Robes. . . .

Diary, March 7.—Saw young Wood of 10th Hussars, Sir Garnet Wolseley's A.D.C., who has brought home the despatches giving an account of the battle of Amoaful, and the taking of Coomassie on February 5th after another hard fight. The King did not come in, and did not make peace, whereupon Wolseley blew up the Palace, and burned the town, destroying everything in it, and carrying off the treasure in the Palace. He then began his march back to the Coast to re-embark. Wood left Sir Garnet the 7th February, and brought a further telegram from him on the 9th saying that the force was well advanced on its homeward march, without being molested, and that the King had again sent in messengers to treat for Peace. I think everything is most satisfactory. At 10.30 went by train from Paddington to Windsor with Louise, Lorne, Edward, Gleichen, &c. in full uniform to be present at the reception of Alfred and his bride. At 12.30 drove down with the Queen to the South-Western Station. The streets were lined with

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrive in England

---

[1] Mr. Gladstone's Government resigned after the General Election of January and February, and Mr. Disraeli formed a Conservative ministry.

H.R.H. MARY, DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

(From a painting—artist unknown—in the possession of Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.)

troops, the town was gaily decorated. Nothing could look better. Punctually at 1 the train came in. The welcome was hearty and nice. I like the look of the young Grand Duchess very much, and she seems to be very pleasing, and with excellent manners. We drove back in State to the Palace and the reception was very hearty. The family all lunched together with the Queen in the Oak Room; we were 15 in all. The Queen seemed much pleased, and was most amiable and cheerful. *9th.*—At 7.30 we had the great State banquet in St. George's Hall for 160 persons, the Queen presiding. She did it most admirably well, looked in excellent spirits, and the whole thing was extremely handsome. There had not been a banquet there for 11 years, this very same day eleven years ago, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage. The more I see of the Grand Duchess, the more I like her. Her manner is pleasing and most prepossessing. *12th.* — (London.) An awful morning. A heavy fall of snow. Rode up at 11 o'clock to Paddington Station with my Staff to receive the Queen, who drove through London in State with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The roads were at first very slippery, but my horses were well roughed. The streets were lined with troops from Aldershot, Chatham and Woolwich, besides all the Household Troops. I rode by the Queen's carriage and we went at a foot's pace along London Street, Edgware Road, Oxford Street, Regent Street, Waterloo Place, Cockspur Street, Whitehall, through the Horse Guards and along the Mall to Buckingham Palace. The crowds in the streets, in spite of the weather, were prodigious, the decorations of Flags, Balconies, &c., remarkably pretty, the enthusiasm unbounded. We reached the Palace at 1.30, and I, after going in for a short time, rode home. Between 4 and 5 the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh came to pay me a visit. She is very pleasing, and her frankness of manner is quite charming. *13th.*—At 3 to Buckingham Palace for a Court which was very largely attended. It was for the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Queen was in high good humour, as she was the day before, as well she might be, for the loyalty evinced towards

1874
ÆT. 54

1874 Æt. 54 her and her family was very great. *21st.*—Went this morning to Shorncliffe with Airey, Ellice, and Tyrwhitt to inspect and welcome home the 2nd Batt. 23rd on their return from the Ashantee War. The Regiment paraded in their special Service dress, and looked well, though rough and drawn rather fine in the face. After passing down the ranks I addressed the men. . . . Soon after I reached home again this evening Sir G. Wolseley came to call on me, having disembarked this morning. He is looking remarkably fresh and well, and his account was most interesting. *23rd.*—Gave a dinner to Alfred and Marie; Wales's, Mary and Francis, Abercorns, Baths, Barringtons, Gathorne-Hardys, Lady Macclesfield, Lady Francis Baillie, Clanwilliam, Pembrokes, Sydney, Ailesburys, Airey, Ellice, Wolseley, Skelmersdale, Disraeli, Tyrwhitt and self. The Grenadier Guards band played, and the dinner and house looked handsome, and all went off very well.

(*To the Duchess of Cambridge*)

Gloucester House, March 25.

DEAREST DEAR MAMA,—Thanks for your letter. I am so enchanted to have a much better account of yourself. . . . The more we see of the Duchess of Edinburgh the more we like her. She is not pretty, but most pleasing, quite natural in her manner, and gay and lively, and gets on admirably with Alix, just as it should be. To-day we have had a very long Drawing Room at which she was present. . . . I am happy to say that Sir Garnet Wolseley is safely returned home and so are the Troops from the Gold Coast, and this expedition has ended most happily and successfully. The Queen is to review these Troops on Monday next at Windsor. It is quite surprising how much she is coming out, and quite of her own accord. We are getting on admirably, so far, with the new Government and it is a great weight off one's mind. . . .

Æt. 55 *Diary, March* 26.—My 55th birthday. Time passes rapidly, and one begins to feel this though the affection and kindness of friends and relatives continues as it ever has been, and increases rather than diminishes. Dearest

Adolphus, my nephew, arrived as a charming surprise for me this morning from Berlin, looking so well, and grown so tall and thin, a very nice lad indeed. He presented himself for breakfast, as did Mary and Francis with their dearest children, looking quite beautiful. The dear Wales's and Edinburghs also came and Arthur. 30*th.*—Went to Windsor with the Prince of Wales from Paddington. The 2nd Batt. Rifles had just arrived, and he addressed them admirably with a few hearty words of welcome at the Station of the South-Western Railroad. Rode from there to the Great Park for the Review of the troops returned from the Ashantee Expedition, which took place in the open ground between Queen Anne's and the Long Walk. The whole of the Troops and Special Service Officers were on the ground by 1.30, the trains having been greatly delayed on arrival. The Queen then came out and inspected them, distributed honours to Sir Garnet and the Victoria Cross to Lord Gifford.[1] The troops then marched past, looking remarkably smart and well, saluted, gave three cheers, and then the Queen returned. The Queen was most gracious and in excellent spirits. Returned to London at 3.45, changed my things, and went direct to the House of Lords, where there was an address of thanks to the Troops, when I spoke, I think, very well. Returned again to Windsor by special train and dined with the Queen, Wolseley and some of the Officers (13) dining with the Queen, and a similar number of the juniors dined with the Household in uniform. These were presented to the Queen after dinner. Nothing could have gone off better, and Her Majesty was most gracious. 31*st.*—Returned to London, and in the evening dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House to meet Wolseley and the Ashantee Officers. The Prince of Wales, Arthur, Teck and a large gathering were collected, and a good many speeches were made. It had been my intention to go to Strelitz to-morrow to see my dearest Mother during the Easter holidays, but I have received a telegram and letters from Augusta, asking me not to come as dear Mama is just now in a very nervous

Review of the troops from Ashantee

---

[1] 3rd Baron.

1874 ÆT. 55 state. I have, therefore, reluctantly given up the idea. *April* 15.—Franz and his two boys came to see me and gave me an excellent account of dearest Mary. The baby is the largest and finest baby[1] she has yet had. *29th.*—Went to the London Tavern to preside at the dinner for the Society of Blues,[2] a large party and a good subscription. Dressed at the Tavern and went direct to the Mansion House for the State Ball in honour of the Edinburghs. *May* 5.—Took the Chair at the United Service Club at a large dinner given to Sir Garnet Wolseley. The Prince of Wales was present, and we sat down about 200. It was very well done, and all passed off most satisfactorily.

(*To the Duchess of Cambridge*)

May 9.

We are now full of preparations for the Emperor of Russia's visit, who is to arrive on Wednesday. We all receive him at Gravesend, and he goes thence direct to Windsor. On Thursday there is to be a State Banquet there, in St. George's Hall, the Queen presiding. On Friday he comes to London. He dines with me on Monday, a large State Dinner of 36 in uniform. In the morning he goes to the City in State. Tuesday Aldershot, and a State Ball at Court. Wednesday Woolwich, and a State Dinner and Reception at the Foreign Office.

Arrival of the Tsar

Diary, May 13.—At 10.30 went to Charing Cross Station to accompany the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh to Gravesend to meet the Emperor of Russia. On getting to the Station, we were all told that the Imperial Yacht had grounded on leaving Hastings, and that the route was changed to Dover. Drove off to Marlborough House, made all necessary arrangements, went home and at 2 started by train with the Royal party for Dover, arriving at 3.40. We all went off to the Lord Warden and waited there till the Emperor's arrival at 6.30. Day fine and bright, but cold. Went to the pier to meet the Emperor, a fine man, very, with a young fine figure and noble bearing. The Grand Duke Alexis is a fine young fellow, stout and powerful. The landing took place at once, after we had first gone on board the Emperor's yacht, a fine large vessel, which was some time in coming alongside. At 7.15 the start was made, the pier being lined up to the Station by the Garrison of Dover. All was very well managed for the shortness of the time to prepare. 14*th.*—Went down to Windsor for State banquet in St. George's Hall. Full dress. The Queen presided with great grace and dignity. 15*th.*—Breakfasted with the Queen and Emperor. I like his manner and bearing exceedingly, and he seems on excellent terms with the Queen. At 11 accompanied the Emperor and Prince of Wales and the Royal party to London, in full uniform, and conducted him to the Palace. 18*th.*—At 12.15 accompanied the Emperor, the Wales's, &c. from Buckingham Palace to the City in State to Guildhall, where he received an address from the City of London. The address was read and the Emperor read a reply in excellent English. . . . At 7 the Emperor dined with me, a State dinner. The house and table looked very handsome. The party consisted among others of Emperor, Prince of Wales, Alexis, Alfred, Arthur, Christian, Edward Weimar, Francis, Shouvaloff, Torrington, Lucan, Strathnairn, Sandhurst, W. Paulet, Gomm, Codrington, Dacre, Simmonds, Chapman, Ellice, Wood, Horsford, Adye, Wolseley, Armstrong, Knollys, Yorke, Hope Grant, Mildmay and self. 19*th.*—Great Review for Emperor at Aldershot. The troops, about 15,000 men of all arms, looked remarkably well. We had two Brigades of Cavalry, six of Infantry and 4 of guns. 20*th.*—Review at Woolwich for Emperor. 16 Batteries, 6 Horse and 10 Field Batteries, 94 guns in all on the Common. They looked magnificent and the march past and short manœuvre afterwards were perfect, and the Emperor was much struck by it, as he was yesterday by the appearance of our troops at Aldershot. 21*st.*—Accompanied the Emperor and Princes and Princesses by special

---

[1] Prince Alexander Augustus Frederic William Alfred George, born at Kensington Palace on April 14.

[2] The Benevolent Society of Blues, for the relief of persons educated at Christ's Hospital, their widows and orphans.

1874 ÆT. 55 train to Gravesend. Lunched with the Emperor on board the *Livadia* and then took leave. He was most gracious, and on taking leave asked me to come to his Manœuvres.

(*From the Emperor of Russia*)

Monsieur mon Cousin, Désirant donner à Votre Altesse Royale un témoignage de mon amitié, j'ai tenu à Lui conférer mon Ordre de St. André, dont je Lui ai transmis les insignes. Elle y verra, je l'espère, un gage des sentiments que je Lui porte, ainsi qu'à toute la Famille Royale. Il m'est particulièrement agréable de Lui en offrir l'assurance, en même temps que celle de la sincère et invariable affection avec laquelle je suis

Monsieur mon Cousin
de Votre Altesse Royale
le bon Cousin
ALEXANDRE.

Windsor Castle, le 2 14 Mai, 1874.

(*The Duke's Reply*)

Gloucester House, May 14, 1874.

Sire, Je viens de recevoir la Lettre que Votre Majesté a bien voulu m'adresser en me transmettant les insignes de l'Ordre de St. André dont Votre Majesté a daigné m'honorer. Je m'empresse de Vous remercier, Sire, des sentimens que cette Lettre contient et qui augmentent en moi la reconnaissance que j'ai éprouvée lorsque Votre Majesté m'a conféré Son Ordre en témoignage de Son amitié.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Sire,
de Votre Majesté
le respectueux Serviteur et Cousin,
GEORGES.

(*From the Duke to his Mother*)

May 23.

Thank God, the visit of the Emperor of Russia passed off well. All was well done and the reception friendly and good in every way; not a *contretemps* of any sort or kind took place. He was much struck with the appearance of the troops, both at Aldershot and Woolwich. At the latter place I showed him 16 Batteries, 94 Guns in all, well horsed. He was greatly struck and I don't think expected we were so well organised. He was most complimentary in all he said to me, and really very nice and dignified, but he has a melancholy look about him, and I think was very nervous in the large crowds we had to pass through. I gave him your message which seemed to gratify him and he begged me to say how much he grieved at not having met you here. He gave me the St. Andrew's Order which carries with it all the other great Orders of Russia, so that I am now *bien décoré* with Russian Orders!

Return to England of the Duchess of Cambridge

Diary, May 23.—Went to Kensington and was present at the Baptism of Mary's baby. *June* 27.—Heard this morning that dearest Mama was to come over from Boulogne this evening, the day being calm and fine. Mary thought I ought to go and meet her, I therefore went to Marlborough House, excused myself there from the Trinity House dinner, and started at 4.45 from Charing Cross. . . . At 9.30 the special steamer with dearest Mama, Lady Geraldine, and Colonel Greville on board, arrived alongside the Pier, my Mother not having suffered in the least. She landed immediately and was carried in her chair to the Lord Warden, where she had a downstairs room. I think she looks far better in the face than I had anticipated, but her left side, both arm and leg, is much affected, and she is very helpless. She was intensely delighted to have got over the journey and voyage, certainly a desperate undertaking in her present condition. She had some tea and chicken, which she seemed to enjoy, and then went quietly and comfortably to bed by 12 o'clock. *28th.*—At 2 o'clock left with dearest Mama by a slow special train for Clapham Junction, and there were shunted on to the South-Western Line and reached Barnes Station at 4.45. Mama stood the journey well. There she was received by Mary and Francis, and we all drove to Kew, where Mama was much

1874 ÆT. 55 upset by the emotion of seeing the servants again, who were all waiting to receive her. *July* 3.—To St. James's to see dearest Mama, who came up to consult Gull. His account of her is not bad for the present, but not, I fear, over hopeful for the future, for he seems to think that her want of power will alas! continue as at present. However, we must hope for the best. *22nd.*—Went to Marlborough House to Fancy Dress Ball, which was beautiful and a great success in every respect. The Prince allowed me to come in my Field Marshal's uniform, so I and Mr. Disraeli were the only two guests not in fancy dress.

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral, October 2.

. . . The accounts of your dear Mother are very sad, and must make you all very anxious. I do so wish you could persuade her to see Sir William Jenner, but Augusta says she will hardly be persuaded to see any Doctor. I thought Sir William could convey a message from me when he goes up to town, and in that way see her! . . .

Diary, *October* 25.—The Cesarevitch dined with me, accompanied by his A.D.C. and Colonel Byng, and I had to meet him Edward Weimar and Francis, Count Shouvaloff, William Paulet, Horsford, Percy Doyle, Quin and Tyrwhitt. He seemed pleased and all passed off well. *November* 23.—Went to Buckingham Palace to attend the Christening of Alfred's boy, who is to be called Alfred. The Queen had arrived from Scotland on Saturday to be present and to see the Empress of Russia, who though still very delicate was able to be present with her two sons the Cesarevitch and Alexis, who is just arrived from Russia to accompany his Mother to Italy. The ceremony was quite private and in plain clothes in the downstairs room of the Palace.

The King of Spain when at Sandhurst, as Prince Alfonso, transmitted to the Duke the thanks of his Mother, Queen Isabella, in the following letter:

1874
ÆT. 55

Monseigneur, Dans l'espoir de rencontrer Votre Altesse Royale je suis allé au Concert donné dans la Soirée du Samedi dernier par Mr. Borthwick, car j'avais à Lui remettre une lettre que j'ai reçue de ma Mère pour V.A.R. Malheureusement la faute est à moi, puisque je ne me suis rendu au Concert que trop tard, et alors en attendant que j'y aille moi-même présenter mes respects à V.A.R. je lui envoie ci-jointe la dite lettre.

Croyez, Monseigneur, à l'affection de Votre dévoué

ALFONSO.

The enclosure was:

Paris, le 16 Novembre 74.

Prince, Mon fils bien aimé, le Prince Alphonse, m'écrit depuis qu'il est en Angleterre, en m'exprimant son contentement de l'aimable hospitalité qu'il a reçue et continue de recevoir dans votre beau pays, et il me dit aussi combien il est heureux des obligeantes bontés dont il est redevable à Votre Altesse Royale. Les bontés de Votre Altesse pour mon enfant chéri, et les ordres par lesquels Votre Altesse a daigné faciliter son entrée au Collège Royal Militaire, m'ont été rapportés par le Duc d'Albuquerque, lorsqu'il m'a fait part de l'accomplissement de la mission que je lui avais confiée, et j'en ai été on ne peut plus reconnaissante. Je suis sûre de ce que mon fils bien aimé saura être digne sous tous les rapports, et chaque jour davantage, de la bienveillance de Votre Altesse Royale, ainsi que de l'honneur d'appartenir à l'Armée Anglaise. Permettez-moi donc, Monsieur le Duc, de vous exprimer toute la joie que ressent mon cœur de mère, et d'offrir à Votre Altesse la plus vive expression de toute ma reconnaissance.

Veuillez, Prince, recevoir l'assurance de mon affectueux estime et de ma considération la plus distinguée.

ISABELLE DE BOURBON.

New anxiety

Diary, December 19.—While dining out a message came summoning me to Kew to bring Sir William Gull. Fortunately we were both at hand and started at 10.45 and were at Kew by 11.30. Found dear Mama better and recovering from an attack probably of the heart from indigestion, 1875 ÆT. 55 which seized her about 9, and for the moment took away all consciousness and rendered her rigid. Gull found the pulse and heart extremely feeble, but the momentary danger seemed past. Still it is a painfully critical state of things and the anxiety at her advanced age is distressingly great. *January* 5, 1875.—Took leave, to my deep regret, of my dearest Augusta, who is returning to Strelitz. We shall not only miss her sadly for herself, but also as the constant companion of my dearest Mother during her serious and painful illness. However, there are many reasons for her going, and it is very difficult to persuade her to stay. *8th.*—Mary came to see me, and tell me all about dear Augusta's departure, which dear Mama has borne most wonderfully. She was not aware of her going till she was actually gone. Mama wished this, and told dear Augusta so.

CHAPTER XV

THE EASTERN QUESTION—DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER AND OF PRINCESS ALICE

1875–1878

The Prince Imperial at Woolwich—Launch of H.M.S. *Alexandra*—The Arctic expedition—The Prince Imperial and the autumn manœuvres—Visit from the Sultan of Zanzibar—An autumn holiday—'All sermon and no prayer'—Departure of the Prince of Wales for India—Arrival of the King and Queen of Denmark—Purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares—The Queen and the London Hospital—Birthday gifts from Her Majesty—The House of Lords and the title of Empress of India—Meeting with the King of Hanover in Paris—Return of the Prince of Wales—New military honours—Great review in Hyde Park—The battlefield of Sedan—Retirement of Sir Richard Airey—Illness of the Duke—Order of the Star of India—Russo-Turkish war—Illness of Prince Albert Victor of Wales—Plevna—Shipka Pass—The Eastern question—Lord Derby's statement and resignation—Lord Salisbury goes to the Foreign Office—The Congress of Berlin—Death of the King of Hanover—Visit to Malta, Naples, Rome, and Florence—The occupation of Cyprus—Meeting with Bismarck—Review at Vincennes—Illness and death of Princess Alice

1875
Æt. 55

The Prince Imperial at Woolwich

Diary, February 15.—Went to Woolwich for the public day of the Royal Academy. Saw the Cadets, who drilled and looked well. The Prince Imperial drilled them remarkably well when called upon. The Empress Eugénie was present throughout the day. She went with me to see the Drawings, then into the Gymnasium, where the Reports were read and the Prizes given. The Prince Imperial took the 7th place in the List, a most excellent position for a Cadet 11 months younger than the greater portion of his class, and who had to do his study in a foreign language. . . . Saw the rides, which were excellent. The Prince Imperial took the first place, also first in fencing.

1875 ÆT. 55

To the Queen as well as to the Duke of Cambridge the success of the Prince Imperial was very welcome. 'I am truly gratified and pleased,' Her Majesty wrote to the Duke, 'at the success of the dear young Prince Imperial. I have written as well as telegraphed to the Empress about it, but am glad to repeat it to you here. Who knows what his future may be, and the Academy will, I am sure, always feel proud that he distinguished himself in their School, and that he should have acquitted himself so honourably, and above all, *behaved* so well!'

Diary, February 19.—Went to United Service Institution, where I presided at a lecture of Major Henry Brackenbury's on the 'Intelligence Department.' He did it very well. *22nd.*—Took leave of Wolseley, who goes out on a special mission to Natal in consequence of difficulties having arisen there. He is not to be absent long, and does not like the job at all. *March* 22.—Went from Kew to Windsor by S.W.R. Found at Staines that I had made a mistake about the train and that it did not go on to Windsor at all. Fortunately the Station Master was very accommodating and gave me an engine and carriage he had eligible, and we ran down special to Windsor. *April* 6.—Drove with Mary and Francis to the Merchant Taylors' new school at the old Charterhouse to be present at the formal opening of the new establishment by the Prince and Princess of Wales. *7th.*—Went to Chatham by special train in uniform with Bertie and Alix, Mary and Francis, for the launch of the *Alexandra*, a very large and most powerful Ironclad. From the station, drove with the Wales's and Alfred, who joined us there, to the Dockyard. The troops lined the streets, the Marines and Blue Jackets the interior of the Dockyard. Alix performed the ceremony of christening the ship remarkably well and most successfully, the Archbishop of Canterbury[1] performed the religious ceremony, and the whole arrangements were a complete success. The grand vessel floated magnificently into the water. Great crowds were

Æt. 56

Launch of the *Alexandra*

---

[1] Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait.

present to witness the ceremony. We had an excellent luncheon afterwards with Ward Hunt [1] and the whole of the Lords of the Admiralty at the Captain Superintendent's house under a large tent in his garden. *12th.*—Got the melancholy news of the death of poor Middleton [2] at sea on his voyage to Lisbon, where he was going for change of air to restore his shattered health. It is most sad, and he will be an immense loss personally to myself, as well as to the public service. *19th.*—To Victoria Station to meet my dear old Aunt Marie,[3] who is come on a visit to my dearest Mother at Kew, she being herself in her 79th year. The dear old lady had an excellent journey and passage, and seemed not in the least the worse for it. Madame de Heyden and Steuber are come with her. I drove with her to Kew and the meeting between her and dearest Mama was most touching and pathetic, the latter overjoyed to see her. *24th.*—Dined at Willis's Rooms with Sir James Hogg and the Metropolitan Board of Works to meet the Prince of Wales. It was a good dinner and the speeches were good.

The Arctic expedition

May 14.—Drove to Kew, found dearest Mama sitting out in her garden for the first time after many months. She seemed to enjoy it, and I hope and believe it will do her a world of good. She was, of course, carried back to her room. This is an immense step for the better, and I pray God that the results will be generally beneficial. *21st.*—Went to Portsmouth with Bertie, Alfred, Edward Weimar, and a large party to see the two Arctic Ships, Captains Nares [4] and Stephenson,[5] before they sail for their destination on Saturday of next week. I confess I should not care to go, but all on board seemed to be in excellent heart and spirits. Lunched with Sir Hastings Doyle, who gave us a magnificent repast, and returned to Dockyard to go over the Indian troop ship *Serapis* in which the Prince of

---

[1] First Lord of the Admiralty.

[2] Deputy Adjutant-General.

[3] Sister of the Duchess of Cambridge. Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

[4] Afterwards Vice-Admiral Sir George Strong Nares, K.C.B.

[5] Afterwards Admiral Sir Henry Frederick Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; since 1904 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

1875 Æt. 56

Wales is to go to India. She is to be fitted specially and handsomely for the occasion, and will make a beautiful vessel for the trip. *June* 1.—Presided at a meeting of the Royal Veterinary College at their College, when their new Charter was inaugurated, I being the President. Was in the Chair, the Prince of Wales also being present, at the Grenadier Guards' Dinner at Willis's Rooms. *5th.*—Dined at Pall Mall Restaurant at the 60th Rifles' dinner. I think this better than Willis's Rooms, but the room is smaller.

The Prince Imperial

In the summer of this year the Prince Imperial asked for, and obtained, permission to do duty with a battery of Artillery at the Autumn Manœuvres. The Duke of Cambridge in announcing the sanction of the authorities to the Prince's proposal wrote :

June 7th.

My dear Prince,—I have received your Imperial Highness's letter of the 6th instant, in which you express a wish to be permitted to join and do duty with a Battery of our Royal Artillery at the Autumn Manœuvres soon about to commence.

In reply I have great pleasure in assuring you that there will be no difficulty in carrying out your wishes, and I have obtained the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to your being attached to a Battery for the purpose stated, wearing the uniform of an Officer of the Corps.

I can assure you that it affords me great pleasure to see you continuing your military studies, which you have commenced at the Academy at Woolwich in so creditable and highly honourable a manner, and I beg to remain, my dear Prince,

Your most affectionate Cousin,

George.

An interesting light on the genesis of the proposal is thrown in a letter which the Duke received from the Queen. 'I hasten,' wrote Her Majesty, 'to acknowledge your letter enclosing the Prince Imperial's nice one! I am very glad that it has been arranged that he should be attached to a Battery of Artillery, the more so, as I believe that I am the person who first suggested it to him, indirectly, through Lord Cowley[1] some months ago, when he spoke to me of what could be done to occupy him. Will he go there at once or later ? . . .

The Sultan of Zanzibar in England

Diary, June 21.—At 11 the Sultan of Zanzibar[2] came to call on me with his suite. He is not unpleasing in looks or demeanour. Dr. Badger interpreted for him. After staying about 20 minutes he left. *28th.*—Went by special train to Aldershot with the Prince and Princess of Wales, Mary, Francis, E. Weimar and my staff. The Empress Eugénie and Sultan of Zanzibar with his suite also went. The troops for the year's manœuvres are now assembled there, 20,000 men in two Corps, one under Sir Henry de Bathe, the other under Sir John Douglas. . . . We lunched with Arthur, when we also had the Prince Imperial, who is attached to a Field Battery of Artillery for these Manœuvres, and together with his Mother seems supremely happy at this arrangement having been made for him. *July* 6.—The Queen of the Netherlands came to lunch with me, bringing her lady and gentleman, and I had to meet her, Mary, Francis, Cowleys, Lady Derby, Charles Villiers, Mr. Hardy, Airey, Horsford, and Jim. She made herself most agreeable, and admired my house and pretty things. *19th.*—Gave a dinner for dear Augusta, it being her birthday. The Wales's, attended by Mrs. Stonor and Ellis,[3] Augusta, Fritz, Adolphus with Lady Caroline Cust, Mary, Francis, Edward Weimar, Sutherlands, Duchess of Westminster, Lady A., Westmorland, Bradford, Clanwilliam, Wyke, Quin, Horsford, Jim and self made up the party, and Willy Denmark, who had arrived from Madeira unexpectedly the day before, also came. It was very jolly and gay. The dinner was an excellent one, and the house looked very charming and fresh. *20th.*—Went to Wimbledon to pay a visit, in their Camp, to the Canadian Volunteers, who have come over to shoot. A very fine and sturdy body of men. I addressed them in a few words, and they seemed very much pleased. *25th.*—My dearest Mama's 78th birthday. Went down to Kew and remained to dinner, dear Mama sitting again at the table for the first time. This is a wonderful improvement on what she has as yet attempted to do.

---

[1] H.B.M.'s Ambassador in Paris.

[2] The Sultan of Zanzibar had recently entered into an agreement for the suppression of the slave trade.

[3] Afterwards Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O.

Germany and Switzerland

His autumn holiday the Duke spent quietly in Germany. After a month at Homburg he went on to Rumpenheim, where, on the Sunday, he attended service at the German Church, but found it little to his liking. 'I don't like it,' he wrote, 'for it is all sermon and no prayer.' At the end of his holiday he made a short trip into Switzerland, visiting Schaffhausen, Neuchatel, and Geneva, 'where I had not been since 1839, just 36 years ago. I was anxious to see the place again, which, although much increased and improved as to its houses, has rather on the whole disappointed me.'

Departure of the Prince of Wales for India

Diary, London, October 2.—Went to St. James's and found dearest Mama safely arrived there, and thank God none the worse. It is an immense advantage to me and a great comfort to herself and benefit too that she should have come up to settle in London. *11th.*—Went to Charing Cross to accompany Bertie and Alix to Dover. There was a great crowd outside the Station, and great numbers of friends and others inside, and the pushing and knocking about was most unseemly and disagreeable. In short it was very badly managed. We started, after many shakes of the hand on the Prince's part, punctually at 8—Prince and Princess, Alfred, Arthur and myself in a saloon carriage, Sydney in a compartment off it, into which we got after leaving, so that Bertie and Alix were left alone together. She was very sad. On nearing Ashford we returned to the saloon, where Bertie gave me a charming little set of studs, as a *don d'affection* on parting. At Ashford Alfred and Arthur took leave and got out: I then got into another saloon with Sydney and the Gentlemen. We reached Dover at 10, went direct on board the *Castalia*. Took a very hearty leave of dear Bertie and his suite and returned on shore. Put up at the Lord Warden, as I am going on with my inspection. *12th.*—The *Castalia* returned after an excellent passage with dearest Alix, who had gone over to Calais to take leave of Bertie there. Went on board at once and found her composed though very sad. Took her to the special train and saw her off to London. *November* 1.—The King and Queen of Denmark are to arrive to-morrow, so I have postponed my visit to Euston[1] where I was going to-day, till Wednesday. *2nd.*—Alix came up from Sandringham last night, and at 12.30 I went with her by special train to Dover. Alfred joined us at Ashford and went with us. We arrived soon after 2, and shortly after the King and Queen of Denmark, with Thyra,[2] arrived in the *Samphire* after a fair passage. They were received by a Guard of Honour, etc. . . . landed at once, and we came up together to London, which we reached at 4.45. They are all looking remarkably well, and Alix seemed cheerful and happy at seeing them again. They came on, shortly after arrival, to see dearest Mama, who was much pleased at their coming, though at first rather overcome. They came last from Rumpenheim, where they left all our dear old relatives fairly well. *8th.*—Heard direct from Bertie from Bombay, by telegraph, of his safe arrival after a splendid passage—all well. Thank God for this. . . . Left at 2.45 from the very handsome new Liverpool Street Station of the Eastern Counties Railroad, for Heveningham.[3] . . . *11th.*—Up early and started with Jim Macdonald at 8.20 for Halesworth Station and thence by 9 o'clock train, by Ipswich, Bury, Newmarket, Cambridge, for Wolferton and Sandringham. It had been a desperate night and we went all the way in a perfect sea of water, which came over the carriage road near the house, where we had been walking the day before, and again over the

---

[1] Euston Hall, Thetford, property of the Duke of Grafton.

[2] Duchess of Cumberland.

[3] Near Saxmundham, the residence of Lord Huntingfield.

1875 Æt. 56 railroad at one part where we had to go quite slow so as not to put out the fires. Reached Sandringham by 4. Found there besides Alix, who was looking cheerful and well, the King, and Louise of Denmark with Thyra, a charming girl, Mary and Francis, quite a family party. . . . 15*th.*—After breakfast started with Jim Macdonald by the 10.55 train from Wolferton for London. Found the line between Lynn and Ely covered with water and only just managed to cross it, ours being the last train to get through. The waters out in every direction.

Purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal

November 27.—Our Government has purchased the Khedive's Shares in the Suez Canal for four millions. It has made a great sensation and is highly approved of as a very statesmanlike act under present circumstances of the Eastern Question. I for my part think it a most excellent step, as shewing our determination to have a foothold in Egypt. *December* 9.—Dined with the Fishmongers' Co.—a large dinner of 170, and there made a rather long and important speech on Army matters, which was very well received.

1876

The Queen at the London Hospital

January 4, 1876.—Heard last night of the death of my dear old friend, Sir Anthony Rothschild, after much suffering. It grieves me sadly, for he was a dear old fellow, and the kindest of friends to me. *March* 7.—At 10.30 drove to the London Hospital to receive the Queen there in my capacity as President. The Queen came at 12, in half State. The streets in the City were lined with troops, and great crowds were in the streets; the reception was excellent. The Queen opened the new wing for 200 beds, chiefly built with money, 20,000*l.*, granted by Grocers' Company, and other large subscriptions. The Queen passed through some of the new wards and named them 'Victoria' and 'Beatrice' Wards, then received an address, and had the leading Gentlemen presented. There were some prayers and she then passed through some of the old wards, all in beautiful order. She seemed much gratified. I followed her carriage back, and she was most enthusiastically cheered by great crowds all along her progress. I dined in the evening with the Grocers'

Company and announced a donation to the Hospital from the Queen of 500 Guineas.

Æt. 57

On the Duke's fifty-seventh birthday, the Queen presented him with two flower vases and a snuff box, 'as my poor offering for the day,' she wrote. 'The snuff box once belonged to the poor late Emperor Napoleon and therefore will, I hope, have some interest in your eyes.' Writing of the day the Duke said, 'How old one is getting, but, thank God, well and still able to work tolerably hard.'

'Empress of India'

April 2.—Went to Claridge's and paid my respects to the Empress of Austria, whom I had not seen since her marriage in 1854. She is most remarkably handsome, tall, with a fine commanding figure. Her sister, the Queen of Naples, was with her. She starts for Austria to-morrow, having been a month in Northamptonshire for the hunting, which she had much enjoyed, as she said, riding very hard and having got two falls. 3*rd*.—To House of Lords, where there was a long debate brought on by a motion for an address to the Crown introduced by Lord Shaftesbury for the Queen not to take the title of Empress. I remained till the end, only going for Dinner to the Travellers'. The Division took place at 10.30, and the Government had a majority of 46, the numbers being 91 for Shaftesbury's motion, 137 against. I much regret this debate and the whole of the opposition produced against this bill, and wish it had never been brought forward if it was not to be carried gracefully and unanimously. 11*th*.—Dined with the Gleichens in my dear old rooms, which are very comfortably arranged. 17*th*.—Left London for Paris. On arriving went to call on the King of Hanover, who seemed charmed to see me. I found him looking much better than I had expected from all I had heard. The Queen was also there and the two daughters, extremely handsome girls and very tall. I had a long interview with the King, with whom I afterwards dined. 19*th*.—I walked to see the King, when I had again a long interview with him. He proposes to come over to England with Princess Frederica on the 1st of May

Meeting with the King of Hanover in Paris

1876 Æт. 57 to visit my Mother, the Queen with his son and Princess Mary to follow. He is full of this and talked a great deal to me about it. *20th.*—Monsieur de Stockhausen called to see me during my breakfast, then Conolly, with whom I drove to the Embassy to see Lord Lyons, who returned from England last night to meet our Queen, who is expected to pass through here to-morrow morning, when she is to see the Marshal President, which I am glad of. Then went to the Palais de l'Elysée to pay my respects to the Marshal, who returned to Paris also last night. He was most amiable and civil, and I was with him for an hour. . . . Marshal Canrobert called on me and was delighted to see me, as I was to see him. *22nd.*—Dined with Marshal MacMahon, a dinner of 20, the Duchess of Magenta, the only lady, a very ladylike woman speaking excellent English. After dinner accompanied the Marshal to the Grand Opéra, house magnificent, or rather the Staircase and Foyers, but too gaudy I think. The opera, *Les Huguenots.* We remained till about 11.

The Duke returned to England on the 26th.

Return of the Prince of Wales

Diary, May 11.—Went to Portsmouth with Arthur and the Lords of the Admiralty to meet the Prince of Wales on his return from India. Arrived by 12—a lovely day. Went direct to the Dockyard and waited there till 3, when the *Serapis* came alongside the landing pier. The sight was very grand and fine. Alix and her children had gone down over night, and went in the *Enchantress* to the Needles to meet the Prince. On arrival went on board the *Serapis* and welcomed His Royal Highness, who was looking remarkably well, and was in excellent spirits. Saw the animals on board. Landed as soon as possible. Portsmouth was highly decorated and crowded with people. The Prince received an address from the Mayor and Corporation, drove through the town in procession, the streets lined with troops. Started by special train for London at 4.30, reaching there at 6.45. The streets were lined with troops and were crowded, and the reception was most cordial. My dear Mother saw the Prince pass by her window and was much gratified.[1] In the evening the Prince went to the Opera, where he had an enthusiastic reception. 15*th*.—The Empress of Germany came to tea at my house and I had asked the family and a few friends to meet her. The Guards' Band played in the Hall. She was more than kind and gracious, and gave me a charming present for my writing table. 16*th*.—Went at 6.30 to Victoria Station to receive the King and Queen of Hanover with their son Ernest and Frederica and Mary. The Wales's and the whole family were present. They went at once to see my dear Mother and then to Claridge's, where they are staying. They seemed delighted with the welcome they received. 17*th*.—Went to Claridge's and had a very lengthened interview with the King of Hanover and the whole family. He seems delighted to be here, poor man! Went in uniform after dinner to the Albert Hall, where there was a very fine State Concert of welcome to the Prince. It was crowded and not too long. Afterwards had supper with Louise and Lorne, where the whole of the Royal Party came. 19*th*.—At 6 left St. James's in State with my two sisters, Francis [2] and Adolphus,[3] etc., for the Guildhall, to attend the great Banquet and Ball given by the City to the Prince on his return. It was extremely handsome and well done—over 500 persons at dinner and 5,000 for the ball. Dancing in 5 rooms and a sit-down supper. The toasts were few and speeches quite short. The Prince spoke remarkably well and feelingly. His reception was really most enthusiastic and loyal. 21*st*.—After breakfast the Crown Prince [Hanover] came to see me and to talk quietly over various matters with me. He seems an extremely nice, prudent young fellow and I like him much. He is not at all good looking, but has a nice figure. 27*th*.—The Queen's State Birthday. Attended Guard Mounting Parade at the Horse Guards. Ernest of Hanover, who was with me, appeared for the first time in an English uniform, having been gazetted a Colonel, unattached, whilst the King has been named a full General in our Service. Dined at Mr. Hardy's, a State Dinner; afterwards to a State party at Lord Salisbury's. Then to Marlborough House; found the Prince on his sofa, in fair spirits, though suffering still from his leg. *28th.*—Dinner at home for the King and Queen [of Hanover], who came with Ernest, Frederica, Mary, also Alix with Mrs. Stonor, Louise and Lorne, Augusta and Adolphus, Mary and Francis, Arthur, Westmorland, Bloomfield, Raglan, W. Paulet, Airey, Horsford, Tyrwhitt; Bertie unfortunately couldn't come, as he is suffering from a swollen leg. The Hanoverian Suite came after dinner. The house looked charming, the dinner was a good one, and the King much pleased and happy, not leaving till nearly 12. *31st.*—The Derby Day. Prince Edward came to breakfast at 10, and about 11 he and I started for Epsom in my phaeton. The day was lovely and we had a charming drive, without any interruptions, through Coombe Wood, changing ponies at the Robin Hood. The road was less full than usual, but the course was more crowded than I ever remember it. The two Hanoverian Princesses were there, with Mary and Francis, Arthur, and Ernest of Hanover, and were delighted. We lunched with them. The race was an easy one, the Mineral Colt (Kisber), an Hungarian-bred horse owned by Mr. Baltazzi, beating a field of 17 horses. The return drive was equally pleasant and we were back by 7 o'clock. After dinner, to Marlborough House and sat with Bertie, who is still suffering. *June 2.*—Went early to see dearest Augusta, who has, alas! received the sad news of the death of poor dear Lilli.[1] It is most melancholy and sad, and will, I fear, produce sad distress in the Family, more particularly to my dear old Aunt Marie. The accounts from the East are most serious. The Sultan has been deposed and Murad Effendi has been proclaimed Sultan. It is quite impossible to foretell what results this event may bring with it. So far all is going on well and quietly in Constantinople, but the fleets are assembling in large force from all quarters. 5*th*.—The startling news has reached us from Constantinople, that the late Sultan, Abdul Aziz, has destroyed himself. To me it appears more as if he had been murdered.

---

[1] The Duchess of Cambridge was seated by the balcony of her window in her chair, and as he passed the Prince stood up in his carriage and took off his hat, which he waved towards her. The Duchess was much touched by the Prince's kindly attention.

[2] The Duke of Teck.

[3] The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

---

[1] Duchess Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, sister-in-law of the Grand Duchess (Augusta) of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral, June 5.

New Military Honours

I understand that you are desirous of renewing your connection with the 17th Lancers, in which Corps you formerly did duty. I will gladly appoint you Colonel in Chief of the Regiment, if that Honorary position would please you.

It would also give me much pleasure to name the 77th Regiment, who have lately received new Colours from your hands, 'The Duke of Cambridge's Own.'

Diary, *June* 20.—Heard while at the Office, from dearest Augusta by telegraph, of the death this morning at Petersburg of poor dear George of Mecklenburg. It is too grievously sad, coming so immediately upon the death of his dear Sister Lilli. He is stated to have died of weakness, the result of internal hæmorrhage. His complaint has been jaundice. How I feel for my dearest Aunt Marie, for poor Fritz and Augusta and Adolphus! It is too, too sad. 21*st*.—Had reassuring accounts about my dear Aunt from Strelitz, though the distress in the family as a result of these two sad deaths is very very great. . . . Was to have dined at the Clevelands' and gone afterwards to the State Concert, but made my excuses and dined quietly at St. James's, spending the evening with dearest Mama. 30*th*.—The accounts from the East are most serious, and the Servians seem determined at once to declare war with Turkey; so do the Montenegrins. This would produce a *most serious* complication.

July 1.—At 5 accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales to Hyde Park for the Great Review of the Guards and Volunteers. About 33,000 men were on the ground. Prince Edward commanded. Nothing could have gone off better in

1876 ÆT. 57 all its details, and the people were in excellent humour and most loyal. We passed down the line, or rather two lines, and then followed a march past in quarter column followed by a general advance and final salute.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, July 2.

I hasten to acknowledge your letter of the 30th, telling me of the Prince Imperial's wish again to join a Battery during the Manœuvres, which you were right in concluding I should gladly sanction. I am so glad to think that it is in our power to do something for this amiable and interesting young Prince.

Diary, July 4.—Dined at the Naval and Military Club, late Cambridge House. The Club seems a very nice one, and I was interested in seeing the dear old house again, though it is much changed. *25th.*—My dearest Mother's 79th birthday. May God's mercy diminish her sufferings in the year just entered. This is what we must pray for.

In August the Duke was again in Germany. While at Homburg he witnessed a novel balloon ascent. 'Strolled out in the afternoon and saw a Frenchman make a balloon ascent on a trapeze, suspended from the bottom of the balloon without a car. I thought it a most unpleasant sight, and it must be most dangerous. The balloon is not filled with gas, but the internal air is exhausted by a fire lighted within and the descent therefore soon commences, as the natural air rushes in, the lower part being open.' Heavy public responsibilities and distracting domestic anxieties had left their mark on His Royal Highness, and he was glad to spend his holiday quietly, content if he could woo back again the strength and vigour which he knew to be necessary for the discharge of his many duties. 'How soon one approaches the end of one's career,' he wrote while at Homburg. 'I feel this daily more and

H.R.H. PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

(From an Engraving.)

more, though, thank God, I am better now than I have been for a long time.' On his way back to England he stopped at Sedan, 'where a carriage was waiting and we left the train and drove over the entire field of battle on the French side, from whence the German position could be seen, passing through Bazeilles, Balan, the town itself, and the house where the Emperor Napoleon was put up and where the two Emperors met and signed the Convention. I am glad I have seen the ground; it was different in many ways from what I had expected to find it.' At Rheims, where he lodged for one night, the Duke had to pay forfeit for the discovery of his rank by the hotel-keeper. 'The hotel bill was enormous, the charges most outrageous.'

Diary, London, September 18.—Went to Aldershot, lunched with the 17th Lancers, of which I am now become Colonel in Chief, an honour I highly value, as it was the Regiment I commanded years ago. The Regiment looks beautiful, and is admirably commanded by Colonel Lowe. *October* 26.—Heard to-day of the death of my dear old Uncle Frederick[1] at Rumpenheim last night, after a very short illness, having had a seizure on Tuesday morning. It is most sad and distresses all most dreadfully, the more so as dearest Mama is very suffering these days, and there is a difficulty in breaking it to her. I found her very feeble to-day. *27th.*—We have not yet been able to tell dear Mama anything regarding my Uncle's death. Drove to Woolwich to dine at the Mess, a dinner given to Airey[2] on his quitting the office of Adjutant-General on November 1. It is with great sorrow and grief that we all see him leave after so long and so agreeable an intercourse. *30th.*—Dearest Mama knows now of my poor Uncle's death and spoke of it when I called. Greville[3] goes off to Rumpenheim to-night in our joint name for the funeral.

---

[1] Prince Frederick of Hesse.

[2] Afterwards Lord Airey. He was succeeded by General Sir Charles Ellice.

[3] Major-General Henry Lambert Fulke Greville, late R.A., Comptroller of the Household of the Duchess of Cambridge; died 1898.

1876
ÆT. 57

(*From Sir Richard Airey*)

October 30.

SIR,—I have had it very much on my mind not having had an opportunity of thanking Your Royal Highness in the first place for your gracious presence at the Woolwich Dinner on Friday last, and secondly for the remarkably kind, tho' too flattering terms of myself personally in which you were pleased to express yourself.

With regard to Your Royal Highness's presence at the Dinner, if you had heard, as I afterwards did, what was said and felt, by the body of Officers, at Your Royal Highness's attendance, and of the *élan* which your presence gave to the Banquet, you must have been satisfied at the decision you finally were so kind as to come to.

With regard to the second, I beg, Sir, that you will permit [me] to say, that the very flattering and agreeable association of so many years, without even so much as a ruffle on any point, and nothing but a stream of uninterrupted kindness, without one single hasty expression, has contributed to make the years so passed with Your Royal Highness the happiest phase of my life.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
With great respect, your always devoted
and faithful servant,
RICHARD AIREY.

Illness of Prince Adolphus of Teck

Diary, November 25.—Went down to the White Lodge to enquire, as Mary's little boy Dolly is very unwell. They say it is congestion of the lungs and they are anxious. *December* 2.—Heard to-day that dear little Dolly, who is declared now to have typhoid fever alas! at the White Lodge, was very bad to-day, as the result of a bath into which he was put too long, to reduce his high temperature. 8*th*.—I drove down to-day with Augusta to the White Lodge. Found dearest Mary extremely anxious about dear little Dolly, who is much prostrated by the severity of the fever. I saw the dear child, who seemed quite unconscious, but still the doctors are hopeful. 20*th*.—The accounts of Dolly from the White Lodge are now much more satisfactory, so I hope we may look at all danger now as past. 30*th.*—We have been much surprised by the news that Adolphus,[1] my nephew, is about to be married to a Princess of Anhalt-Dessau. We hear she is a nice girl. May it bring him all happiness. It certainly has come rather unexpectedly upon dearest Augusta and on us all. 31*st.*—The last day of the Year! A solemn day, bringing many thoughts with it of the past and hopes for the future. My family has had much distress and sorrow during this year, though personally, I have, as usual, had much to be thankful for. 1876 ÆT. 57

1877 The cloud of sorrow which had overhung the Duke during the greater part of the year 1876 was not yet to be lifted, for no sooner had the New Year arrived than he himself was laid on a bed of sickness. For two months he was prostrate with bronchitis and gout, and it was not until the middle of March that he began to improve, and was able to travel to Portsmouth for change of air and surroundings. After a short visit to Sir Hastings Doyle the Duke passed on to Hastings. While there he called on Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, 'who is staying here, and had a most interesting conversation with him. He is 90, cannot now move from his chair, but his mind is bright and clear and his conversation most interesting. Also I saw Lady Stratford, who has been a great invalid for several years, but is now better.'

(*From the Queen*)

Buckingham Palace, February 8.

. . . I am anxious to tell you that I much wish to confer the Order of the Star of India upon you, in connection with the great event of my Proclamation as Empress of India on the 1st January.

Diary, April 28.—The War between Russia and Turkey has commenced, the Russians having declared war and crossed the Frontier both in Europe and Asia. It is a Æt. 58

---

[1] The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, now Grand Duke.

sad and melancholy business. *June* 23.—After breakfast, the Prince of Wales with Christian called for me and we drove down to Kensal Green to attend poor Admiral Rous's funeral. It was quite private, but many members of the Jockey Club attended. The whole was simple but very impressive. The dear old Admiral, who was 82, will be a great loss to the Turf. *28th.*—The Russians have crossed the Danube. *July* 3.—In the Chair at the Senior United Service Club at a dinner given by the Club to the American ex-President Grant. One hundred and twenty sat down, and all went off well. *4th.*—Rode to Chelsea to inspect the Chelsea Boys. The establishment is in excellent order and well looked after by the present Commandant, Colonel Battersby. Saw the boys drill, went over the buildings, heard their very good band, presented the prizes, and addressed the lads, finishing by seeing them go through gymnastics and their fire exercises. All was admirably done and most creditable. I only wish their numbers could be largely increased. *8th.*—Left a card on William of Hesse who has come to announce the accession of his brother, Louis of Hesse, as Grand Duke. *12th.*—Drove to Woolwich, the Prince of Wales following by water, when the Artillery Mess gave him a large and handsome dinner. I was in the Chair. The Prince Imperial also dined there. *17th.*—Attended Committee of the House of Commons on the employment of soldiers and sailors in Government appointments after leaving the Service. I strongly advocated this plan. Mr. Childers presided. In the afternoon went to Wimbledon to pay a visit to the Canadian team come over to shoot. They presented to me a trophy from Canadian to British Volunteers, to be shot for annually. I was addressed by the Colonel and replied to him, and Carnarvon spoke afterwards. *18th.*—Went to Chelsea Hospital to inspect the old Pensioners, a really most interesting sight: it was curious to see the age to which these veterans live. Poor Eddy[1] has got typhoid fever it is feared, but is so far doing well. Victoria[2] is also affected in the same way, but more

Russo-Turkish war

---

[1] Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

[2] Princess Victoria of Wales.

slightly. *21st.*—Drove to Wimbledon to distribute the prizes for this year's shooting, which has been exceptionally good. The Government have ordered 3,000 men, as a reinforcement to the Garrison of Malta, to embark by Wednesday next. I cannot say I at all understand the object or advantage of this move, which can lead to nothing as far as I can see and must attract comment and attention. *26th.*—Dearest Mama had been out for the first time after 9 months without leaving the house.

August 2.—The Russians have had a crushing defeat at Plevna by Osman Pasha, three Brigades being entirely destroyed and loss very heavy. Suleiman Pasha has also defeated them this side of the Balkans. *3rd.*—My nephew Adolphus reached London with his bride, who is charming, very pretty and very nice. They both look supremely happy. Eddie is convalescent, I am thankful to say.

During his autumn holiday, which was spent in Germany, Switzerland, and France, the Duke followed closely the progress of the Russo-Turkish War. 'The Russians,' he wrote, on September 18, while in Paris, 'though they have taken the Redoubt of Gravitza, have otherwise again met with a severe reverse at Plevna and have lost 5,000 men in the various assaults. In all directions they have been defeated and have lost the Shipka Pass. Their prospects seem most gloomy and very precarious.' Before leaving Paris for England His Royal Highness went to the Elysée 'to pay my respects to Marshal MacMahon, who received me most cordially, and I had a long conversation with him, which was extremely interesting.' After his return to England military duties called him to York, Chatham, Dover, Shorncliffe, Aldershot, and to Portsmouth, where he put up at Government House. 'Went to the dockyard where Admirals Elliot and Foley shewed me over the last new type of Ironclad, commanded by Captain Culme Seymour. She is a most peculiar vessel, well worth seeing, having the new hydraulic lifts applied to her heavy 25-ton guns. I then saw a Whitehead Torpedo (black) fired, and saw also the new Torpedo launch, the *Lightning*, which moves at a speed of 18 knots an hour, marvellous to witness. Paid Admiral Beauchamp Seymour[1] a visit on board the *Minotaur*, his Flag Ship, now in dock, a magnificent vessel with five powerful broadside batteries. Then visited the *Inflexible*, another type of Ironclad not yet completed.'

Diary, *October* 17.—Went to St. James's to see my dear Mother, and when there saw the Prince of Wales and his two boys who have just come down from Abergeldie and are going to join the *Britannia* Training Ship. I have heard to-day that the Turks have met with a severe defeat in Asia. *November* 5.—Inkerman Day. How the political aspect has changed since that great event, but what a glorious day it remains in the history of this country. *12th*.—Went to call on Ibrahim Pasha, son of the Khedive of Egypt, who is come to be educated here, and who called on me yesterday. He is extremely fat, but seems intelligent, and speaks English and French very well. *27th*.—Mary's three eldest children have the measles. *December* 3.—Mary, alas ! has got the measles ; it is most annoying. Her four children have it now at the White Lodge and are doing well. She has it at Kensington. *11th*.—Heard to-day of the fall of Plevna, Osman Pasha being wounded and surrendering after an attempt to break out by a sortie.

The Duke left London on the 17th to stay with Lord Aveland. Two days later he writes : 'We had just finished two excellent beats when poor Arthur Walsh's[2] gun burst in his hand, inflicting serious injury on his left hand. He came home at once on a pony, and we thought it better to give up shooting and followed. He behaved with great pluck and presence of mind. It was a sad ending to what would, no doubt, have been a very excellent day's sport. Aveland, having taken Walsh as far as Peterborough, returned with a comfortable account of him, and we heard later, by telegraph, that Prescott Hewitt said no bones were broken, and that he expected to save the finger.'

---

[1] Afterwards created Lord Alcester.

[2] Afterwards 2nd Baron Ormathwaite.

Diary, *December* 31.—Went to see Mary, who is now convalescent, I am happy to say, from the measles and is looking fairly well, with her four dear children, who are also quite recovered. This ends a very eventful year from a political point of view. The prospects are, alas! not bright in this respect for the future.

1878

January 2, 1878.—The young Crown Prince of Austria [1] called to see me, who has just come over with his Mother, the Empress, who has taken a place in Northamptonshire to hunt. He is an extremely nice lad of 19. Left a card on him on my way to the Office. 11*th*.—Heard to-day of the Turkish Army on the Shipka Pass having been surrounded, and laid down its arms, 41 Battalions, to forces under Generals Radetzky and Skobeleff. It is a complete break up, and most deplorable and serious. 15*th*.—Matters in the East look very bad, and the Turks seem prostrated after their terrible defeats. The advance on Adrianople continues steadily. The position of this country is most unsatisfactory. 16*th*.—We had a meeting at the War Office which Lord Beaconsfield attended, to consider the present situation. Nothing was decided upon and I fear nothing will be done. Would that we had a force at Gallipoli! 21*st*.—We have accounts from the Cape which are not satisfactory, and a wish is expressed that General Cunningham should be replaced by a younger officer. 24*th*.—Serious news has arrived from the East. The Fleet has been ordered to the Dardanelles and Constantinople, and notice given to-night of a supplementary estimate for Monday. I arranged with Hardy to send Major-Gen. Thesiger [2] to the Cape to replace Cunningham, and wrote to the latter telling him of his intended recall. Then to House of Lords where

Shipka Pass

---

[1] Crown Prince Rudolph.

[2] Afterwards 2nd Baron Chelmsford.

1878 Æt. 58 Lord Beaconsfield announced the above-named facts. *25th.*—Saw General Thesiger, who accepts the Cape command and starts at once. Heard that the preliminaries of Peace were supposed to have been signed and that the Fleet had again been stopped at the mouth of the Dardanelles. *27th.*—The Empress of Austria called to see Mama when I was at St. James's. Certainly an extremely handsome woman and beautifully dressed, with a noble figure. *February* 4.—Grave news comes from the East. The Russians continue their march on Constantinople and Gallipoli. No tidings as to the Armistice or Peace Preliminaries. *7th.*—Rumours spread that the Russians were in the Lines of Constantinople. Great excitement throughout London and in the House, where Lord Derby made a statement. *8th.*—The Russians are in the Lines of Constantinople and close upon those of Gallipoli. It is said they have made an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Turkey. Nothing can be worse. Lord Derby announced this and stated that part of the Fleet had been ordered to Constantinople, 4 Ironclads and 2 smaller vessels. The rest of the Fleet remain in Besika Bay. This announcement was well received in both Houses. The Russians are complete masters of the situation. *11th.*—The Fleet has been stopped at the Dardanelles, a Firman having been refused. Matters look extremely grave. *12th.*—Great anxiety to know what is to be done about the fleet, which has returned to Besika Bay. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby informed us that the fleet was again ordered up and to pass through with or without a Firman. The Russians now threaten to occupy Constantinople and Gallipoli. *14th.*—Lord Derby announced in the House of Lords that the Fleet had passed through the Dardanelles and had anchored off Constantinople. The Porte protested, but made no actual opposition. *21st.*—In the House Lord Derby stated that the Russians had undertaken not to occupy Gallipoli or the Dardanelles on either side, if we would agree not to do so either with British troops, to which our Government has agreed ! ! ! *26th.*—Went with Lord Napier of Magdala, who arrived yesterday from Gibraltar, to see Lord Beaconsfield. We were over an hour with him discussing Eastern matters. If any expedition has to be sent out, Lord Napier will command with Wolseley as Chief of his Staff. 1878 ÆT. 58

March 23.—Went to Mr. Boehm[1] the Sculptor's Studio, to be present with the Prince of Wales and others at the casting of the Bronze Equestrian Statue of the Prince for India, a gift of Mr. Sassoon. It was very interesting. *26th.*—My 59th birthday. Time passes very rapidly but, thank God, I continue well this year, and am most grateful for His many mercies to me. . . . Dined at Kensington with dear Mary and Francis. Alix was there, a very little party of 15, and afterwards singing by the three Suffield Girls, and a general chorus. *28th.*—At 5 to the House of Lords, where we were all startled by the announcement that Lord Derby had resigned, and that the Army and Militia Reserves were about to be called out. These are important events—on the refusal of Russia to allow the Treaty of San Stefano to be discussed in full by the Congress, which will now not take place. *29th.*—To the House of Lords, but there was nothing new, only it is reported that Salisbury is to go to the Foreign Office. I think Lord Derby's resignation has been generally well received, as also the calling out of the Reserves—with the arrangements for which process we are now very busy at the Office. *30th.*—Mr. Hardy is to succeed Salisbury at the India Office, and it is said that Frederick Stanley is likely to succeed him at the War Office. I hope he may. . . . *April* 1.—At 5 to House of Lords. Heard there that all is settled for Lord Salisbury to go to the Foreign Office, Hardy to India Office, and Freddy Stanley to become Minister for War, a great position for so young a man, but one very acceptable to me. *2nd.*—Dined at the French Embassy, where was afterwards a large party. Everybody full of the admirable Circular Despatch of Lord Salisbury, on assuming the Foreign Office, giving the views of the Government on the Treaty of San Stefano. *8th.*—To the House of Lords for the great Debate on the Message from the Queen calling out the Reserves of the Army and Militia. The House was

Æt. 59

Government changes

---

[1] Upon whom a baronetcy was conferred in 1889. He died in 1890.

crowded in all parts. Lord Beaconsfield made an excellent Speech in moving the Address. The Address in the Lords was carried without opposition, only criticisms. *18th.*—Colonel Stanley came to see me early to talk over the Order for Native Indian Troops to proceed to Malta, which has been decided upon, much to the surprise of the public generally. A Field Division is about to be formed with them at Malta at once. *May* 8.— . . . Called on Hardy, now created Lord Cranbrook—to talk over the Indian movements of troops with him. *June* 3.—At 5 to House of Lords, where it was announced that the Congress was at once to meet at Berlin and that Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were to attend it as Ambassadors from England—an excellent selection. *11th.*—Very busy all day preparing for start to Paris and Malta to-night. About 2, went to the Office; thence to St. James's and Marlborough House, to take leave. . . . The day was very wild and rough. Started by 8.25 train from Charing Cross, for Dover, with Horsford, Radcliffe, Bateson, and Annesley, who accompany me. Dear Mary and a few friends saw me off. Got to Dover at 10.30, embarked at once on board the *Maid of Kent.* The weather had moderated and we had an excellent, not rough, passage, reaching Calais at 12, and proceeding to Paris by 1.30 train. *12th.*—On arrival at the Bristol Hotel at 7, heard of the serious condition, and immediately afterwards of the death at 6 o'clock this morning, of the poor King of Hanover. It was, at the last, very sudden, he having been out driving the day before. Saw the Prince of Wales and drove with him to the King's house and saw Ernest, the Queen, and Frederica, all in a dreadful state at the sad and most overwhelming loss they had just sustained! Mary I saw later in the day. After a long conference with Ernest, returned to the Hotel, dressed, and called on the Marshal President at 1, who afterwards returned my visit. . . . Later again to the Hanoverians. . . . *13th.*—Up early. Went to see the funeral ceremony for Marshal Baraguay-d'Hilliers at the Invalides, where there was a march past of their troops, Infantry and Cavalry and Artillery, about 5,000

The Congress of Berlin

Death of the King of Hanover

men. Infantry looked fairly well, the Cavalry, all Heavy Regiments, remarkably well and extremely well mounted, the Artillery slovenly and dirty, and with very bad horses. Afterwards called at Canrobert's, who was out, and thence to Lord Lyons. Then home to write letters, and then to the Hanoverians, where we had a long conference on several very important matters. They were all wonderfully calm and collected, poor dear people ! and I felt most deeply for them. Took leave of them, and then dined at 5.30 and after saying good-bye to the Prince of Wales, and going in his Victoria up to the Station, I started by the Lyons-Marseilles line for the latter place by the 7.15 train. 14*th.*—It rained all the night. The journey was a most rapid one. Reached Marseilles punctually at 10.40, raining heavily; the Consul met us and we drove at once to the docks and embarked on board H.M. Despatch vessel *Helicon*, Lt. Commanding Stopford . . . sailed at 1.30 for Malta. There was a strong N.W. wind blowing and the weather looked dirty, with falling Barometer, but there was not much sea on. . . . During the night there was a good deal of motion, but I slept through it. 15*th.*—Up in good time . . . very little motion as we were passing between Corsica and Sardinia. Day fine, but a strong breeze from the N.W. on our beam. All the early part of the day sheltered by Sardinia. 16*th.*—Got under the lee of Sicily in the morning when it became quite smooth. . . . Continued a very smooth sea all day tho' we had a strong breeze aft. Sat reading on deck; it was very pleasant. Sighted Gozo about 4.30, and ran on very leisurely so as not to arrive at Malta till after we had dined and it was dark, to avoid a ceremonious reception. Were in Malta Harbour at 5.30. Admiral Luard came off to welcome me. Landed at once. The Governor just arrived, Sir Arthur Borton met me at the landing place with a Guard of Honour, and I drove up at once to the Palace, where I am most comfortably put up with the whole of my Staff. After sitting through a second dinner, having myself dined on board, was glad soon after 11.30 to get to bed. Malta felt very hot, after the fresh air at sea. 17*th.*—Up early and at 7 drove to St. Elmo to look

1878 ÆT. 59 over the new Batteries there—all admirably arranged—thence by boat to Fort Tigné to look at proposed emplacements for the 100-ton Gun. Settled site. Returned to Palace for breakfast at 9.30. At 5.50 held Full Dress Parade for the whole of the Troops in Malta, European and Native Indian, the former under Sir James Airey, the latter under Major-General Ross, with Generals Watson and Macpherson as Brigadiers under him. It was a grand sight. . . . I was immensely pleased and struck by the Native Troops, fine men, charming horses, and all most efficient. The march past was admirable in all its details. I got home, much gratified, at 7.30. The Maltese in the streets most respectful and pleased in appearance. There was a large Dinner of about 60 at the Palace. . . . *18th.*—Up at 5 and drove to the Race Course where mounted, and inspected, first, Field Batteries admirably horsed and in excellent order, then the two Cavalry Regiments under Watson, who drilled separately and most admirably. Riding of the men most perfect and graceful; fine Light Cavalry Soldiers. At 4 drove out under escort of 10th Lancers to see a distant position near St. Paulo, which is being fortified, thence to St. Antonio; went over the Palace, the Gardens lovely, full of Orange trees, everything growing luxuriantly. Thence to General Watson's Camp of Indian Troops, close at hand. Most interesting to see Native Cavalry and Royal Artillery in their lines, also two Regiments of Native Bombay Infantry. Large Dinner like yesterday. Glad to get to bed, very tired, at 11.30. The funeral of the poor King of Hanover is to be at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, on Monday next. I cannot, alas! be back in time. *19th.*—Out at 7 and inspected the Infantry Indian contingent in drill order. Nothing could be finer than the condition of the Regiments, and so was the drill, considering the limited space at our disposal. Saw 100 fine Commissariat Mules just landed from Gibraltar in first-rate condition. At 4 held a Levee, about 300 were present, including Maltese, and the whole of the Native Indian Officers; it lasted half an hour. At 5.30 went to Fort Manuel to see the other Native Troops' Camp, which is under General Macpherson, all exceedingly well placed and in first-rate order. Thence drove towards Pembroke Camp. Dined at a large Dinner at the Club given to me by the European Officers of the Indian Army; 70 sat down and nothing could have been more successful. I made them a speech. *20th.*—After breakfast received an Address of the elected Members of Council, who all came. At 4.30 saw Indian Games, Tent Pegging, etc. . . . At 6.30 left the Palace under escort of Native Cavalry and embarked on board the *Helicon* on return journey. Dined with Admiral Luard at 8 at the dockyard, then took leave of the Governor, Admiral, and all friends, and soon after 11 sailed for Naples. *22nd.*—Arrived at Naples at 8.30, lovely morning. Bay too beautiful. Landed and took a beautiful drive all around and through the town, in which, however, excepting as regards the Bay, I am rather disappointed. The smells are too fearful! The heat intense. View from the Castle of S. Martino, lovely old abandoned Monastery, too beautiful. Drove through an immensely long Grotto, curious, but too offensive as to smell! Home by 7.15, dined and remained on board as much cooler and sweeter than on shore. *23rd.*—Attended Service after breakfast. Landed at 12.30 and went by train to Pompeii—much interested by all I saw; it is a wonderful sight, and the preservation of houses, paintings on walls, and many minor details most remarkable. *24th.*—Landed at 1 after taking leave of the *Helicon* and her Commander, and at 1.40 left by train for Rome. Country beautiful throughout the day, but it was hot, tho' without dust. Arrived at Rome at 9.30. *25th.*—Sir Augustus Paget [1] came to see me and suggested my paying my respects privately to the King and Queen. I agreed. Found letters from England and news generally good. At 1 went to the Quirinal and paid my visit to Their Majesties, who were most amiable to me, and the Queen seems to be a charming woman. Drove to St. Peter's and was greatly struck, on my renewed visit after so many years, by the grandeur and perfect beauty of this magnificent Cathedral,

Italy

---

[1] H.B.M.'s Ambassador at Rome.

certainly the finest in the world! and all its contents. Rome seemed to me greatly improved in every way. But the absence of the old Cardinals' Equipages was very striking. We dined with Sir Augustus Paget, and at 10.30 started by train for Florence. *26th.*—We reached Florence at 7 in the morning, went to see the Galleries at the Palazzo Pitti and the Uffizi, lovely pictures which I was glad to see again. After luncheon drove up to Fiesole to see the lovely view from there. Heard that the Congress at last had made progress and that Lord Beaconsfield had in conjunction with Andrassy succeeded, against Russia, in obtaining the English delimitation of the divided Bulgarias. This may be looked upon as an enormous success and great advantage.

The Duke left Florence on the 27th, and returned by way of Turin and Paris to London, where he arrived on Sunday morning just in time to attend Divine Service at the Chapel Royal. 'Afterwards to St. James's; dearest Mama delighted to see me back and better than I expected. Thus has ended a most successful trip to Malta which I have thoroughly enjoyed.' Two days later the Duke records with evident satisfaction that 'many people called, all delighted at the success of my trip to Malta.'

Occupation of Cyprus

Diary, July 2.—It is said matters are going on well at the Congress at Berlin. I sincerely hope it may be so, but I wish we were rather firmer. I am sure we could do very much what we liked. *3rd.*—Called at Buckingham Palace and saw Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia for a moment as he was going to Windsor. He has brought over his daughter, Arthur's bride, on a visit to the Queen. I saw her at Marlborough House on Monday, and she appeared to me a pleasing girl. *9th.*—It has been decided by a treaty with Turkey to take possession of Cyprus, and Sir Garnet Wolseley with a staff from home, the Indian troops from Malta, with 3 European Regiments from that Garrison, are to take immediate possession. This gives us much to do. A statement to this effect was made in both Houses.

18th.— . . . I wish the Congress had been more satisfactory, but the cession of Cyprus I like. *25th.*—To St. James's to congratulate my dearest Mother on her 81st birthday. She was most dear and kind to me, as she always is. *August* 3.—Went to open a new bridge at the entrance of Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, which has just been built by the Vestry of St. Pancras, who entertained me. It was unfortunate that the rain had a good deal spoilt the effect, as all was nicely arranged. It held up whilst I walked over the Bridge and looked at a new Drinking Fountain just put up near it. When I had declared it opened we proceeded to the Zoological Gardens, where there was an immense luncheon prepared for about 250 of the Vestry of St. Pancras and their friends, and I had to respond for my health. *8th.*—Left Victoria with Colonel Stephens, my new A.D.C., for Germany.

Frankfort was reached on the 10th, and at Homburg, where the Duke arrived on the 12th, he 'walked to the Schloss and paid a long visit to Vicky[1] and the Crown Prince, who received me most affectionately, and with whom I had a long conversation.' From Homburg he went on to Kissingen, where he found the water 'not disagreeable, rather milder in taste than Homburg.' 'I had previously driven out to where Prince Bismarck lives, to call on the great man, but he was not visible. . . . On my return from my long drive found that Prince Bismarck had meanwhile called on me, so we unfortunately missed one another, which vexes me very much.' A few days later, however, they met. 'In the afternoon at 4 Prince Bismarck arranged to pay me a visit before leaving for Gastein. He was very amiable and remained three quarters of an hour, talking unreservedly on all subjects. Hanover was only lightly touched upon. Altogether it was an interesting visit.'

Meeting with Bismarck

Diary, *August* 18.—I had just taken my evening glass of water when I saw people rushing about, and discovered that a fire had broken out in the back of one of the principal blocks of buildings on the Promenade, and at the rear of the house where Louise and Lorne lived. . . . I assisted the Lornes in getting out their things, and I hope they lost little or nothing of importance. 19*th*.—I walked in the afternoon to Villa Diana to see the Lornes, who are now lodging there very comfortably. *Paris*, *September* 15.—At 1 the Marshal's carriage and four with two orderly officers fetched me for the great Review and march past at Vincennes. My carriage followed that of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, and Frederick's followed mine. Day lovely, crowds in the street and on the ground. Being in plain clothes we were in the Tribune with Madame de MacMahon. All extremely well arranged—50,000 men were reviewed, of these 6,000 Cavalry. General de Borel, Minister of War, commanded. The whole of the 4th Corps, General Deligny, and the Garrison of Paris, were on the ground in Field order. The Reservists were largely represented and looked very creditable. There was a very large force of Artillery. The Marshal, accompanied by Canrobert and a large staff, came on the ground at 2, and rode down the lines, then took up his station in front of the Tribunes, when the troops defiled very creditably, Cavalry and Reserve Artillery at a trot, and the Cavalry, getting into three lines, advanced at a gallop at the finish, which was very fine and remarkably well done. We then returned as we came. . . . It was a sight well worth seeing, and the French Army has certainly made great progress of late years, and is fast recovering from its terrible disasters. *London*, *October* 7.—Went to Windsor with Arthur, Lorne, &c., to attend the funeral of poor Sir Thomas Biddulph.[1] I drove with Arthur and we followed the hearse to Clewer Church, where the Funeral Service was very impressively performed by the Dean of Windsor [2] with Choral Service, and then to the grave in Clewer Churchyard. Lady Biddulph and all the family were present and a large concourse of

---

[1] Eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and afterwards German Empress.

Review at Vincennes

---

[1] Private Secretary to Queen Victoria.

[2] The Very Rev. the Hon. Gerald Wellesley, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to Queen Victoria; died 1882.

people, with all the Royal servants and household, who attended spontaneously. Nothing could be more marked than the great respect all felt for the deceased, and he is an irreparable loss to the Queen and to all connected with her. *November* 8.—Gave farewell dinner to the Lornes; Louise and Lorne, Augusta, Mary and Francis, Arthur, Leopold, Gleichens, J. Macdonald and self, and played at Nap afterwards. It was a good and nice little dinner.

Illness and death of Princess Alice

December 9.—Heard from the Prince of Wales that dear Alice[1] has been taken ill at Darmstadt with diphtheria. This news alarms us all much, as she is so delicate and has had so much sorrow, poor dear, to contend with. 11*th*.—The news about Alice is disquieting. She has the disease most severely. Sir William Jenner is gone to Darmstadt. 14*th*.—At Cambridge heard rumours that poor dear Alice was dead, which were confirmed, alas! by the evening papers, which we got at Tottenham. Reached home at 4.30, when the sad news was fully confirmed by a telegram received from the Queen. She died this morning at 7.30, after much suffering. It is too, too melancholy and sad; so dear, so affectionate, so good, so warm-hearted and affectionate to me and to all who knew her. I had from the first a sad foreboding that it would end thus, and on the very day too that her good Father died 17 years ago.

To say that the Duke was deeply affected by the death of the Princess Alice is to give no adequate representation of his feelings. From her earliest days she had been one of his especial favourites. Her amiable qualities had won his affection, and to affection had been added respect and admiration when he saw her splendid bearing at the time of and after the death of the Prince Consort, and her untiring devotion during the illness of the Prince of Wales. Now when death had cut short a life of such promise he was eager to pay the last sad tribute to the memory of her worth, and although he was suffering severely from gout,

---

[1] Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, second daughter of Queen Victoria.

1878 ÆT. 59 and could only walk with the aid of two sticks, he was determined to go over to Darmstadt to attend the funeral. His mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, however, intervened privately, and at her suggestion the Queen sent a telegram to the Duke begging him not to attempt the journey.

Diary, December 16.—Wanted to go to Darmstadt for the funeral, but was not able to travel because of my gout. Went to Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess both most sad. Stayed for luncheon and talked matters over with Bertie in general, who was very nice, so warm-hearted and affectionate, but terribly cut up. Poor Louis and his five motherless children. It is all beyond painful. . . . Mildmay[1] started to-day with Colville[2] and Teesdale,[3] for Copenhagen, to represent me at Ernest's marriage on the 21st with Thyra. I wish the marriage had been put off, but it has not been. 18*th*.—By train to Windsor with Alfred and Marie, Mary and Arthur, who has just arrived from Germany, to attend a Special Service for poor dear Alice, which took place in the private Chapel at the Castle at 2.30. It was most impressive, the Dean of Windsor officiating. The Queen was most gracious and affectionate to me. She was dreadfully upset and feels this sad loss deeply. 21*st*.—To Marlborough House to see the Prince on his return from Darmstadt. He was looking well, but tired, and is terribly cut up. He tells me the sad ceremony passed off well. Poor Louis and the children sadly affected.

---

[1] Captain Edmond Henry St. John Mildmay, Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge and to his father; died 1905.

[2] Afterwards 1st Viscount Colville of Culross, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra.

[3] Afterwards Sir Christopher Teesdale, Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

CHAPTER XVI

AFGHAN, ZULU, AND SOUTH AFRICAN WARS

1879–1882

Wars and rumours of wars—The Duke's Imperialism—Disaster of Isandlana—Reviews of troops ordered to the front—The Prince Imperial volunteers for service—Letter from the Queen—Marriage of the Duke of Connaught—News from the front—Death of the Prince Imperial—Meeting between the Duke and the Empress Eugénie—Letters from the Queen and Prince of Wales—The Duke's statement in the House of Lords—Funeral of the Prince Imperial—The taking of Ulundi—Prince Bismarck—Good news from South Africa—Afghanistan again—Sir Donald Stewart's victory—Marriage of Princess Frederica—Disaster of General Barrow's brigade—Roberts reaches Kandahar—Defeat of Ayoob Khan—The German manœuvres—Return home of Sir F. Roberts—South African war—Majuba—The Transvaal armistice—Assassination of the Tsar—Reflections on the peace in South Africa—Death of Lord Beaconsfield—Visit to Brunswick—Rumpenheim 'so melancholy'—Letters from the Queen—Volunteer review in Edinburgh—The Order of the Thistle—Death of valued friends—The Channel Tunnel—Marriage of the Duke of Albany

1879
Æt. 59

The Afghan and Zulu campaigns

THE period upon which we are now entering was one of grave anxiety and heavy labour for the head of the British Army. East and south, in Afghanistan and in South Africa, our troops were engaged in struggles with native foemen as fearless and resourceful as they were untiring and implacable, and in neither campaign was the final victory won until we had tasted the bitterness of disaster and defeat. Victory in such circumstances can bring no great meed of honour and glory to those who conduct and those who plan and direct the campaign, and the ultimate success of the Afghan and Zulu Wars failed entirely to allay the discontent which the earlier disasters had aroused.

1879 ÆT. 59

The Government were blamed in the first place for becoming embroiled in the struggle, and in the second place for failing to extricate themselves from their entanglements with greater speed and success. It may seem a little difficult to account for the adoption of such an attitude by those who only a few years before had acclaimed, with no uncertain voice, the doctrines of Imperialism preached by Lord Beaconsfield, but the apparent inconsistency must be attributed to the peculiar temperament of the people of these islands, who throughout their political history have steadily refused to be hurried in any direction. So far will they go and no further. Mr. Gladstone had found that the appetite for domestic reforms was not insatiable, and now Lord Beaconsfield was to discover that the public could have too much of great world-policies. Even before the Zulu and Afghan campaigns their eyes had begun to tire of gazing on distant prospects, and to long for the rest of contemplating nearer horizons. But the Imperialism of the Duke of Cambridge was of sterner stuff. In his faith in the great heaven-sent mission of England he never wavered, and while he was shrewd enough to see that the wave only receded in order to rise the higher, he was frankly impatient of delays that interrupted and impeded the task of Empire-building.

The Disaster of Isandlana

January 11.—Heard to-day by telegraph that Kandahar had been occupied by Generals Stewart and Biddulph's Division this day, no resistance having been offered to our occupation. *February* 11.—Was horrified this morning by the painful news that our troops in Zululand had had a terrible reverse, and that the 1st Battalion 24th, with loss of Colours and 2 Guns, had been entirely destroyed, besides an immense amount of stores, arms and ammunition. It is an awful business and most deplorable. How it can have happened I cannot imagine, and we must wait for details. Had a long meeting with Stanley and all the authorities as to what reinforcements should at once be prepared and sent. *12th.*—The Cabinet has decided upon sending at once to Natal from home two Cavalry Regiments, 2 Field Batteries, 1 Company Engineers, 6 Infantry Battalions, and they are being prepared. *18th.*—To Aldershot to inspect the several Corps for Service at the Cape: two Field Batteries, Majors Sondham and Le Geyt, a company of Engineers, Captain Blood, 1st Dragoon Guards, 91st and 94th Regiments. The troops looked well, but there are a very large number of Volunteers and young men, which is certainly a great disadvantage. The spirit among them, however, is excellent, so I hope they will do well. *19th.*—Went by train from Fenchurch Street to Tilbury Fort to inspect 3rd Batt. 60th Rifles before embarking for South Africa. They looked a strong, healthy set of young men and most orderly and regular. Passed over to Gravesend in a tug, and then saw the Draft of 250 men from Winchester from the 1st Batt. and the Depôt, an equally fine body of men and in excellent order. It is altogether a remarkably fine Battalion, I think, and well commanded by Colonel Pemberton. *22nd.*—Went with the Duke of Connaught and my Staff to Hounslow by train, and thence drove in my wagonette to the Cavalry Barracks, the snow preventing my seeing the 17th Lancers on the heath before embarcation for S. Africa. Saw Regiment on foot parade in Barrack Yard, a splendid body of men in the finest possible order and made up with excellent Drafts from 5th and 16th Lancers. Saw transfer horses for these two Regiments, which, however, I did not think as good as they ought to have been. Colonel Gunne, who has been accidentally and badly wounded by a revolver at Target practice cannot go with the Corps, and Colonel Drury Lowe has therefore been brought back to the Regiment to take it out. The finest possible spirit animated both Officers and men. *24th.*—Went early by train to the Victoria Docks, Fenchurch Street, to see the left wing 17th Lancers embark for the Cape. Everything was very regular, and men and horses looked well and will be well put up, but the system of embarking was not strictly carried out by the Regiment, as it ought to have been, and was consequently a good deal delayed. Major Bolderson

1879 ÆT. 59

was in command. *26th.*—Went from Waterloo with my staff to Portsmouth, and there saw 58th Foot embark in the *Russia*. . . . The Regiment looked very efficient and fit for work, and the vessel was a good one. Then on board the *Palmyra* in which the Royal Engineers embark to-morrow, also a good vessel. From thence by special train to Southampton Docks, taking Prince Edward with me. There saw 94th and Drafts for 57th on board the *China*, a fine vessel, but very crowded with troops. Then went on board the *England* in which Head Quarters, 17th Lancers, and General Marshall were all admirably put up and ready to sail, and then over the *Spain*, which was ready to take on board next day the left wing of King's Dragoon Guards with Generals Clifford and Newdigate. Saw the *China* and *England* sail and then returned to London.

The Prince Imperial volunteers for service

Among those who were eager to take part in the campaign which was to wash out the stain of Isandlana was the young Prince Imperial. Previous pages have shown how he came to identify himself with the British Army, in the first place as a cadet at the Royal Academy at Woolwich, and later as an officer attached to a battery at the autumn manœuvres. There were many reasons why he should desire to see active service in the field. Young, high-spirited, and intrepid to the point of recklessness, he chafed at the inactivity which the circumstances of his exile entailed, and was all on fire for the intoxicating excitement of actual war. Perhaps, too, through the smoke of the battlefield, he saw some dim vision of gallant deeds performed, and fair fame won, which should make his name glorious in France, and win back for his family the Crown so lately lost. Whatever his motives, the Prince Imperial lost no time in making his wishes known to the Duke of Cambridge, who in turn was able to assure him that the Government would set no obstacle in the way of his going out as a Volunteer attached to the staff of Lord

Chelmsford. Reference has already been made to the Queen's kindly interest in the Prince. Commenting on his desire to go to South Africa Her Majesty wrote to the Duke of Cambridge:

Windsor Castle, Feb. 24.

I hasten to thank you for your letter just received, and to return these very nice letters from the young Prince Imperial. I am greatly touched at the kind and gratifying expressions he makes use of, and cannot but admire his desire to go out with and serve with my brave Troops.

But I am glad I am not his Mother at this moment. Still, I understand easily how in his peculiar position he must wish for active employment. But he *must* be careful not unnecessarily to expose himself, for we know he is *very* venturesome. I should like to see him before he starts; any morning between 12 and 1, or any afternoon between 5 and 6 he liked to come and see me.

Despatches from the Cape

Diary, March 1.—The despatches have arrived from the Cape. They do not throw much more real light on the catastrophe that has befallen our Arms. I fear poor Colonel Durnford, R.E., was the cause of the troops in Camp leaving their position and then getting themselves surrounded. The Colours of the 1st Batt. 24th have, after all, been saved by the gallantry of Lts. Coghill and Melville, who however died after having got over the River. The Zulus have not further advanced, so we must now hope that the Colony may be saved, and also these troops defending the Frontier till the reinforcements get out. The last of these went to-day. *5th.*—More despatches have come in from the Cape with more details of the battle of January 22nd. The person who brought on the catastrophe was evidently the unfortunate Colonel Durnford. *6th.*—Very busy writing to the Cape, a difficult and somewhat painful task, as the explanations received from thence of the recent disaster are not at all complete or satisfactory. *12th.*—Came down to Windsor Castle for Arthur's marriage, for which a large party had assembled. We all dined with the Queen—a party of 26 Royalties, King and Queen of the Belgians,

Marriage of the Duke of Connaught

1879 ÆT. 59 Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, with their eldest son, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles with the Bride and a little brother, Bertie and Alix, Alfred and Marie, Augustus, Coburgs, and a large party from Cumberland Lodge, viz. Mary and Francis, Leiningens, Gleichens with Helena and Christian. We dined in the old Dining Room. 13*th.*—We all started at 11.45 for St. George's Chapel in Royal procession, I driving with the Duchess of Edinburgh and William of Prussia. The road was lined with troops and escorts accompanied us. The Chapel looked beautiful. The Queen looked well and was in good spirits. The Bride and Bridegroom performed their part well, and she looked nice and fresh. . . . The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It lasted a long time, in consequence of the Processions succeeding one another. The Register was afterwards signed at the Castle: then the Queen and bridal pair went to present themselves to the general company invited in the State Drawing Room, and then the Queen with the Royalties lunched in the Dining Room, and there was a handsome standing-up luncheon in St. George's Hall. Afterwards at 4 the Bride and Bridegroom started for Claremont. 17*th.*—Dinner at home to the King and Queen of the Belgians, who came with their Lady and Gentlemen and Lord Torrington, Crown Prince and Princess of Germany with Lady and Gentlemen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Mary and Francis, William of Prussia, Granvilles, Skelmersdale, Lugards, Napier of Magdala, Sutherlands, self and A.D.C. It was a handsome dinner Æt. 60 and went off well. 27*th.*—Heard to-day of the sad and most sudden death from diphtheria of Waldemar of Prussia, dear Vicky's third little boy, a most melancholy event. He was only ill a couple of days. It is too, too sad.

April 15.—Went into the Park to see a Dr. Carver, an American, perform in a most wonderful way, shooting, standing on horseback, at glass balls thrown in the air, with a rifle. He hardly ever missed, and certainly is the finest shot I ever saw. 17*th.*—Heard this morning by telegraph from the Cape of Colonel Evelyn Wood having had a severe action, having first attacked the Nholo Height

News from the front

and taken 20,000, when he was in turn attacked by the Zulus, about 20,000 strong, and after 4 hours' severe fighting defeated them, and followed up in pursuit, but with the loss of 7 Officers and 70 men killed and wounded on our side. Lord Chelmsford, at the head of a strong Column, including 57th, 60th and 91st, marched to the relief of Ekowa on the 29th of March, but was still on the advance when the accounts left. Colonel Pearson's Column was much pressed for food, and had many sick and some wounded, so that his early relief was much needed. The anxiety caused by these accounts is naturally very great. *22nd.*—Had news to-day from the Cape that Ekowa was relieved on the 2nd April after a hard fight with about 11,000 Zulus, but very little loss on our side, happily. It is to be evacuated, and a new Station formed nearer the Coast Line and very accessible. Wood's actions on March 28th and 29th seem to have been very severe, but on the latter day he thoroughly routed and pursued the enemy. But there are many Officers killed and wounded, I regret to say. Reinforcements were all fast arriving, with little loss of horses. The transport *Clyde*, with drafts for 24th and large amount of stores, was wrecked off the Cape, all hands saved, but loss in Stores most serious and unfortunate. *May* 2.—We have had details from the Cape, and the actions of 28th and 29th of March under Wood and for the relief of Ekowa are now fully before us. The former very nearly turned out a most serious disaster, but was relieved by the success of the 29th. Ekowa's relief was well carried out and with but little loss. The Guards and reinforcements were all arrived and were being successfully landed. *7th.*—We have had a telegram from Chelmsford asking for reinforcements and a large amount of stores, but otherwise not much news. *12th.*—Went to the Albert Hall for the Assault of Arms got up by the Gymnastic Department of the Army for the families of those who fell in the S. African War. About 8,000 people present, and it went off admirably, being a real success. We had five bands to enliven the proceedings, the Wales's, Edinburghs, &c., were there. *25th.*—Attended the opening of the Military Chapel, Birdcage

1879 ÆT. 60 Walk, in uniform. Prince and Princess of Wales and all the members of the Family in London were present. The restoration is very nice and now the Chapel is extremely handsome. *26th.*—Saw Lord Beaconsfield on the question of Sir Garnet Wolseley being sent out as Chief Commissioner and C. in Chief in South Africa, and this morning I called on Lord Salisbury and saw him on the same subject. *June* 7.—A telegram came in late last night from the Cape. Cetewayo is asking for Peace, but at present no further result is known as to whether it is real or only a mode of gaining time.

While the Duke was staying with the Prince and Princess of Wales for Ascot, the Prince-Elect of Bulgaria[1] came down from London to attend the races with the Royal party. 'I liked what I saw of him,' the Duke wrote. 'He is a simple, fine young fellow. I do not envy his fate or his position.'

Death of the Prince Imperial

Diary, June 13.—Received a large mail from the Cape. The accounts are not over satisfactory. The troops are quite ready in their positions, but nothing can be done for want of transport and drivers and the difficulties of supply. The confusion at the base, too, is very great as reported by Clifford. *19th.*—Went to the French Play. Had hardly got there, when Colonel A. Elliott arrived with the melancholy intelligence telegraphed by Lady Frere, that the Prince Imperial had been killed in a reconnoitring party from Wood's Column on June 1st. This news is overpowering in its terribleness. I went at once to Lord Sydney[2] to arrange with him as to breaking it to the Empress. *20th.*—The news of the Prince Imperial's death is really overwhelming, and no words can describe the dismay it has caused. How it could have happened that the Prince should have been allowed to get into so exposed a position is quite inexplicable, and we must await the details, which cannot reach us for some time. Heard from Sydney that the Empress was stunned by the blow, and I had better not go to Chislehurst, as I had proposed, that day. 21*st.*—I settled to go to Chislehurst this morning and proceeded there at 12 o'clock. Was met at Campden House by the Duchess de Mouchy, who had arrived that morning. I was at once received by the poor Empress, who behaved too beautifully and heroically in her awful sorrow and grief. She conversed with me for nearly an hour upon this sad, sad business, and not an unkind or ungenerous word ever passed her lips. Her fate is fearful to contemplate; all hope in life gone for ever with this dear gallant boy. I myself feel quite broken-hearted. 1879 ÆT. 60

---

[1] Prince Alexander of Battenberg, a member of the Grand Ducal House of Hesse, and a nephew of the Tsar Alexander II.

[2] Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Kent, whose property was near Chislehurst.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, June 21.

Letters from the Queen

This is so awful, so fearful. I *don't* know what to say, and one is *verstummt* before so dreadful a catastrophe! But surely *he* was, by the original arrangement, *never* to have left the General and not to have been exposed; and how *could* they allow him to go on such a service. No doubt, he, poor dear brave young man, pressed to go, but he ought *not* to have been *allowed*, and I *greatly fear* we shall be blamed! Who could have done this?

I can only think of the horrible though, I trust, speedy end of this precious life. Such a misfortune for the future! I can't tell you how it haunts me, and has upset me, and for *you* who arranged all for his going it is most painful.

I shall go and see his poor desolate mother, as soon as possible.

Windsor Castle, June 23.

Many thanks for your kind letter. I think there is but *one* feeling in the whole Nation about this dreadful misfortune! I can think of *nothing* else.

Pray let me see and hear *every* detail which you receive about this most terrible event.

It is a stain upon our Army at the Cape, which I feel *as much* as you do, and which I pray may be cleared up.

I am going to see the poor Empress to-day! Words

1879 cannot describe my sympathy for her. Hers is a fearful
ÆT. 60 lot! God alone can comfort and sustain her!

Windsor Castle, June 23.

I went this afternoon and sat with the dear Empress, and it is quite heartbreaking to see her—*so* gentle, uncomplaining and resigned, yet *so* broken-hearted. *And* one can say *nothing* to *comfort* her! I never felt anything more, and am quite miserable and overwhelmed by it! Poor dear! She asked me, Did I think it *possible* it might not be true, and that it might be someone else? But I said I thought *that* was *impossible*, for his dear Remains were at once recognised!

I do hope we shall soon know more! It will be a month on Tuesday since it happened.

(*From the Prince of Wales*)

Marlborough House, Thursday morning.

And from the Prince of Wales

It is difficult for us to find words to express how deeply distressed and shocked we are to learn the tidings of the untimely death of the poor little Prince Imperial. I look upon his loss as a national one to his Country and Party. But—the poor Empress! My heart bleeds for her! It will indeed break her heart! All she had left to live for was her son, and now he is gone!

The Duke's statement in the House of Lords

Diary, *June* 23.—Called on Lord Beaconsfield and arranged with him to make a statement in the House of Lords, and read my letters of introduction to Chelmsford and Frere of the Prince Imperial. . . . At 5 went to House of Lords where I made my statement, which was followed by a few remarks from Lord Beaconsfield and Granville. My statement was very well received, and will, I hope, tend to calm to some extent the public mind, which is much excited.

The death of the Prince Imperial, the Duke said in the course of his speech, was a subject on which he was sure there was but one feeling of sympathy for the illustrious

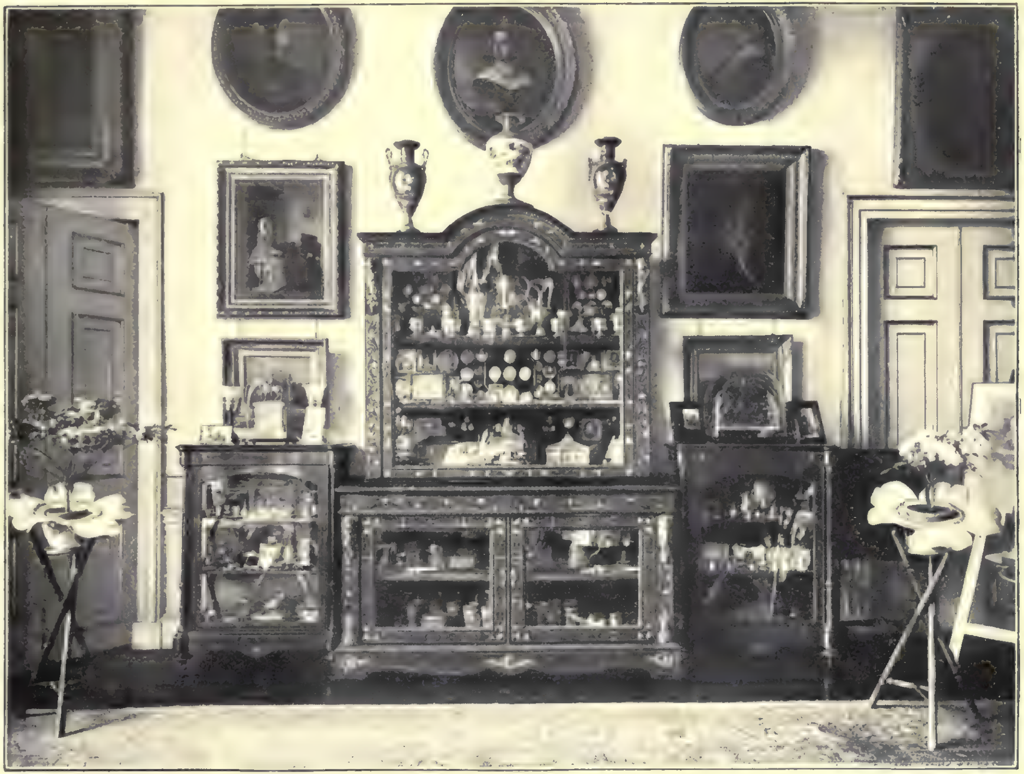


Photo. Langfier, Ltd.]

THE DUKE'S WRITING-ROOM.

Above the cabinet are Portraits of the Duchess of Kent, the late Queen Victoria, and the Duchess of Gloucester.)

mother, who had lost so much in losing her son, and of deep respect for the gallantry of that young man who unfortunately had come to an untimely end. 'There is very great doubt,' he continued, 'as to the circumstances in which the Prince Imperial went to South Africa; and I think it is much to be deplored that that doubt should remain for a moment longer than necessary. Indeed, it seems to me that I should be neglecting my duty if I did not read to your Lordships two private letters which the unfortunate Prince took out with him, as letters of introduction to Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Chelmsford, from myself. They are private letters and are the letters under which the Prince attached himself to the army in Zululand.' The Duke then read the letters, which were as follows : 1879 ÆT. 60

February 25, 1879.

MY DEAR CHELMSFORD,—This letter will be presented to you by the Prince Imperial, who is going out on his own account to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand. He is extremely anxious to go out, and wanted to be employed in our Army; but the Government did not consider that this could be sanctioned, but have sanctioned my writing to you and to Sir Bartle Frere to say that if you can show him kindness and render him assistance to see as much as he can with the columns in the field, I hope you will do so. He is a fine young fellow, full of spirit and pluck, and, having many old Cadet friends in the Artillery, he will doubtless find no difficulty in getting on, and if you can help him in any other way, pray do so. My only anxiety on his account would be that he is too plucky and go-a-head.—I remain, my dear Chelmsford, Yours most sincerely, GEORGE.

February 25, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR BARTLE FRERE,—I am anxious to make you acquainted with the Prince Imperial, who is about to proceed to Natal by to-morrow's packet to see as much as he can of the coming campaign in Zululand in the capacity of a spectator. He was anxious to serve in our Army, having been a cadet at Woolwich, but the Government did not think that this could be sanctioned. But no objection is made to his going out on his own account, and I am permitted to introduce him to you and to Lord Chelmsford in the hope, and with my personal request, that you will give him every help in your power to enable him to see what he can. I have written to Chelmsford to the same effect. He is a charming young man, full of spirit and energy, speaking English admirably, and the more you see of him the more you will like him. He has many young friends in the Artillery, and so I doubt not, with your and Chelmsford's kind assistance, he will get on well enough.—I remain, my dear Sir Bartle Frere, Yours most sincerely, George.

'All I can say is,' added the Duke, 'after having read these letters, that I think, so far as the authorities at home are concerned, everybody must feel that nothing has been done by them to place the unfortunate Prince in the position which, unfortunately, resulted in his death. We all deplore, deeply deplore—I am sure that everyone in this House, every man, woman, and child in this country, everyone, from the Queen on her Throne down to her humblest subject, must feel and deeply deplore—what has occurred; but certainly, as far as the authorities are concerned here, I feel that nothing has been done to produce such a catastrophe as that which we now all so much lament. I have already said how deeply I sympathise with the bereaved mother, and I am sure your Lordships fully share that feeling.'

Diary, June 25.—Went down to Windsor and lunched with the Queen. She was quite charming in all she said relative to the death of the poor Prince Imperial. She kept me talking of it till the 4.15 train by which we returned. 28*th*.—To the Office for a Meeting on the Army Discipline Bill, where the Provost Marshal Clause was fully discussed. It will be impossible, I fear, to pass this Clause, as we would wish to do so, and as it has been at present administered on Service, as to modern notions it is too arbitrary, but in practice it is deemed essential. The problem to solve is a very difficult one. The body of the Prince Imperial is coming home in the *Orontes*. Lord Chelmsford had advanced about 20 miles into the country towards Ulundi. The Adjutant 17th Lancers, Lt. Firth, had been killed in a skirmish. No other news. *July* 5.—Dinner at home for Crown Prince of Sweden. Augusta, Crown Prince of Sweden and a Gentleman, Connaughts, the Gr. Duke of Baden and Gentleman, Karolyi, Sutherlands, Musurus, Spencers, Sydneys, Carringtons, Odo Russells, Lady Constance Stanley, Salisburys, Piper, Napier of Magdala, Calthorpe, Mildmay and self, a handsome and a good dinner. 11*th*.—The Body of the Prince Imperial has arrived in the *Orontes*, and is to be taken to Woolwich in the *Enchantress*. At 3 went down to Woolwich Arsenal in plain clothes, to be present at the landing of the remains. The Prince of Wales and his brothers also attended. By some misunderstanding the landing had taken place before we reached, and we therefore only saw the Coffin deposited in the Arsenal shed arranged as a Chapelle Ardente. It was too sad and melancholy. Many French were present, and the scene was altogether most impressive.

Funeral of the Prince Imperial

July 12.—Went by special train to Chislehurst in Artillery uniform, with the Prince and Princess and other members of the Family to attend the Military funeral of the dear gallant Prince Imperial. All the French in large numbers and the Bonaparte family were there assembled. The Queen with Beatrice was also in the house. The body lay in the large entrance hall. The ceremony was conducted entirely by the Royal Artillery under General Turner, and was most impressive and truly mournful. Crowds lined the roads up to the little Church. The Prince of Wales, Prince of Sweden, Alfred, Arthur, Leopold, myself, Duc de Bassano, and Monsieur Rouher were the Pall Bearers, and walked alongside the Coffin, which was on a Gun-Carriage. The Gentlemen Cadets formed the firing party. The ceremony in the Chapel was a long one, full High Mass, the (Roman Catholic) Bishop of Southwark

1879 ÆT. 60 officiating. It was all over by 1 o'clock. Prince Napoleon and his two sons were the chief mourners. The Empress—poor lady!—is, I hear, in a dreadful state. 13*th*.—The late Prince Imperial's English servant, a Pensioner of the 2nd Bat. Rifle Brigade, and a very quiet intelligent man, came to see me and gave me many interesting details, as far as he knew them. 24*th*.—Yesterday the news reached

Ulundi

us by telegraph of the defeat of the Zulus before Ulundi, by the troops under Lord Chelmsford in person, ending with the taking and burning of Ulundi and the neighbouring Military kraal with small loss on our side and heavy loss on that of the enemy. It is hoped and believed that this may bring the war to an end. 25*th*.—Dearest Mama's 82nd birthday. May God bless and protect her and give her diminished suffering. *August* 9.—We have accounts in from the Cape up to July 15th. Chelmsford is coming home, and Wolseley is breaking up his force, which seems to us here to be very premature.

That the Queen shared these misgivings is clear from a letter which she sent to the Duke a few days later. 'I cannot help still feeling very anxious,' she wrote, 'as to the result of the remaining proceedings in Zululand, and do not like the haste with which the troops are being sent back.'

Diary, Kissingen, August 18.—While at dinner, Prince Bismarck called and I saw him. He was very agreeable and communicative, but I thought looked ill and seemed worried by business. It struck me that he was a good deal altered from last year. He leaves to-night for Gastein, so I just managed to catch him, and am glad of it, as he is an interesting man to know and to see. *September* 7.—Heard by telegraph of the attack made on the British Embassy at Kabul, and the probable fate of Major Cavagnari[1] and his followers, which distresses me very much. The British troops are ordered to advance at once on Kabul. *Lucerne*, 16*th*.—Heard by telegram from England of the capture of

---

[1] Sir Louis Cavagnari, the British Envoy, and nearly all the members of his staff were murdered.

Cetewayo, by Major Master, K.D.G. This is really good news, and will, I hope, bring to an end the South African War. 1879 ÆT. 60

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, October 6.

. . . The news from South Africa is good, and I trust that we shall soon hear of the termination of that unfortunate, but I am convinced, totally unavoidable war. I have been immensely interested in seeing Lord Chelmsford (such an amiable man), Sir E. Wood (whom I think charming, and so very able and gallant and kind and fair), Colonel R. Buller (a very fine soldier) and Lord William Beresford, whom all praise. Lord Chelmsford said to me he thought Sir E. Wood and Colonel Buller the two most distinguished men in their different ways in the Army. . . . How is the Military Memorial for the dear Prince Imperial getting on? *His* poor little charger and the Emperor's charger are both here! The poor Empress, who is staying here with me, can't separate from them!

The Afghan Campaign

Diary, Dover, October 9.—Heard last night by telegraph from Roberts that he had a fight about 7 miles from Kabul and had completely routed the Afghans, taking 20 guns. Brigade General Baker and Major White 92nd seem to have led the two Columns of attack most efficiently. Our loss very small. 11*th*.—The troops before Kabul have made a further advance and taken 78 guns that were abandoned by the enemy. All is thus going on well. *December* 16.—Our anxiety about Roberts's force at Kabul is great. He is now entirely shut up in the Sherpur Cantonment near that City, which is occupied, as well as the Heights above it, by the Afghans. 20*th*.—The Khyber Force has not yet been able to advance to Roberts's relief, but troops are being hurried up. 30*th*.—The news from Kabul is good and General Roberts has beaten off the Afghans with great loss. Gough's brigade has also joined him. 31*st*.—Thus ends the year 1879, a most eventful one to this country and the world generally, and not a prosperous one in this sense, for we have had fearful depression of trade, and a very bad

1879 ÆT. 60 harvest. Also the South African and Afghan Wars, the latter of which has been on the whole prosperous, though we have to deplore the sad massacre of our Mission at Kabul, and the recent isolation of our forces there under Roberts, though now happily put right again. As regards the former, the Isandlana disaster and the death of the Prince Imperial were painful episodes, but it has now been brought to a successful result, as we may fairly hope. For myself, I have been blessed by Providence in many ways, and am grateful to God for His many mercies to me.

1880 *January* 7, 1880.—Went by train to Chislehurst to pay a visit to the Empress, whom I found more calm and composed and inclined to talk on things in general. She is, however, bent on going to Zululand to visit the spot at which her poor son was killed. *17th.*—Dinner at home—Bertie, Princess Louise, Frederica, Mary, Francis, Lady Mandeville, Mrs. Iznaga, Standishes, Leiningen, Beaconsfield, Hicks Beach, Bernal Osborne, Mildmay and self. The dinner was given to Louise, who leaves for Canada on Thursday next. *22nd.*—Went at 9.45 to Euston Square, to take leave of Princess Louise, who started to-day on her return to Canada. All the family were there to see her off and she evidently left with a very heavy heart. *29th.*—Heard to-day of the death of my poor old friend Bessborough[1] at his seat in Ireland, which shocks me very much. *February* 6.—Took Sir Evelyn Wood to St. James's to present him to my Mother, who was delighted with him. *9th.*—To St. James's, where I presented Redvers Buller to dearest Mama, who was quite delighted with him. *March* 20.—By train to Chislehurst to take leave of the Empress, who leaves on the 26th for South Africa, accompanied by Sir Evelyn Wood and others. I found her looking very ill and much changed, so worn and sad, but very determined to undertake the journey, which will take her about four months in Æt. 61 all. *April* 23.—Heard of Sir Donald Stewart's success in his march to Ghazni. He defeated a large body of Afghans on the 19th and subsequently took Ghazni with slight loss to himself. I rejoice that this victory should have fallen to the lot of the Kandahar Column under Stewart, who have been so little in contact with the enemy. *24th.*—At 1.45 went with Augusta and a large party by special train to Windsor to attend the wedding of Frederica of Hanover to Baron Pawel Rammingen in the private Chapel of the Castle. It was a semi-official wedding but of course in plain clothes. The Queen looked well. *May* 14.— . . . Went to see dear old Wood,[1] who has had an operation performed on one of his eyes, and who, I hope, is doing well. *Goodwood*, *July* 28.—Whilst on the course heard of the defeat and destruction of General Barrow's Brigade of the Kandahar force by Ayoob Khan with the Herat force. No details given, only a telegram from Primrose in Command at Kandahar to this effect. Everybody terribly distressed by this sad news.

---

[1] 5th Earl of Bessborough, Lord Steward of H.M.'s Household, 1868–1874.

Sir Donald Stewart's success

Marriage of Princess Frederica of Hanover

The Duke of Cambridge returned to London at once and on the day following he writes: 'It was decided to send at once six Battalions of Infantry as a reinforcement to India and the 7th D. Guards from the Cape.'

Frankfort, *August* 24.—At 1 Prince Bismarck came to see me, by appointment, and was here nearly an hour. He was looking very much better than last year, and in good spirits. He spoke on all sorts of European questions, and his visit was a most interesting one. *25th.*—At 1 drove out to call on Princess Bismarck and had a long conversation with her. She is very talkative and agreeable and may have been good-looking in her day. *September* 1.—Heard to-day of Roberts's arrival yesterday at Kandahar. His force marched 330 miles in 20 days and arrived in first-rate condition with all its baggage—a most splendid performance and highly creditable to all concerned. They were not molested on the road. *3rd.*—Roberts attacked and defeated Ayoob Khan's force on September 1, completely defeating him and dispersing his Army, taking 27 Guns. It is a most glorious victory, which will have a great effect

The crushing of Ayoob Khan

---

[1] Canon John Ryle Wood, His Royal Highness's tutor.

in India and Central Asia and restore our prestige. *4th.*—The great victory gained by Roberts seems most complete, and, considering all things, the loss is not heavy for so great a success. I have received the details to-day by telegram. Kandahar has now been completely relieved and the Garrison are reported as in a satisfactory condition.

To Berlin for the German manœuvres

At the end of his quiet holiday at Kissingen the Duke proceeded to Berlin for the manœuvres.

September 9.—Drove direct to the Palace, where I am comfortably lodged. Louis of Hesse arrived by the same train. Dressed and had breakfast, then had a nice visit and talk to Odo Russell,[1] who, I find, agrees very much with me in all that is going on. At 12.30 the Emperor came to visit me, looking quite wonderful for his great age, 83. We conversed some time. He is evidently greatly gratified by my visit, which seems to give general satisfaction. At 1 paid my respects to the Empress, who looks ill. She was most gracious, as she always is, and I was with her some time. Then paid my visits of ceremony, leaving cards, and drove around the Thiergarten. Berlin has greatly extended itself since I was last here, and is much beautified. Then rested and wrote letters till dinner time at 5 at the Emperor's Palace, about 40 people, Odo Russell, Wolseley and all his suite. Then returned home to rest and at 8 went again to the Palace for the great *Zapfenstreich*[2] of the 3rd Corps, about 1,500 musicians in all, including trumpeters and drummers and fifes, the Bands of every Corps of the Army Corps. It was very fine and they played wonderfully well and it lasted about 1½ hours. The Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin with his old Mother, Vicky and Fritz with their son and daughter and her husband, Prince and Princess Frederick Charles and family, the Connaughts, and a number of other Princes were present. A light supper concluded the evening, and at 10 we were home. *10th.*—Up soon after 6. At 9.20 drove out to the Templehofer Feld with Lieut.-General von Rauch attached to me and my two

---

[1] H.B.M.'s Ambassador at Berlin, afterwards created Lord Ampthill.

[2] Tattoo.

A.D.C.'s for the Great Parade (full dress) of the 3rd Corps under General von Schwarzhoff. The troops looked smart and well, specially the Infantry, and the marching past first in Companies and then in Regimental Columns for the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery at a walk and trot by Squadrons, was excellent in all its details. The most remarkable sight was to see the Emperor at 83, cantering along, as erect and as briskly as the youngest Officer in the field. The Empress was present and other Princesses in carriages. We got back about 1.30. . . . At four there was a great dinner in State at the Old Palace to the Field Officers of the 3rd Corps : about 300 sat down to dinner in the *Weisse Saal*, and it was extremely handsomely done. This lasted till 6, and at 7.30 we went to the Opera House for a Gala Performance, the Officers and men of the 3rd Corps being the chief occupants of the house. The Emperor and Empress and all the Royalties were present. Home by 9.30 and busy with my English bag till 11.30. 11*th*.—Started to-day at 8.15, the Crown Prince coming to fetch me, when we drove together, and had a long conversation on various subjects. To-day was the Parade Manœuvre of the 3rd Corps against a masked enemy. There was nothing very striking, but all went off smoothly and, as I thought, well. The Infantry march with great ease in very deep sandy soil, the Cavalry work smoothly and at a very good pace. It was over by 1, and we were at home before 2. At 5 dined at the Emperor's Palace, where it was intensely hot, in a round and very pretty room, but quite shut in from the outer air. After dinner went to the Opera, *Le Domino Noir*, by Auber, very pretty music and well performed. 12*th*.—Called on the Crown Prince, who was gone to Potsdam. Went over the Royal Stables, very nice horses, almost all Trakener Stallions and well bred. . . . At 4.30 to the Emperor's Palace to pay a visit, before dinner, to the Empress, dined there in Gala, in honour of the Crown Prince of Austria, who arrived this morning early and is a very nice young man. Christian and Helena, just arrived, were also there, looking very well. After dinner called on the Archduke Rudolph, who was very nice and cheerful. Willie of Greece and the

1880 Æt. 61 Queen (Olga) arrive this afternoon and are living next to me at the Palace. They came to-night at 8 to the Palace for the *Zapfenstreich* of the Guard Corps, who played beautifully. 13*th*.—To-day was the Parade of the Guard Corps on the Templehofer Feld. We started at 9.30. Going along one of our horses slipped on the horrible asphalte pavement they have here, and all four, with the two Postilions, were down in a heap. I never saw anything more horrid to look at. Happily after some trouble everybody was extricated and nobody hurt, not even the carriage or horses damaged, but we had to drive on in another carriage. The Parade was magnificent, really a wonderful military spectacle. There was the same double march past as at the Parade of the 3rd Corps. We were home about 1.30, had a light luncheon, and at 4 we had another great State dinner of the Guards Corps Officers in the White Saloon; about 360 sat down, very handsome, but very hot. After that at 7.30 State Performance at the Opera House, *Carmen*, well performed. 14*th*.—To-day was the Corps Manœuvre of the Guards. Much the same ground as where we were the other day, but I thought it went smoother and better and there was more cohesion amongst the various bodies of troops. The Infantry march well, and the Cavalry finished with a fine charge in which they were well handled and brought up in fine order to the front. . . . We got home about 1.30, had a hasty lunch, and at 3 started by train for Potsdam. Drove through all the Gardens and Parks, and past several Palaces. An extremely pretty drive of two hours, stopping to get out and see Sans Souci, the Palace where the late King of Prussia lived and died. At 6 we got to Babelsberg, the present Emperor's very pretty Villa, where we dined *en famille* of Royalties. I drove with the Empress, Archduke, and Louis of Hesse. At 8 we left by train on our return to Berlin. I took tea afterwards with their Greek Majesties, where also was the Archduke. 16*th*.—Started this morning by special train with the Emperor at 9, and went to a place called Malot, where we got out. The Manœuvres between the two Corps were most interesting. The Guards, being considerably stronger, drove back the

3rd Corps. It lasted till about 1, when we returned by train to Berlin. I saw Odo Russell, dined with the Emperor and Empress *en famille*, and then went at 7.30 to the Opera House. Here the Empress took leave of her Guests, as she starts for Baden this evening. *17th.*—I drove to the Station with the Emperor to-day. We all went again by special train to the same station we went to yesterday and then took horse again for that day's Manœuvre which was again very interesting. The 3rd Corps was again pushed back, but manœuvred well. I drove back with the Emperor of whom I took leave, thanking him for his kind reception and hospitality. He has presented me with the Hohenzollern House Order. At 4.30 Stephens and myself started by the direct line for Dresden, which we reached at 8, and are comfortably put up at the Hôtel Belle Vue.

By easy stages the Duke returned to London, where he arrived on the last day of the month.

Portsmouth, October 13.—To Clarence Victualling Yard, where went over in Admiral's Steam Launch to Dockyard, where Admiral Foley took me to see the working of the heavy guns in the turrets of the *Dreadnought*, 38-ton guns, and then to the *Inflexible*, which has got its 80-ton guns in, a marvellous arrangement of machinery, but I think too delicate in practice. This vessel has no less than 37 separate engines for various purposes. *London, 23rd.*—I saw William of Prussia[1] who is come over to see his Bride at Cumberland Lodge, where she is with the Christians. I think him a very nice young fellow. *November* 13.—Left London for Claremont on a visit. Claremont is a most comfortable house and warm, and Leopold a charming host. *London, 19th.*— . . . Saw Sir Frederick Roberts and General Macpherson just returned from India. The former a man of great intelligence and most agreeable manners. *20th.*—Heard to-day of the death of my poor dear old friend, Sir Charles Yorke,[2] during last night, in

---

[1] Present German Emperor.

[2] Field-Marshal Sir Charles Yorke, born 1790; Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief from 1854 to 1860.

1880 ÆT. 61 his 90th year, a fine old specimen of an English soldier, and a gentleman of the old School and a very loyal friend to myself and the Army. *21st.*—Heard this morning of the death of Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice, another good and kind friend of mine. It was very sudden, in his 79th year. *26th.*—Dined at the United Service Club, when a dinner was given to Sir Frederick Roberts, 138 covers, and I was in the Chair. Everything went off remarkably well. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, and Christian dined. I made a speech and Roberts made an excellent one in reply, very modest and unassuming.

South African War

December 24.—Heard to-night by telegraph of the outbreak in the Transvaal and the disaster which befel the Head Quarters of 94th on the march from Lydenburg to Pretoria. This is a fresh war on our hands and a very sad affair. *27th.*—Very busy all the morning arranging for reinforcements for South Africa. Final arrangements were made to send 6th Inniskilling Dragoons with their horses, also a Field Battery with horses from home, and 15th Hussars dismounted: an Infantry Battalion and a Field Battery of Troops coming home from India. Accounts from South Africa continue serious, the rising very general. 30*th.*—Heard by telegraph this afternoon from Augusta of the death of dearest Aunt Marie early this morning, without suffering. It is a terrible blow to poor Fritz, and to Strelitz generally, but a happy release from very prolonged suffering. Went at once to St. James's and found dearest Mama very calm and resigned under this sad blow. Mary, Francis and Alfred were with her, the latter by mere accident.

1881 The year 1881 opened for the Duke under the gloomiest auspices. From the Transvaal, where the Triumvirate Government had defied the might and majesty of England and appealed to the arbitrament of war, the news was most serious, and it speedily became clear that large reinforcements and strenuous efforts would be necessary if the Boer challenge was to be met successfully by this country.

At home certain changes were meditated in the Army which, rightly or wrongly, the Duke believed would be detrimental to its best interests, and it was a cause of the deepest grief to His Royal Highness to find that all his persuasion could avail nothing to turn a Government, with which he was out of sympathy, from a purpose which he dreaded. This statement may seem to call for some explanation. As a member of the Royal Family, and as head of the Army, the Duke of Cambridge stood, of course, outside all political parties and honourably gave his support to the Government of the day whatever its complexion. But it would be idle to deny that by training, by conviction, and by sympathy he inclined towards that party in the State which, for want of a better definition, may be called the Imperial Party, and that policy which had Lord Beaconsfield as its most brilliant exponent. He was among those who believed that this country had a mission which was not circumscribed by the narrow limits of its insular shores and that a refusal to recognise the demands of this mission involved a national humiliation, and he could not fail to see that the Imperial idea had no place in the programme of the Government which had come so triumphantly to power in the spring of 1880. Well then might he exclaim in the privacy of his diary: 'The year commences under deep anxiety for the future of this country, and for us all who love and respect our old Institutions. Under God's blessing these clouds may be dispelled, but at present nothing can be more gloomy. . . . It has been decided to make great changes in the Army in spite of my earnest remonstrances, but I have not succeeded in preventing them, which I greatly deplore.' Alas! many sorrows were to come to the Duke before the clouds were dispelled. Within six months he was to lose by death his Uncle and Aunt, Prince George and Princess Louise of Hesse, and to lament while he could not lighten the effect of these blows upon his sorely stricken mother; 1881 ÆT. 61

1881 ÆT. 61 he was to sorrow for the death of Lord Beaconsfield, 'doubly distressing coming at a moment like the present'; his pride in his beloved Army was to be brought low by the disasters in South Africa which culminated in the calamity of Majuba Hill; and he was to be distressed by the 'humiliating' peace which was patched up before the Army could wipe the stain of Majuba from its escutcheon. How bitterly he felt this 'humiliation' the following extracts from his diary will show:

January 10.—From Fenchurch Street to new Albert and Victoria Docks with Wolseley, Pemberton and Blundell to see the embarcation of the Inniskilling Dragoons and some drafts for South Africa in the three vessels, *The Queen*, *Hankow* and *Ararat*. Horses were all comfortable on board and all the arrangements for men and horses seemed excellent. It is a fine Regiment of men and all were in high spirits. . . . An anonymous letter had said the train, in which I was, was to be *blown up*, but these threats are now constantly put forward. *28th*.—Heard this afternoon of Colley's attack on the Boers' position on his advance from Newcastle, when he was repulsed with heavy loss in officers and men, chiefly of the 58th Regiment. Colonel Deane and several Staff Officers killed. It is a most unfortunate business. Happily the reinforcements from India are just arriving. *Euphrates* has landed her people, and *Tamar* has arrived at the Cape. The force under Colley was not of sufficient strength. He now holds his advanced Camp. *February* 9.—Heard to-day, whilst at the Office, of another severe action with the Boers, in which Colley had tried unsuccessfully to open communications with Newcastle, which were cut off, and in which he lost 8 Officers and 150 men, 60th Rifles and Artillery, killed and wounded. He withdrew into his Camp, the wounded being left on the ground. It is a most unfortunate business and gives us cause for the greatest anxiety. We are preparing further reinforcements. *12th*.—Very busy at the Office to settle the reinforcements to be sent to the Cape, two Light Cavalry Regiments, one from India, one from home, probably 11th Hussars. 14*th.*—On Saturday the 11th Hussars had been put under orders for South Africa, but to-day it was arranged that the 7th Hussars should go in accordance with their proper turn on the Roster, and the 11th are now *not* to go. . . . Went to the Mansion House to a large dinner to Sir Frederick Roberts, who received the Freedom of the City. About 350 sat down. Roberts made a very excellent speech greatly in favour of seasoned soldiers, and *esprit de corps*, which was admirably received and produced a very powerful effect. 15*th.*—Roberts's speech has made quite a sensation. All the Papers are full of the startling truths it put forward as his experience. 19*th.*—We have heard of Evelyn Wood's arrival at Newcastle with some of the reinforcements and his having joined Colley, who is thus happily relieved, which is a great weight off one's mind, as we were all most anxious about his safety. 27*th.*—Heard that Colley had made a forward movement, and had taken possession of high ground, commanding the Boers' position at Laing's Neck. 28*th.*—Was horrified to hear by telegraph this morning that Colley's force had been driven back to their Camp with heavy loss, almost the entire force of 600 men from 58th, 60th and 92nd, and Naval Brigade, and that Colley himself had been killed. Went early to the Office, and was engaged all day to prepare further reinforcements and make other arrangements. Had several meetings with Childers and Kimberley on this subject. This is a dreadful and most serious blow again. It has been decided to send out Sir Frederick Roberts to succeed Colley. Meanwhile Evelyn Wood is in Command. . . . Went by 6 train to Windsor where the Queen gave a large dinner of 38 in the Dining Room in honour of her Grandson's marriage yesterday at Berlin with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. It was a mixed party from both sides. Alix, Marie, the Connaughts, Gleichens, &c., were all there.

Majuba

March 5.—To Paddington Station to see Roberts off[1] and wish him Godspeed. There was a large crowd to greet

---

[1] To South Africa in chief command.

1881 ÆT. 61 him. Heard this morning, by telegram from the Landgrave, of the sudden death of my dear old Uncle George at Frankfort, the result of a sudden stroke. He was 88 years of age, so it was not to be wondered at, though we had no indication of any such event coming so suddenly upon us. *7th.*—News has reached us from South Africa that Sir Evelyn Wood yesterday concluded an armistice with the Boers for 8 days. I confess this astonishes me and distresses me, as it does everybody I have seen since it was announced. *10th.*—My poor Uncle was buried at Rumpenheim yesterday and Greville went over to represent my dear Mother and myself. We hear that his death was very calm and easy. He really seems to have gone quietly to sleep, and to have breathed his last in that manner. *11th.*—Went to Portsmouth and direct to the Dockyard. Saw the 75th and 96th on the Quay, before embarcation. Both are terribly young Regiments, many men not yet drilled. They go to Malta, sending on 26th and 1st/10th to the Cape, whilst the 49th have gone to Gibraltar to replace 41st, which regiment is also going on to the Cape. Went over the *Egypt*, a hired troop ship, which takes out both Corps, a splendid troop ship, and admirably fitted in all details, having besides an excellent Captain, Grogan, accommodating and well up to his work. We then embarked in the *Sprightly*, tender to the flag ship, and with Prince Edward and his staff to accompany us went over to Cowes, whence we drove to Parkhurst to inspect the 66th Regiment just returned from India. It was this Corps that suffered so much in the defeat of our arms at Maiwand. The men, such as are left, fine old soldiers, fit for work, but much reduced in strength. I addressed a few words to the Regiment, had some tea in the Mess Room and drove back to Cowes: re-embarked in the *Sprightly* and reached Portsmouth at 6.30, putting up at Government House for the night. The Princess[1] was looking very well and happy. It is wonderful how well she and the Prince get on at Portsmouth. *12th.*—Up at 7, breakfasted at 8, and at 8.30 saw

---

[1] Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, formerly Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox.

'Men of the old stamp'

on parade in the Cambridge Barrack Square, the 1st/5th, 59th and 73rd, three splendid old Regiments, just returned from India, men of the old stamp and type. It made one's heart bleed to think that these are some of the last of the fine old Corps that are left. It was gratifying and at the same time painful to think what had been, and what now was; sad, sad indeed!!!! Left for London at 9.15. Went to the Office on arrival for a meeting with Kimberley and others respecting the Transvaal Armistice and its prolongation. We expressed our military opinion that it ought not to be prolonged for one hour beyond its actual necessity and that another fight was necessary to vindicate the honour of our arms and our country. 13*th.*—During the afternoon heard of the attempt on the life of the Emperor of Russia, whilst returning from a Parade, and that he was dangerously wounded, the Duchess of Edinburgh having been at once telegraphed for. I called at the Embassy, but they had no particulars. Later to Clarence House, where I saw Alfred and the Grand Duke Alexis preparing to start at once this evening. The news had just arrived of the Emperor's death two hours after the attempt was made. When the Tsar was driving back from the Parade, a shell was thrown, which fell under his carriage, injuring it very much, though he escaped unhurt. He got out of his carriage; a second shell was thrown, falling between his feet, and exploded, smashing his legs and otherwise seriously injuring his person. He at once fell senseless to the ground, was carried on a sledge to the Winter Palace and expired two hours afterwards. It is a most horrible event, and fills all hearts with consternation. 15*th.*—Heard to-day of the serious illness of my dear old Aunt Louise, congestion of the lungs. The case seems hopeless. 16*th.*—In the course of the evening heard by telegraph of the death of dearest Aunt Louise this afternoon. It is too too sad. After dinner went to St. James's. The Prince of Wales had said something to dear Mama about my dear Aunt's illness, and I found her in great anxiety, but we did not like to tell her at once that all was over. 21*st.*—Went to Victoria Station

Assassination of the Tsar

1881 ÆT. 61

to take leave of Alix and Bertie who started to-night for Petersburg to be present at the Emperor of Russia's funeral. I confess I saw them go with no little anxiety and with great regret, hoping soon to see them back. *23rd.*—To the Office, where I held a long meeting on the fresh arrangements to be made consequent on the peace having been made with the Boers by Sir Evelyn Wood, acting under instructions from home. It is a most deplorable business to my mind and most dishonouring to our Arms, and its effect in South Africa as elsewhere will and must be very fatal to our interests. Yet so it is, and the consequence is that Roberts and his Staff are at once to be recalled and the reinforcements stopped, those troops only remaining in Natal and the Cape that are already there, till the Royal Commission which is to decide on the details has sat and sent in its report. *24th.*—This South African Peace distresses me more than I can say, as, to my mind, it is so very humiliating. The more I hear of the treaty the less I like it, and the more humiliating it appears to me to be. I am in despair about it. *26th.*—My 62nd birthday! How old I am. Time passes by most rapidly and my career will now soon be run. God has blessed me with much health and strength and all other earthly advantages, so I have much, very much, to be thankful for, and I am so. *28th.*—Went to the Tower and inspected in the Ditch there the 6th Foot now stationed there and recently returned from India—a fine seasoned old regiment of real soldiers. Afterwards looked over the Tower, which has been much improved of late, and the old and frail portions of the building more opened out than they used to be, specially the White Tower. The old Chapel has also been renovated and restored and is now very nice. *April* 1.—To the Office for a meeting. It was decided to leave all the troops in South Africa now there, including 7th Hussars and 35th.

The South African peace

Æt. 62

Death of Lord Beaconsfield

April brought yet another great sorrow. An attack of bronchial asthma had left Lord Beaconsfield in a condition of great weakness and the cold east winds which blew throughout the early part of the month militated sadly against his chances of recovery. For a time the public remained without alarm, but gradually the conviction grew that the end was near, and Lord Beaconsfield's house in Mayfair was thronged with callers anxious to obtain the latest bulletins. From the first the Duke of Cambridge was greatly alarmed, and the sentences in which day by day, for nearly a fortnight, he records the progress of the malady show clearly that he was under no misapprehension as to the gravity of his friend's condition. Finally the end came.

Diary, Brighton, April 19.—Heard this morning that Lord Beaconsfield died at 4.30 this morning. This is a dreadful blow to all right thinking persons in this country, and, coming at a moment like the present, doubly distressing. No doubt the return of these bitter cold winds has had a serious effect on his generally enfeebled condition. He seems to have died calmly and placidly, and was conscious up to the last.

(*From the Queen*)

Osborne, April 21.

I am heart-broken at the loss of my dear great great friend! What an irreparable loss, apart from the personal sorrow I feel, Dear Lord Beaconsfield is to the Country, it is impossible to say! Gratifying it is to see *how* the Nation mourns him! We shall never see his like again!

Visit to Brunswick

On the 22nd His Royal Highness left London for Brunswick, 'where I am sent by the Queen to compliment the Duke on his 50th anniversary of succession to the Dukedom.'

Diary, April 24.—Up early: at 9.30 the Duke came to see me and we had a long and very agreeable conversation together in English, which he speaks admirably and with perfect fluency. He seems much pleased at my being here as the Queen's Representative. I then had breakfast and drove into the Town, which is old and most interesting. At present it is *en fête* and most gaily and most beautifully decorated in every part. Saw the old Dom, a Protestant

1881 ÆT. 62 Church lately restored and reopened to-day: a most interesting old building with a large vault below it, where all the Dukes and family are buried, including Queen Caroline, and the Duke of Brunswick, father of the present man, who was killed at Quatre Bras. . . . At 6 dined in uniform with the Duke at the Palace, an excellent dinner, handsome establishment. I sat next to the Duke, the other Princes arrived, also dining, Princess of Meiningen and Saxe Altenburg, Bückeburg and his son. Then I went to the Theatre, a very nice house, large for the size of the place, and very nice acting. Thence returned to the Palace to see the *Fackelzug* in which all the *Kriegsvereine* took part, about 6,000 of these, which was extremely pretty. The Duke was received with great cordiality and loyalty when he shewed himself at the window several times. The King of Saxony with his brother, Prince George, Frederick Charles, Albrecht of Prussia with the little son of the former, Alexander of Hesse, Augustus of Wurtemberg, all arrived during the evening, and I saw them all at the Palace. 25*th*.—Up early and at 9 went to the Palace to pay my congratulations to the Duke in conjunction with the other Princes. Then accompanied the Duke to the Reception or Levee, where I stood on his right. The other Princes did not attend this ceremony. Then the Duke took his State drive through the town of Brunswick in a carriage and six horses, followed by an immense and endless procession of the *Kriegsvereine*. His reception was everywhere most enthusiastic—the stands and houses were literally crowded with people. We looked on from the windows of the Palace. Then the Duke had a Parade of the Garrison, remarkably fine men. The whole thing looked very well in the Courtyard of the Palace where they marched past. We got home about 1.30. At 4 great State Dinner of 240 persons, very handsomely and well done, and an excellent dinner. After that, State representation at the Opera. 26*th*.— . . . At 11 drove to the Palace to take leave of King and Prince George of Saxony, who leave at 12. All the Royalties are now gone, excepting myself. I then paid the Duke a long visit, and we had a comfortable

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE AND PRINCESS AUGUSTA

(From a Painting.)

conversation together. . . . At 5 went to dine with the Duke, an excellent dinner—quite a small party. Then I had another long talk to the Duke and at 8 went with him to a public ball, subscription, at the Theatre, extremely prettily arranged and very crowded, about 800 people. We stayed there over an hour. *27th.*—At 10 took leave of the Duke who was most kind and affectionate, and gave me and my two gentlemen some charming presents as a remembrance of our stay with him, and at 11.55 after a warm-hearted greeting left for Cassel and Frankfort. *Frankfort, 28th.*—Went to my dear old Uncle's house, where I visited the rooms in which Uncle George and Aunt Louise died! as also their living rooms which had all the things in them exactly as when they left them. After breakfast drove to Rumpenheim, which was looking very nice and fresh, but oh! so melancholy. Then I saw some of the old servants and gardeners. I went over the accounts with them for my dear Mother, now the sole proprietress, and then went over the house and garden, all in the nicest possible order. I then drove back to Frankfort and left for England.

Rumpenheim

London, May 13.—By train with Augusta from Paddington. Lunched with the Queen, who was extremely gracious and amiable and in excellent spirits. Then went to St. George's Chapel to see the Royal Vault, as dearest Mama wishes to have my dear Father's remains removed there from Kew, in order to be herself buried there. Beatrice went with us and the Dean of Windsor met and conducted us. The vault is greatly improved as to its access, but it is and always will be a most dreary vault, so different from the cheerful Mausoleum of Kew, which alas! dearest Mama has taken a violent dislike to. Saw the Queen again and then returned to town. *June* 20.—To House of Lords to support Leopold, now created Duke of Albany, on his taking his seat. *July* 2.—To King's College to support the Prince and Princess of Wales who distributed the Prizes on the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the College. *17th.*—Called on the King of the Sandwich Islands, a fine looking, gentlemanlike man and quite European in his manner and habits.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, July 9.

I must write a line to thank you for your kind note, and the Distribution of the Troops. It is quite wonderful to hear and see the incessant stream of Troops up the Long Walk and also over the Pontoon Bridge at Datchet, which we saw laid yesterday evening. This morning we were for more than an hour watching the Volunteers arrive by the Bridge and nothing could look better or be more *orderly* than they were. Everything was admirably managed. The day is delightful, for tho' the sun is hot, there are plenty of clouds, and a nice breeze, and I *think* there won't be any rain.

'Majority' of the Volunteer movement

Windsor Castle, July 11, 1881.

Everything went off admirably and was an immense success. Such a sight no other country could witness, and I am thankful that no one suffered.

Can you tell me where you get your fine strong safe horses? I was so provoked and annoyed and so were all my people at there not being one safe good horse to carry a heavy person like Fritz yesterday. The fact is they buy and breed nothing but fine long legged thoroughbreds which are neither safe nor useful. Bertie said your coachman got them for you, but where?

Diary, *July* 23.—Went to the Mansion House to dine with the Lord Mayor, who had invited a large gathering of about 300 Commanding Officers of Volunteer Corps. They all were in uniform, but I was in plain clothes, and I was very sorry I did not go in uniform myself. It was a most enthusiastic gathering, and I made a speech, which was extremely well received.

As the Duke had arranged to attend a great Review in Edinburgh at the end of August, he abandoned his usual visit to Goodwood and left England for Germany late in July. During his stay at Kissingen he had another meeting with Prince Bismarck. 'At 5,' he writes on August 5, 'drove with Stephens to dine with Prince Bismarck, who was extremely amiable and agreeable and seemed to be quite as well if not better than last year. Only his son Herbert and another person, a Count Holstein, made up our party of 5. He conversed fully on all matters and afterwards we smoked till 6.30, when I came home. It is pretty evident to me that he is afraid of coming into the town to pay a visit, and that therefore he sent a message to excuse himself from calling.'

Bismarck again

Volunteer review in Edinburgh

Diary, Edinburgh, August 25.—At 11 rode with Arthur[1] and some of the Hd. Qrs. Staff to the several rendezvous, the town crowded and nothing could exceed the loyal feeling of the public, and we were much cheered. . . . At 2.40 left for Holyrood to attend the Queen to the Review. All the Volunteers had arrived in proper time and were in position on the ground as I rode down the line. At 3.45 the Queen started, I riding by the carriage with Alfred and Arthur, whilst Marie and Beatrice drove with the Queen. But for the dreadful downpour of rain which lasted the whole time of the Review, or rather increased in intensity as evening advanced, the sight would have been magnificent—all the hillside up to Arthur's Seat and on both flanks being crowded with spectators, all alas! with umbrellas up, thus spoiling the *coup d'œil*; the troops very picturesquely placed at the bottom of the hills facing Holyrood. General A. Macdonald was in chief command with Allison, Cameron and McCleod as Generals of Division, two with four, and the centre with five brigades, the small mounted Corps, which were excellently mounted, being under Thesiger. After driving down the entire line from left to right, the march past commenced and went off, under the adverse condition of the weather, as well as it was reasonable to expect. About 40,000 men were on the ground, and their physique was very fine as a rule, better, I should say, than English Corps in many cases, but the English Regiments seemed to me better drilled and set, though it was difficult to judge, from the terrible condition of the marching-past ground, and the terrible discomfort of the continuous and pelting rain. The crowd, too, broke in at one point, coming down from the hills in dense masses, to return to the town, and with great difficulty the rear Battalions and Brigades got through, but they succeeded at last after great exertions, and all passed with fairly maintained distances. The Queen returned with great ease through a temporary garden entrance to Holyrood; and thoroughly drenched, though during the march past I had my waterproof on, by the Queen's permission, I reached home by 6 o'clock, had a hot bath, feeling very cold, and some brandy in my tea, and felt none the worse. At 8 drove to Holyrood with Macdonald and Stephens, to dine with the Queen, being myself in plain clothes happily, as my coat was soaking wet. There was a large dinner party of 40, and the Queen seemed in excellent spirits. I handed her in and sat by her. We did not leave till 11. . . .

---

[1] The Duke of Connaught.

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, August 31.

I am anxious to take an early opportunity of telling you that I wish to confer the Order of the Thistle on you, in remembrance of the Great Review of the Volunteers in Edinburgh.

You have, I hope, not suffered from the wet, nor any of the Officers, who must also have been saturated! As for the poor Volunteers who had to go back wet through, I hear they have really not materially suffered beyond great discomfort. . . .

The Order of the Thistle

Her Majesty invested the Duke with the Order of the Thistle on September 15, when he 'drove over (from Abergeldie) with Alix and Bertie to dine at Balmoral.'

November 5.—Inkerman Day 27 years ago. What glorious recollections are connected with that memorable day and how things have changed since then, too sad! I prefer the *past* to the present! Went to the Office where

I had a very friendly and long interview with Mr. Childers— 1881 but nothing was settled about the Adjutant Generalship, ÆT. 62 and I hope I persuaded him to postpone the question. *9th.*—Prince of Wales's Birthday! May God's blessing attend him for many many years to come. I gave him an Altar Cloth for West Newton Church which has just been renovated and for which most of his relations and friends have sent him some offering of Church adornment. *18th.*—Went this morning with Hale to attend the depositing of the old Regimental Grenadier Guards, 2nd Battalion, Colours, the Waterloo Colours, I believe, in the Military Chapel, Birdcage Walk. They had been in the keeping of an old Colonel of the Regiment who died lately. The 1st and 3rd Battalions doing duty in London were present, and a Company as Escort, up from Windsor, of the 2nd Batt. The trooping took place, and we then entered this very beautifully new decorated Chapel, which accommodated all the Officers and men present. A short service of Hymns and an address by the Chaplain General completed the ceremony, which was very soldierlike and impressive. *23rd.*—Heard to-day of Prince Leopold's betrothal to Princess Helena of Waldeck, which was very unexpected. *December* 24.—Dined at St. James's. . . . In the evening my dear old Mother gave us her and received our presents. She seemed in a quiet way to enjoy her evening very much.

January 5, 1882.—Received intelligence by early post 1882 this morning that my dear old friend Jim Macdonald was in an alarming condition, and soon after a telegram reached me from his son to say that his dear Father had died yesterday evening at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Death again busy This, though not unexpected, is a severe blow, after a friendship and close connection of 38 years on my personal staff. Poor fellow, he has been suffering so distressingly, that one could not wish to see a prolongation of his life. Heard also to-day of the death of my dear old friend Bernal Osborne on the very same day. How many dear and valued friends are thus departing from amongst us! It is sad and painful to think of. *9th.*—Went by Great Northern Line from King's Cross to York, with Sir Charles Ellice, Tyrwhitt, Greville

1882 and Andrew Cockerell to attend poor Jim Macdonald's Æt. 62 funeral the following day. 10*th*.—Started for Bridlington by special train. Young George Macdonald and Mr. Hudson, Jim's brother-in-law, the Clergyman, met us there and drove over to Thorpe, the place belonging to the heir of Jim's eldest brother, Mr. Bosville, where the vault is in the Churchyard, where poor dear Jim was to be buried. Mrs. Bosville, Jim's niece, a widow, received us with her son, who is at Eton. It is a nice old house, with some fine pictures. We had some luncheon, and at 1 proceeded to the little Church, where the last sad ceremony took place, a very very sad service. Only a few neighbours were present besides the Middletons, Bosvilles, Hudsons and ourselves, and I confess I think that my dear old friend might as well have been buried at Kensal Green.

February 17.—Went to Chelsea Hospital to inspect the old Pensioners on the 200th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Hospital by Charles II. A very nice and touching sight. Spoke to every one of the old men. I then visited the Infirmary, after which I returned home. 28*th*.—Attended a large meeting at the Banqueting Hall, St. James's Palace, presided over by the Prince of Wales and attended by a large number of influential persons, to collect a fund for establishing a College of Music. The addresses were excellent. *March* 2.—Heard that my dear handsome horse Ruby had had his eye knocked out in the night, which distresses me very much and is a sad loss to me. 10*th*.—Went down to Chelsea, where I attended a Board of Governors, numerously attended, and at which I presided, on the subject of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Hospital, as also into Kilmainham and into the Duke of York's and Hibernian Schools. I fear the wish is to close the Hospitals, to which I and most of the Governors greatly object. 11*th*.—Went to Portsmouth with Ellice, Wolseley, Hale and Pemberton to inspect on parade the four Battalions lately returned from India and South Africa, as regards the two last, 1st B. 17th, 85th, 2nd B. 60th, 92nd Highlanders. Rode to Southsea Common direct from the Station. The Battalions all looked fine on parade, all

1882 Æt. 62

being the old soldiers we so much loved and admired, and fit for hard work, very different in appearance from the lads of the present day, and it is sad to think that all these fine men will soon have left us. They marched past and I addressed them, complimenting them on their services in the Field in India. 14*th.*—To Dover where I inspected the 8~~3rd~~ Foot, and five Battalions of old soldiers lately returned from India and South Africa. They are now called the Irish Rifles and looked smart on parade. Then left Dover, by special train, accompanied by some of the Directors to inspect the boring of the Channel Tunnel lately commenced near Shakespeare's Cliff. About 1,200 yards have up to the present time been completed and the boring machine seems to work very satisfactorily. I descended in a cradle and went on a tramway up to the farthest point. The atmosphere below was quite natural and agreeable and it was perfectly dry. As a scientific work it is very interesting, but otherwise I am entirely opposed to the Tunnel, as very unadvisable from a national point of view.

The Channel Tunnel

Æt. 63

Marriage of the Duke of Albany

April 26.—Left London for Cumberland Lodge, where I remained for Leopold's wedding. At 7.30 we drove over to the Castle for dinner, I in my own carriage which I took down with me as more convenient. The Royalties all dined together with the Queen in the Dining Room—28 in number—and consisted of the King and Queen of the Netherlands, the Waldeck family, Philip Coburgs, Prince Bentheim, Louis of Hesse and his eldest daughter, and all the English Royal Family. The King was most amiable and kind to me, meeting me quite as an old friend. He seems much gratified by his visit, speaks English fluently, as does the Queen. . . . The old Princess of Waldeck, a sister of the Duke of Nassau, seems a clever woman. After dinner the Queen accompanied us all to the State Drawing Room. 27*th.*—A lovely day for the wedding! At 10.45 drove in to Windsor in full dress, thence in State Procession to St. George's Chapel where the ceremony took place at 12 in State, the Queen and all the Court present. Everything went off to perfection and without the slightest hitch, and

1882
ÆT. 63

the Queen did it admirably and looked extremely well and quite happy. The Bride looked nice and Leopold got through the ceremony very well, though still very lame, but he walked with a stick. We returned to the Castle in the same order, I walked with Louise.[1] There was then the signature of the Registers, and then the Family (Royalties) again lunched together in the Dining Room, the guests and suites in the Waterloo Room. We drove back to Cumberland Lodge and were there by 4. . . . Again drove to the Castle for the State Dinner in St. George's Hall in uniform. It was extremely handsome and we dined off the Gold Plate and were 166 at dinner. The Queen remained afterwards in the State Drawing Room till 11. 30*th*.—Intelligence reached this morning of the death of Princess William of Wurtemberg, sister of the Duchess of Albany, as a result of her confinement. It is most most sad. The King and Queen of the Netherlands could not come to lunch with me as had been intended. *May* 1.—Drove to Kingston, where I was received by Mayor and Corporation and opened a Drinking Fountain first, to the memory of the late Mayor, and then opened a local Art Union in the Drill Hall of the town, which was a most creditable exhibition of local industry and talent. Lunched with the Mayor and Corporation at the Town Hall. Was extremely well received, as also in the streets, which were crowded with people. Returned to London and at 6.30 to Victoria Station to take leave of the King and Queen of the Netherlands, who left by special train for Holland. 10*th*.—Attended a meeting of the Chelsea Hospital Commission, and gave evidence in favour of its continuance. *June* 13.—To the Agricultural Hall, Islington, for the Military Tournament now going on there, arranged and managed by General Burnaby, the proceeds to go to the benefit of the Cambridge Asylum. The Prince and Princess of Wales were there and it was crowded. The performance, more particularly the 1st Life Guards' ride, was quite excellent.

---

[1] Afterwards Duchess of Argyll.

CHAPTER XVII

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

1882–1883

The Egyptian Campaign—Inspecting troops for the front—His Royal Highness and war correspondents—Cetewayo in London—Kassassin—Preston Guild Merchant—The Queen's thanks—Tel-el-Kebir—Return of the troops—Parade before the Queen—Personal A.D.C.—Memorial to the Prince Imperial—Letters from the Empress Eugénie—Birth of Prince Arthur of Connaught—The Fishery Exhibition—Autumn holiday—Family gathering at Fredensborg—The German manœuvres—Visit to Edinburgh

The Egyptian Campaign

THE storm which had long been brewing in Egypt broke in its full fury in the summer of 1882. With the causes which led to British Military intervention in the Khedivial dominions—the impoverishment of the fellah, the incapacity of the Khedives, the growth of the so-called National Movement, and the breakdown of the Anglo-French Condominium—there is no need here to speak in detail, nor is it necessary to tell again the story so often told of the hesitation and indecision of the British Government of the day. It will be enough to say that the massacre of June 11 and the bombardment of Alexandria a month later compelled British Ministers to follow a course which the logic of events had long before marked out as the only possible path to a successful solution of Egypt's difficulties.

When once the Government had decided upon the sending out of an army under Sir Garnet Wolseley, the Duke of Cambridge found himself fully occupied with the preparations for the campaign. Of the actual operations in the field he kept, as was his custom, a separate record, but his personal diary bears witness to the whole-hearted devotion with which he applied himself to his work at home and the keen anxiety with which he awaited all news from the front.

Diary, August 1.—Went by special train to the Albert Docks to see 1st Life Guards and half Royal Horse Guards embark in the *Holland*. Mr. Childers went with me. All passed off well. Men in excellent spirits, and ship good and roomy. *2nd.*—Up at 3.30 a.m., and went to Knightsbridge Barracks to see 2nd Life Guards march for embarcation. They went off in high spirits. Then at 9 went to Farnborough and Aldershot to inspect the Regiments there for Egypt, 4th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars, two Field Batteries, Royal Engineers, Mounted Police, Signallers, Military train, 50th Foot, 74th, 87th. All looked well and serviceable. I inspected them minutely, they marched past, and I addressed all the Officers assembled. To the Office in the afternoon. Sir Garnet Wolseley being far from well embarked to-day in the Transport with 2nd Life Guards to go by long sea. Nobody saw him before leaving, but I had a very nice letter from him.

The duties of war correspondents

The Duke's labours at this time, however, were not confined to the preparation of troops for the front, the inspection of men and horses before their departure, and the hundred and one tasks incident to the dispatch of a considerable army to a distant land. As head of the Army he believed it to be his duty to defend the honour of those who were fighting their country's battles, and who by force of circumstances were unable to be heard in their own defence. In the prosecution of this task it fell to him to make some observations in the House of Lords on the duties of war correspondents and editors, which were so moderate in tone and so sane in view as to entitle them to an application far transcending the occasion which called them forth. Two or three baseless rumours had been sent home and had appeared in the Press. British soldiers, it was said, had looted certain houses at Ramleh; a circumstantial story was told of an alleged British defeat, and, finally, a scare was reported in regard to a picket of the 60th Rifles. The Earl of Morley, Under Secretary for War, when questioned in the House of Lords about the last of these stories, had no difficulty in disposing of it, and it was left to the Duke to deal with the whole question in its broader aspects. The fact was, the Duke pointed out, that in times of excitement every Englishman had to do his duty. It was not the Army alone that was concerned, but every civilian and everybody who took an interest in the matter and who put himself forward, whether as newspaper correspondent or in any other public capacity in which he gave information, became really a participator in what was going on, and he ought to be as careful in what he said and did in his own individual capacity as those more immediately connected with the conduct of the operations. On two or three occasions sensational statements had been put forward which had been proved to be not only exaggerated, but positively false and untrue. 'I do not for one moment mean to say that gentlemen connected with the Press who put these statements forward were not under the impression when they sent them that they were correct; but in camps and in times of excitement every sort of statement is put forward. A man comes from the front and says that this has happened, or that has happened, and if you repeat all this gossip—for it is nothing more—it goes back to the base of the Army and every sort of confusion will arise out of it. I contend at the present moment that those gentlemen who have gone out to Egypt to report for the public journals have a very grave and responsible duty to perform, and not only they, but their employers, the gentlemen who are the editors and proprietors of the daily journals. I am one of those who think that it is of great advantage that everything should be made public;

but on occasions like this it is of the utmost consequence that nothing should be stated that is not true ; and, therefore, I contend that those gentlemen at home who supervise these statements that come from the seat of war are responsible that they should not allow anything to go into their journals on the subject, unless they are convinced that it is based on truth and justice. . . . What happens when these reports are published ? They go all over the world. If they merely came to England it would not so much signify ; but they go all over the world and make it appear that our troops are perfectly undisciplined and unfitted in every respect to take the field.' After showing how far removed from the truth was the story which had been sent home of what was no more than a 'miserable little outpost affair,' the Duke went on to make a strong appeal to the editors of the Press, 'who are loyal, and always ready to support the interests of the Crown and country,' not to allow to appear in their journals sensational articles 'for the mere object of having them sold in the streets by a lot of little boys late at night.' He continued : 'I hope this little incident may have a good effect ; and I would go further and say that if these sensational telegrams are sent home and found not to be correct, the gentlemen who employ these correspondents will be the first to withdraw them from the seat of war, and thus show their dissatisfaction at the manner in which they discharge their duties, which are very important and very serious, and are very detrimental to the public interest if not conducted with great care, prudence, and judgment.'

Diary, August 4.—Went to Charing Cross to see off Sir John Adye [1] and the Head-Quarters Staff, who go *vià* Brindisi. At 12 (midnight) went to Euston Square to see off Francis [2] who has volunteered for Egypt, and is going out attached to Wolseley's Hd. Qrs. Staff.

---

[1] Chief of the Staff.

[2] The Duke of Teck.

In spite of the fact that the Duke was keeping a separate record of the war, the events of the campaign push their way into his private diary to the almost total exclusion of other matters.

August 6.—There has been a reconnaissance in force outside Alexandria yesterday, in which the troops behaved remarkably well, and it was ascertained that Arabi was in great force entrenched in his position at Kafr Dowr. One excellent young Officer, Lieut. Howard Vyse, 60th, was killed in this affair, and a few were killed and wounded. I confess I have my doubts as to the prudence of this affair. 8*th.*—Went by special train to the Albert Docks, and inspected the troops embarking there in the *City of Lincoln* and *Ludgate Hill*, the former a Horse and the latter a Field Battery, also the 42nd Highlanders in the *Nepaul*, a very fine looking Regiment with a large number of Reserve men, and the *Caspian*, a beautifully fitted Hospital Ship. Nothing could be better than these several Transports. 9*th.*—Went with Stephens to Southampton. There met Prince Edward and inspected with him the transports *Grecian* and *Olympus*, each with a Battery of Field Artillery, *Greece* and *City of New York*, each with a wing of the 4th Dragoon Guards, a very fine Regiment, and *California* with a Company of Engineers, all admirable transports, and in which the troops, including horses, are well and comfortably put up. The Prince and Princess of Wales then arrived and we went again on board some of the transports with them. At 5 the Queen came over from Osborne in the *Alberta*. Then we embarked in the Prince's private Schooner Yacht and sailed over to the Royal Yacht *Osborne* in Cowes Roads. The Prince of Wales's two boys, Eddy and Georgy, just returned in the *Bacchante* from their long voyage, were with us, so grown and looking so well. The Queen passed us in Southampton waters and also four of the five Transport Steamers, looking very majestic, the men cheering lustily on board as they passed us.

So heavy was the work of preparing for the campaign that the Duke was compelled to forego his usual autumn

1882 ÆT. 63 holiday. 'To-day grouse shooting begins,' he writes wistfully on the 12th; 'I wish I was there or abroad, but I am afraid I shall have to stay in London or near it.'

Cetewayo in London

August 16.—Was present when Cetewayo paid a visit to the Wales's, with five of his followers. He was less savage looking than I had expected, though very fat and coarse. The followers were extremely savage looking fellows, all fine big black men. In the House of Lords Kimberley announced that he (Cetewayo) was to be restored to Zululand on certain conditions. To me this seems a very grave mistake. 20*th.*—Heard to-day that Wolseley and Seymour had entered the Canal and had taken possession, without resistance, of Port Said, Kantara and Ismailia, and that the enemy had been shelled out of Nefishe, which is the junction of the railroads, a few miles outside Ismailia. No bombardment of Aboukir had taken place. 26*th.*—Whilst dressing heard by telegraph from Wolseley that he had made a reconnaissance and had been met by about 10,000 of their men, whom he kept in view all day, and, having received reinforcements at night, attacked in the morning. The Egyptians did not stand, but were attacked in flank and rear by the Cavalry under Drury Lowe, who took 5 guns, a railroad train with provisions, and entirely routed the enemy engaged. The loss not heavy on our side but large on the side of the enemy. The success on our side complete and satisfactory. It is hoped that a supply of water may thus be secured. The Household Troops made a fine charge and with great success. 29*th.*—Heard whilst at the Office to-day that General Graham had been attacked at Kassassin in large force and had held his own, till the Cavalry came up and under Lowe, by moonlight, made a brilliant charge, destroying all before them, riding over 12 Guns and entirely routing Egyptians. Unfortunately the Guns were not taken away at the time and the enemy were able, therefore, to withdraw them in the night. Our loss, happily, was not heavy.

Early in September the Duke left London for Ormskirk and Lathom Hall. The Duke and Duchess of Albany were to have gone to the Preston Guild Merchant, but at the last moment illness prevented the Duke of Albany from undertaking the journey, and the Duke of Cambridge was asked by the Queen to take his place. At Ormskirk the Duke was met by Lord Lathom and Lord Sefton, the latter being Lord Lieutenant of the county, and, escorted by a troop of Yeomanry, he passed through the town, meeting everywhere with a most loyal and hearty welcome.

The Preston Guild Merchant

September 5 (*Lathom*).—A very wet morning alas! Drove into Ormskirk, and thence by train to Preston, arriving at 10, where I was received by General Cameron with a Guard of Honour, the Mayor and Corporation, Lord and Lady Derby and daughter, and a host of others. Great crowds were in the streets in spite of the rain. Drove with the Mayor to the Guildhall, where received an address, to which I replied. Then attended the laying the Foundation Stone for the Harris Free Library by Lord Lathom, conducted with Masonic Honours. Over 2,000 Freemasons attended from the County Palatine. Lord Derby spoke, and all passed off well. We then drove to the new Assembly Rooms, where the Mayor, Mr. Birley, gave a great luncheon to 250 persons, at which I had to make a long speech, which I think was good. I was then taken into the Park, where I planted a tree for the Duchess of Albany with a silver spade, prepared for the occasion. I was admirably received throughout my route. Returned to Lathom. *6th.*—Went again to Preston. Again received as before, and proceeded through the streets, densely crowded and amidst the most enthusiastic and loyal demonstrations. Saw the great procession of the Guilds from the Town Hall, a very interesting sight, all the various Branches of trade being represented. It lasted several hours. At 2 drove through masses of people, all most enthusiastic, to the Agricultural Show Yards where there was an enormous luncheon for 650, presided over by Lord Winmarleigh, and where I had again to make a speech. All passed off admirably and it was a grand sight.

1882
ÆT. 63

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, Sept.

Let me begin by thanking you for your kindness in consenting to replace Leopold at Preston. It was really because the people and the Lathoms were so very much disappointed that I called upon *you*, as *no* other member of the Royal Family was available—all being abroad, besides Leopold and Beatrice—and Mary could not well have gone alone just now.

I fear the troops must suffer much privation and discomfort, though (as you no doubt will have heard) they are in good health. The poor horses I pity so much, as they cannot complain! I hope the men are kind, and take care of them!

Tel-el Kebir

Diary, September 10 (*Dover*).—There was a reconnaissance in force of the Egyptians yesterday morning, telegraphed by Wolseley, which was beaten back with heavy loss and four guns taken from the enemy. Our losses were slight. 13*th*.—Received telegrams of a great victory gained by Wolseley early this morning, when he attacked and carried by assault the works at Tel-el-Kebir, with comparatively little loss on our side, but with great slaughter to the enemy, who were entirely defeated, with the flight of Arabi and his troops, and the capture by us of between 50 and 60 guns. About 8 Officers of ours were killed and as many wounded, and altogether under 300 killed and wounded on our side. It is a great success and will doubtless bring the contest to an end. All near and dear to me, Arthur, Francis, George, have escaped unhurt. The Highland Brigade seem to have suffered most. Telegrams and news came in all day and it was very exciting. 17*th*.—Continue to receive excellent accounts from Egypt. The war is at an end: Cairo thoroughly occupied and all matters look most hopeful for the future.

Towards the end of October, the troops began to return to England from Egypt, and the Duke, who was out of town at the time, hurried back to London to welcome them and to learn from personal inspection how men and horses had stood the rigours of the war.

Return of the Troops

Diary, October 21.—The *Assyrian Monarch* with the 1st Life Guards and remainder of the Blues has arrived, all well, and lands her troops to-day. . . . Went at 12 with Hale to Regent's Park Barracks to inspect the Squadron of the Blues. The men looked thin, but in perfect health, and the horses, though ragged, looked quite fit for work, and better than I expected. *22nd.*— . . . Went at 2 to St. James's to see the 1st Life Guards come into London. The streets were crowded, I am told, the whole way to the West India Docks, and the reception most enthusiastic. The Squadron passed by my dear Mother's window, and then proceeded to Knightsbridge. I drove to the Barracks to see the troops come in, where there was a great gathering, the Prince and Princess of Wales and many others. I thought men and horses looked very thin, but otherwise better than I expected. The Prince addressed the men most effectively and well in the Riding School. I then returned to St. James's and found my Mother quite delighted with what she had seen of the troops. *24th.*—The 4th Dragoon Guards and several Batteries of Artillery have now come in, the former and one of the latter have lost a good many horses, but more as a result of hardships in Egypt than from the passage home, which on the whole has been satisfactory. *25th.*—Went to Windsor to-day and inspected Squadrons from Egypt under Colonel Ewart there. I thought men and horses looking fairly well. *28th.*—To Charing Cross to meet Wolseley, who arrived at 5.45, after a rough passage. He was looking very well and met with a great reception, there being many people both at the Station and in the Strand to welcome him. *29th.*— . . . Wolseley came to see me. He is looking very well and is very cheerful. He goes to Balmoral to-night. *31st.*—Went to Brighton with Hale, Newdigate, Blundell and Collins to look at the horses and men of the 4th Dragoon Guards lately returned from Egypt. Drove direct to the Barracks. Saw the horses out and in the Stables, after-

1882
ÆT. 63

wards the men on foot parade and the Hospital. The men looked thin, but well. The horses were in a most wretched condition, and I fear many more will die, many having died already; evidently fatigue and over-work. *November* 1.—To the Office where I saw Wolseley, who has resumed his duties as Adjutant General, having returned from Balmoral, much pleased with his reception there. 5*th*.—Inkerman Day, 28 years ago! How different things have turned out from what was then expected and yet how great and glorious a day for the English Army, never to be forgotten. 6*th*.—. . . To Charing Cross at 5 to meet Arthur[1] who arrived safely from Egypt, looking very well. A good many friends had assembled to meet him, and he met with a hearty welcome. 18*th*.—A densely foggy morning though otherwise fine. Great fears lest it would be impossible to hold the Parade. However, it got a little better by 11, and all proceeded. I mounted at 11.30 and rode to Buckingham Palace to join the Queen, who from the Balcony in front received Arthur and the three Battalions of Guards within the Railings, a fine heart-stirring sight. Then at 12.30 the Queen left the Palace with the Royal Family only, in four carriages, the troops being drawn up all along the Mall as far as the further end of the Horse Guards Parade. There were crowds of people all along, and Her Majesty was enthusiastically cheered. As she reached the Saluting Point, the sun suddenly burst forth and the fog entirely disappeared, making the sight quite beautiful. The March past commenced at once and was a great success, the troops looking very well. The Queen seemed much gratified. She got back safely and without discomfort by 2 o'clock, and the Prince of Wales and myself then rode to the bottom of St. James's Street and saw the troops again pass by, a very pretty sight. Crowds enormous, in excellent humour, and very enthusiastic. Sir Garnet Wolseley and myself and our respective Staffs were asked to lunch at Marlborough House, and Wolseley and I then rode home through the streets and were much cheered. 21*st*.—Went to Windsor in uniform with the Wales's and other Members of the Royal Family

Parade before the Queen

---

[1] The Duke of Connaught.

to attend the Queen at the distribution of the Egyptian medals in the Quadrangle of the Castle. About 90 Officers and 230 men including the Indians and Maltese had been directed to attend, and the Queen, having first addressed the whole number in a most beautiful little speech, admirably delivered, pinned on the Medal as each individual passed her. The Queen then went with us to the Riding School to see the men at dinner, when they gave her a right loyal cheer. The Officers had luncheon in the State Apartments. The Indians were extremely gratified and delighted. We then all lunched with the Queen. I remained at the Castle. We dined with the Queen at 8.30 in the Dining Room, a party of 30, Wolseley and the leading Generals making up the number. The Queen was most kind and gracious, and seemed in excellent spirits. She spoke to everybody after dinner. 1882 ÆT. 63

In the midst of the cheers which greet the return of troops from a victorious campaign the part played by those who have stayed at home to prepare and to organise is often allowed to pass unnoticed and unsung. For the Duke the campaign had meant unremitting toil and ceaseless anxiety and the sacrifice of the annual period of rest which was becoming every year more necessary. It was, therefore, doubly gratifying to him to find that when others might forget the Queen remembered service rendered willingly and well. Her Majesty's thanks took the form of the offer to the Duke of the office of Personal Aide-de-Camp to herself. 'Before I answer your letter of the 17th,' the Queen wrote on December 20, 'let me say how much pleasure it would give me if you would accept the office of Personal Aide-de-Camp to me, connecting it with the successful termination of the short and brilliant Egyptian Campaign in the preparation and carrying out of which you did so much. . . .'

Personal A.D.C. to the Queen

Diary, *January* 13, 1883.—Went to Woolwich by special train with the Prince of Wales, Alfred, Gleichen and others, 1883

Memorial to the Prince Imperial

to attend the ceremonial of unveiling the Statue of the Prince Imperial which is erected in the Royal Academy enclosure. Gleichen is the Artist of this work, which has turned out remarkably well. All passed off very well, and the Prince made a most admirable address, after I had read the report. We were in uniform. We then went to the Herbert Hospital, where the Prince visited the wards occupied by wounded and sick men from Egypt and distributed some Egyptian Medals. Thence to the Mess House where we had a large luncheon.

After the unveiling of the Memorial the Empress Eugénie wrote to the Duke :

Farnborough Hill, Jan. 14, 1883.

Monseigneur, Je viens vous remercier comme Président du Comité 'United Service Memorial,' de l'accueil que trouva en 1879, dans les Armées Anglaises de terre et de mer, l'idée de perpétuer par un monument durable la mémoire de mon fils bien aimé. Je fus touchée profondément de la spontanéité et de l'ensemble avec lesquels dans tous les rangs, officiers et soldats, chacun voulut alors s'associer à mon immense douleur et partager les regrets que laissait celui qui, comme l'a dit le Prince de Galles hier, unissait avec courage l'amour de la discipline et du devoir. J'espère, Monseigneur, que vous voudrez bien être mon interprète auprès du Prince de Galles et des membres du Comité qui vous ont si bien secondé.

Croyez aux sentimens d'amitié avec lesquels je suis
de Votre Altesse Royale
la sincère Amie et Cousine
EUGÉNIE.

A further letter, written by the Empress to the Duke in the following year, must be given here as it deals with the same subject :

Farnborough Hill, 30 Oct: 84.

Monseigneur, J'ai reçu l'Album contenant les noms des Souscripteurs de l'armée et de la marine, que m'a remis le Maréchal Lord Napier de Magdala de la part de Votre

Altesse Royale. Ce Souvenir m'est précieux parcequ'il est la preuve des sympathies que mon bien aimé fils a su inspirer dans tous les rangs, et de l'écho que ma douleur a trouvé aussi bien dans la Famille Royale que dans l'Armée et la Marine.

Votre Altesse Royale ne pouvait pas choisir dans cette occasion de meilleurs interprètes de sa pensée que Lord Napier et le Major Général Fraser.

Croyez, Monseigneur, aux sentimens avec lesquels je me dis

de Votre Altesse Royale,
la bien affectionnée Cousine,
EUGÉNIE.

(*From the Queen*)

Osborne, January 17.

Birth and Christening of Prince Arthur of Connaught

Pray accept best thanks for your congratulations on the birth of dear Arthur's [1] boy [2] (I trust a future soldier !) I rejoice to hear how well everything went off on Saturday at Woolwich, and that the Statue of the dear Prince Imperial is so successful. Bertie's speech seems to have been excellent.

Her Majesty's hope that Prince Arthur would become a soldier was characteristic of her deep and abiding affection for the Army. Her attitude towards the profession of arms is perhaps best summed up in a sentence in one of her letters to the Duke : 'I who, you know, am a true soldier's daughter and devoted to the Army.'

Diary, February 16.—Went to Windsor by special train for the Christening of Arthur's little boy, to whom I stood as one of the Sponsors. The Prince and Princess of Wales and a large party went by the same train. The Christening took place in the private Chapel of the Castle, the Bishop of London [3] officiating. A very nice little baby boy to

---

[1] The Duke of Connaught.

[2] Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert of Connaught, born January 13, 1883.

[3] Dr. John Jackson.

1883 ÆT. 63 be called 'Arthur.' We all afterwards lunched with the Queen who was looking well and in excellent spirits. *22nd.*—Drove to the Orphan Working School on Haverstock Hill to open a very fine new Hall there, presented to the Institution by Sir James Tyler. There was a considerable gathering. The children sang well. I made a short address in declaring the Hall open, then walked over the establishment, all in excellent order, and the children looked extremely healthy. *24th.*—This is the anniversary of my dear Father's birthday! A day of joy and pleasure in my early life; now one of recollections of the past only! *March* 19.—Heard to-day of the death of poor dear Hastings Doyle[1] which was at last rather unexpected. It grieves me much for he was a very generous, kind Æt. 64 and devoted friend. *31st* (*Sandringham*).—After breakfast went out to see Mr. Gladstone cut down a small tree. It was curious to see the Prime Minister at 74 occupied in this way without hat, coat or waistcoat, and with his shirt unbuttoned. *April* 15.—Went this morning to St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, to hear Mr. Wilkinson take leave of his Congregation as future Bishop of Truro. It was crowded, and I liked his address very much. It was impossible to find a more solemn or attentive congregation. *23rd.*—Presided at a Meeting, the 150th Anniversary of the Foundation of St. George's Hospital, at Grosvenor House. I had to speak and others followed, but the Meeting was only thinly attended, though money is much wanted. *May* 1.—To Aldershot where I saw the Infantry Regiments on parade, sadly reduced in numbers of Battalions and in strength, with the exception of the 84th and 87th lately returned from Egypt, which are fine Battalions, over 800 on parade. Then saw the Cavalry, Artillery and Engineer train. Horses young, but looking very well. . . . To-day the New Road has been opened at Hyde Park Corner and this certainly is a great improvement and will look well. *3rd.*—Went to Private View of Royal Academy Pictures. Mr.

Mr. Gladstone cuts down a tree

---

[1] General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., Colonel Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Holl's picture of myself is not generally thought as good or as like as I hoped it would have turned out, though the Artists all seem to think highly of it, and it is undoubtedly a fine picture. *12th.*—Went to the opening of the Great Fishery Exhibition at South Kensington. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Exhibition in State in the Queen's name, who had promised to do so herself, but was prevented in consequence of her recent accident from which she had not got sufficiently recovered to be able to walk. Dined in the evening at Fishmongers' Hall. *25th.*—To the Fishery Exhibition which rather disappointed me, though there are, no doubt, many interesting things to look at, though mostly for those who understand the subject, which I do not. The propagation of fish in the American and Canadian Departments pleased me most. *31st.*—Went down by special train with Leopold and many friends to Windsor to attend poor dear old Rokeby's[1] funeral, which took place at Clewer Church and Graveyard. The Scots Guards, his Regiment, attended, both in London and at Windsor, and we were in uniform. All passed off solemnly and well, and was very impressive, and I felt the ceremony deeply in memory of my own personal sorrows. We drove to the Church and back whilst the others walked after the Body and with the Battalion.

The Fishery Exhibition

June 13.—Went at 9.45 to Victoria to say goodbye to George of Wales, who went down to-day with Bertie and Eddy to join the *Canada* as Midshipman. I was very sorry for him as it was his first real start in life, his brother remaining at home. *17th.*—At 10 went to Westminster Hall, and there inspected the Corps of Commissionaires under Captain Walter, fine old fellows, and an excellent body of men, over 800 on parade. I passed down the ranks and then addressed them. It was really gratifying to observe how greatly they seemed pleased. *29th.*—Went to Cheltenham. Was received by a Guard of Honour of Volunteers, and escorted by Gloucester Hussar Yeomanry to the Rev. Dr. Kynaston's house, the Principal of Cheltenham

Visit to Cheltenham College

---

[1] Henry Robinson Montagu, 6th Baron Rokeby. He commanded a division in the Crimean campaign.

1883 Æt. 64 College. Lunched there and met the second son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who is finishing his education there, a gentlemanlike young man. From thence proceeded to the College Hall, to distribute the prizes and address the Scholars and Meeting, a very large assembly. Made a good speech on education. Heard the boys' speeches, walked through the playgrounds and saw the Gymnasium. Returned to the Principal's house, had tea, and at 6.30 left for London, much pleased with my visit.

In August the Duke was once more in Homburg, and, as was his custom, paid a brief visit to Rumpenheim, ' dear old Rumpenheim, which looked so nice and pretty. It made me melancholy to reflect that the old place was now quite deserted. We went through all the rooms, all fit for immediate occupation, then the Gardens, very nicely kept up, the flowers and beds in full beauty, and the vault now quite full, peaceful and yet sadly interesting to me, as it contains so many of my oldest and dearest relatives.' During his stay at Homburg the Duke had a meeting with the German Empress. ' I found her sadly altered in appearance, and unable, in fact, to move. She was wheeled into the room in a chair. However her conversation was pleasing and cheerful as usual.' From Homburg, early in September, His Royal Highness went to Copenhagen, where a great family party had assembled at the King's Château of Fredensborg.

Family gathering at Fredensborg

Diary, *September* 6.—The King and his sons met me at the Station and drove up to the Palace, where the Queen and an enormous party of two generations were awaiting to receive me. All are looking remarkably well, King and Queen wonderfully young with 6 children and 18 grandchildren running about and surrounding them. We had lunch at once, the children making a great noise, but no one more so than the Emperor of Russia, who is in wonderful spirits and looking extremely well and most cheerful and happy. The only absent ones are Bertie and the Duke of

RUMPENHEIM.

Cumberland. The children of the latter are charming. I remained quiet till dinner time at 6. We dined in the Great Hall, 70 in number, all the children with us, who romped and played about after dinner, making a terrible noise. Went then to the Billiard Room till it was time for tea at 9.30; afterwards played 'Limited Loo' till 11.30. *7th.*—This is Queen Louise's birthday and I am glad of being able to congratulate her on the occasion personally. *9th.*—Started in full dress for Copenhagen by special train at 8, leaving the Palace here about 7.30. We all drove in procession through the town, on arrival, to the new Greek Russian Chapel, just finished and consecrated to-day in the presence of the Emperor and Empress. It was a long ceremonial, lasting two hours, constant standing. A large number of Russian sailors, besides the whole Court, all in full uniform, were present. Thence we drove to the Royal Port or Dockyard, where we went on board the Emperor's very large and handsome yacht and had a very excellent luncheon there with him. Then drove back in procession through the town, which was crowded with the inhabitants. The most loyal spirit prevailed, not a head that was not uncovered, and the most perfect order. Salutes were fired on embarking and landing. The Royal horses and carriages are extremely good and nicely turned out.

To his Mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke sent home long accounts of the family gathering. 'I am very glad I came,' he wrote in one of his letters, 'for it is a pleasure to witness the happiness of this enormous family circle, where all are *children* including His Majesty the Emperor of Russia! who is in the highest spirits, and is as full of life and energy as the youngest of the party. But at the same time I shall be glad when I start again on my homeward journey, for I feel *old* and *stupid* in so young a party. Nothing can exceed the affectionate hospitality with which I have been received here. All are equally anxious to make my visit pass off agreeably, and so it does as far as is possible to my present sad spirits.

1883 Æt. 64

. . . This is an enormous Palace in which we are lodged, over 200 people, and I assure you most comfortably. We have the 6 children here, with 18 grandchildren, all very cheery and romping and the noise is at times bewildering! The life is much as it was formerly with us at Rumpenheim. . . . Mary of Hanover and the two Glücksburg brothers are also here. We lunched to-day with my cousin Augusta at her charming Villa at Helsingfors. She has two very nice good-looking sons. To see Christian and Louise [1] with this enormous family surrounding them is really extraordinary, for they still look so young. All make constant and anxious enquiries after you. I propose leaving this on Sunday evening and hope to be at Frankfort Tuesday morning, and Homburg the 19th, whence I return direct to England, hoping to be there about the 28th of this month and to find you less suffering. . . .'

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, Sep. 20, 1883.
Victory of the *Alma*.

It gave me great pleasure to receive your letter from Copenhagen, giving me such interesting accounts of the great Family Meeting at Fredensborg, with 19 children (a doubtful pleasure!) and of the town of Copenhagen, &c. I am glad you found everyone well. But for my part I don't like those enormous Family Meetings, for you cannot enjoy one another!

I should be very grateful if you would write to me once or twice during the Manœuvres. I fear the Emperor will be very tired with the perfect 'Mob' of Fürstlichkeiten! At 86 it is really too much; and I always live in dread of something occurring, which God forbid! . . .

On his way from Copenhagen to the German manœuvres, the Duke spent one night at Frankfort, where he went to the Opera with the Landgrave; 'one of Wagner's incredible compositions.'

---

[1] The King and Queen of Denmark.

At the German manœuvres

Diary, Homburg, September 21.—We were up early and drove out at 9 to the rendezvous for the horses, and I was attended by a most charming General of Division who is attached to me and whom I like immensely. The Emperor, attended by all the Kings and Princes, his Guests, reviewed the 11th Corps, as a whole and a splendid body of men they are. There are three Divisions of them complete, one being Grand Ducal Hessians, and these are quite as fine troops and as highly drilled as the rest. The Emperor, after riding down both lines, led past the troops in the march past, heading the troops himself, and a noble and glorious sight it was to see this old man of 86 gallantly sitting his horse, and saluting his Royal Guests. There was a double march past, after which we returned to Homburg. Dinner at the Kursaal, which was very handsome and of which about 380 participated.

The manœuvres lasted some six days, and on the last of all the Duke writes: 'The Emperor expressed himself as highly satisfied with the condition and efficiency of his troops, and well indeed he may be. His address was touching, as he alluded to the probability, at his advanced age, of never seeing them again.'

Diary, London, October 31.—Went to the closing of the Fisheries Exhibition, the Prince of Wales performing the ceremony, Alfred and Leopold being also present. We had a farewell dinner to-night at Limmer's Hotel for the Duke of Connaught, who starts for India on Friday. I was in the Chair and we sat down 68; an excellent dinner, and altogether a great success. Arthur and myself both spoke. *November* 2.—To the Office where I had an interview with Hartington to arrange for the withdrawal of a considerable portion of our troops from Egypt, evacuating Cairo altogether. I look upon this as a very great mistake. Went to Charing Cross Station to take leave of the Connaughts who started for India *viâ* Brindisi. All the family were there and many friends, also a Guard of Honour of the Scots Guards, of which Arthur is now the Honorary Colonel.

1883
Æt. 64

A visit to Edinburgh

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, Nov. 10.

I am very glad you are going up to Edinburgh to be present at the placing of the old Scottish Colours in the Cathedral Church of St. Giles's, John Knox's Church, which has been most beautifully restored, I hear. I highly approve this movement, and hope you will say so, and how much *I* value and venerate these Relics, under which my brave Troops have been led on many a time to victory, and *I* hope always will, whenever it is possible.

Of the ceremony in Edinburgh the Duke writes (November 14): 'At 3.30, in full dress, drove to St. Giles's Cathedral, where the ceremony of presenting the old Colours took place. The streets were crowded and the best feeling manifested itself. The Cathedral is very handsome, having been just restored by a Mr. Chambers at a large expense. The interior was quite full. The service was appropriate and impressive. I made an address to Dr. Cameron Lees, the Clergyman of the Cathedral, in handing the Colours to him, and he then made a very spirited and good address from the pulpit. It lasted about 1½ hours.'

CHAPTER XVIII

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN (*continued*)

1883–1886

The revolt of the Mahdi—Disaster of Kashgil—The Duke and General Gordon's mission—El Teb—Death of the Duke of Albany—Funeral at Windsor—Opening of the Health Exhibition—Marriage of Prince Leopold of Anhalt with Princess Elisabeth of Hesse-Cassel—Funeral of Sir Bartle Frere—Attempt to rescue General Gordon—Lord Wolseley leaves for the front—Death and funeral of the Duke of Brunswick and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel—Baptism of the Duke of Albany—Prince Albert Victor's twenty-first birthday—Battle of Abu Klea—Fall of Khartum—The Government's decision—Death of General Earle and of Sir Herbert Stewart—The Duke's tribute of praise—Position of the Government—One of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House—The Penjdeh incident—Fall of the Government—Lord Salisbury takes office—Marriage of Princess Beatrice—Confirmation of Princess May and Prince Adolphus of Teck—The Duke on Colonial co-operation—Sir Edward Whitmore's retirement—An unemployed demonstration—Death of General Tyrwhitt—The Queen opens the Colonial and Indian Exhibition—Review at Aldershot—The kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria—Austrian manœuvres—The Duke's criticisms—Death and funeral of Canon Wood

1883
Æt. 64

The Sudan Question

HARDLY was the Egyptian Expedition successfully brought to a conclusion when the revolt of the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed, called the attention of the British Government to yet greater troubles in the Sudan. Between the two risings there was indeed the closest connection. The military revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedivial Government and the religious revival among the rude southern tribes were but different manifestations of the same elementary force, and that force was a violent and unrelenting antagonism towards the growth of European influences and all the change and restraint that came in their train. In the

1883 ÆT. 64 Sudan European influences proved peculiarly exasperating, for under the stern rule of Gordon they meant the repression of slavery and the substitution of justice for intrigue and corruption. It is no matter for surprise, then, that, after the check which was imposed by Gordon's presence had been removed by his return to Cairo, the Mahdi had only to raise the standard of revolt in order to draw to his side growing legions which quickly overran the whole of the country south of Khartum. The efforts which were made by the Egyptian Government to reassert its authority only served to show its impotence, but it was not until the news arrived of the destruction of General Hicks's rabble forces that the Government at home began in any way to realise the gravity of the issues at stake.

Disaster of Kashgil

Diary, November 22.—Heard to-day of the great disaster to, and in fact destruction of, the Egyptian Army under Colonel Hicks (Pasha) in the Sudan. It is a very serious event and may produce grave results. Happily our troops have not as yet been withdrawn from Cairo, and I hope some change may now be made in the plans of our Government. 24*th*.—Went to the Office and found there it had been decided not at present to move any of the troops from Egypt, which is the proper and prudent course to adopt under the 1884 circumstances that have arisen. *January* 1, 1884.—I begin the New Year with a new Book. The last volume was full of sadness and sorrow. Who can tell what this one may have to contain! It can hardly contain more sorrow; it may have less. God's holy will be done! That is all that we poor mortals have a right to say.

The Sudan was now at the mercy of the Mahdi, and it was clear that, unless some assistance from outside was given, the Egyptian Government would lose the whole of the country. But the British Government were determined to do nothing that would throw upon them the responsibility of operations in the Sudan, and the Khedive's

Ministers were, therefore, advised 'to come to an early decision to abandon all territory south of Assuan, or, at least, of Wadi Halfa.' The policy of evacuation prevailed, and General Gordon was sent out to superintend the withdrawal of the garrisons. It is interesting to note that the Duke of Cambridge approved of the mission of General Gordon, although he considered that it should have been undertaken at a much earlier date.

Departure of General Gordon

Diary, January 8.—Heard that the Government had decided upon sending out General Charles Gordon, accompanied by Colonel Stewart of the 11th Hussars, on a special mission to Egypt and the Sudan to arrange for the evacuation of that province by the Garrisons and Europeans residing in those regions. It is a very wise step, but should have been taken long long ago. They go to-night by the Mail Train. . . . At 7.45 went to Charing Cross Station where I met and took leave of Gordon and Stewart, the former very hopeful as to the success of his mission. He goes direct to Khartum if he can get there, which he thinks he can! *February* 5.—Heard the sad news of Baker's defeat with the loss of 2,000, on an advance he made to save the Garrison of Tokar. The cowardice displayed by the Egyptians was truly lamentable. Baker is himself unhurt, but many of his European Officers are killed. He has returned with the remnants of his force to Suakim. This news has caused a great sensation, and is a decided blow to the Government. *9th.*—It is hoped that Gordon is, so far, safe. Heard then of the death of Cetewayo, which must prove a great relief to the Government. Marines have been sent out to Suakim to reinforce Admiral Hewett, so as to enable him to hold and defend that place now threatened by the Mahdi's followers. *12th.*—The Government have decided upon detaching from our troops in Egypt a force under General Graham to land at Suakim and try to save the Garrison of Tokar, still holding out, and to clear the neighbourhood of Suakim. Meanwhile Sinkat has fallen and the Garrison have been massacred. All this

1884 ÆT. 64 is too late. It should have been done weeks ago. 15*th*.—We are anxious and busy in connection with the Expedition to Suakim. The troops to go under General Graham are taken from the Cairo Garrison. Sir Redvers Buller has gone out from home as Second in Command, and Colonel Herbert Stewart to command Cavalry. The 10th Hussars and 89th in the *Jumna* on their return voyage home have been sent to Suakim, and the 19th Hussars, 42nd, 75th, and 3rd Bat. 60th with a Mountain Battery are gone from Cairo. 18*th*.—Gordon has reached Khartum, which is very satisfactory. *22nd*.—Heard of the Surrender of Tokar, which will greatly complicate matters, as it is difficult to El Teb know what next to do. *March* 1.—Heard at the Office of the 3rd Edition of the *Telegraph* with an account of an action at Teb yesterday and complete defeat of the Rebels under Osman Digna, with heavy loss to them and some to our troops. Later the official telegram arrived confirming this news from General Graham. The action seems to have been severe, the Rebels fighting hard, our loss 28 killed and 140 wounded. Major Slade, 10th Hussars, Lt. Freeman, 19th, Probyn, Indian Staff Corps, and Quarter Master Wilkins, 60th Rifles, killed and a good many Officers wounded, Baker Pasha, and Burnaby severely, Barrow, 19th Hussars, dangerously. Altogether it seems to have been a very well done thing and Graham was to march on to Tokar. All the Artillery taken from Baker's force were retaken. *2nd*.—Heard to-day that Graham's force had reached Tokar and released the remainder of the Garrison there, who had been badly treated by the Arabs since the place had surrendered. This is a very fortunate coincidence. There has been no further fighting.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, March 6, 1884.

. . . The brilliant success at El Teb was a great source of pride and gratification to me, though I deplore valuable lives lost, and the many wounded! Considering, however, the ferocious and fanatical bravery of the Arabs, we must be thankful that it was no worse. . . .

Diary, March 13.—Heard at the Office of another action fought by General Graham in advance of Suakim, very severe and at one time very serious in its aspect, as one of the two squares into which the troops were formed had been broken into by a violent attack of the Arabs, and the Guns of our Naval Battery were for a moment taken but soon recaptured, and the final success quite complete on our part. We, however, lost about 100 killed and 150 wounded, the enemy, it is said, decidedly over 4,000 killed and many more wounded. God grant that this may be the last action that will have to be fought in this miserable contest. *22nd.*—Have just heard that Teck has had a sunstroke, which has seriously affected one side. To me the account sounds much more like a regular stroke. He is said to be slowly recovering. *26th.*—My 65th birthday. My thoughts were full of sad remembrances of the past. . . . *27th.*—Have heard of General Graham having advanced to Tamanieb, which he occupied after little or no resistance, Osman Digna retiring into the mountains, almost deserted by his followers. Our troops are returning to Suakim and the expedition may be considered as ended satisfactorily. The troops are to be re-embarked at once, so it has been decided. *28th.*—The news has just reached me of the sudden death, during the night, of poor dear Leopold, Duke of Albany, at Cannes, in a fit to which he was, at times, subject. The Prince of Wales is at Liverpool and has been telegraphed for. This is again a fearful blow for the poor Queen, and for the unfortunate Duchess, who is far from strong at the present time at Claremont—a most unfortunate circumstance. . . . The Queen, I hear, bears up wonderfully and so does the poor Duchess. *29th.*—Bertie starts for Cannes to-night to bring back the Body of his poor brother. It has been decided that the funeral is to take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, I believe, on Saturday next. *31st.*—Went with Augusta to Esher to pay a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Albany at Claremont. She received us at once and was wonderfully calm and composed in her great sorrow—really quite beautiful to witness. It was a most distressing meeting. Her Mother,

1884
ÆT. 64

Æt. 65

Death of the Duke of Albany

the Princess of Waldeck, and her sister, the Queen of the Netherlands, are both there. *April* 1.—Went with Augusta to Kew to attend at the Kew Mausoleum, where my dear Father and poor dear Knesebeck's remains have been deposited. We had a few prayers, read by Mr. Nott,[1] on the occasion. The new Mausoleum is everything we could wish, and Augusta, like myself, was much pleased with it, also with the new portion of the Church. *2nd.*—With Augusta to Windsor to pay our respects to the poor Queen. It was a very mournful visit, but the Queen bore up wonderfully. *3rd.*—The Crown Prince of Prussia called to see me on arrival to attend the Funeral of the Duke of Albany. He is looking well, but is much distressed at Vicky not coming with him. Left in the afternoon for Portsmouth, where I stayed with Prince and Princess Edward. The Royal Yacht *Osborne* came into harbour at 6.30 this evening, with the remains of poor Leopold on board, and the Prince of Wales, Louis of Hesse and young Waldeck coming over with them. *4th.*—At 9.30 went on board the *Osborne* with Prince and Princess Edward, Eddy, etc. The Prince received us, looking pale and tired. The Crown Prince of Germany, Christian and Prince Waldeck, the Father, had just arrived from London by a special. We went into the Mortuary Chamber, on deck, where the Military Chaplain, Mr. Edghill,[2] read a few most appropriate prayers, and immediately after the Body was carried by sailors ashore and deposited in a specially prepared Railroad truck, we following. The 72nd formed a Guard of Honour, and as we left in the special train, the Garrison were drawn up on the Recreation Grounds and looked extremely imposing and well as the train slowly passed along. We reached Windsor, South-Western Railway Station, by 12.30. There the Queen and Princesses met the body. She was wonderfully calm and resigned. The body, carried by 72nd men, was placed on a gun carriage and the procession proceeded to the Memorial Chapel, the streets lined with troops, and the Queen following in her carriage, the Prince of Wales and we all walking near the body. On the body being placed in the Chapel, a short service was read and sung by the Dean and Choir. Abundance of beautiful wreaths surrounded and covered the coffin. It was altogether beautiful and most impressive. We then left the remains and proceeded to the Castle, where I stayed the night. Went again to Chapel at 3, and another short service was performed in the presence of the Queen, the Duchess of Albany, and the other Royalties. The two former were wonderfully calm and composed. . . . Most of the Royalties dined together at 9 in the Ball Room, and we afterwards went once more to the Chapel to visit the remains, guarded by the 72nd, the coffin surrounded with flowers and looking very beautiful. 5*th.*—Breakfasted at 9.45 and then proceeded to the Chapel. At the last moment it was decided that, like yesterday, we were to be in uniform. We walked there in procession through the Lower Castle yard to St. George's Chapel, entering by the West entrance, the coffin carried by the men of the 72nd, and most admirably. The ceremony then took place in the presence of the Queen and the invited guests, Foreign and English, the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Davidson, officiating. The music beautifully impressive and altogether a most solemn and beautiful ceremony. All passed off without a single drawback. We got back to the Castle by 12.45, changed our dress, after the Prince had received the Foreign Ministers and prominent strangers, lunched at 1.30 in the White Drawing Room and then I came up to London by the special train with dear Augusta, who had come down for the ceremony, Franky Teck, who was with her, and all those invited.

---

[1] Vicar of Kew.

[2] Afterwards Chaplain-General.

Few met the Duke who did not carry away a lasting admiration for the man and the soldier. King Alphonso XII. of Spain was no exception to the rule. When in the days of his exile the young prince came to Sandhurst to continue his military studies he was brought into contact with the Duke, who ever after remained to him 'Mon Général' or 'Mon Chef.' Later they met at Homburg just before the King's visit to Paris when political differences with Spain

1884 Æt. 65 led to so unfortunate a display of hostility against the person of her ruler. The Duke wrote to King Alphonso to congratulate him upon his gallant bearing on that occasion, and received the following reply :

Madrid, le 1er Avril 1884.

Cher Cousin et Général,—C'est tout plein de honte que je prends aujourd'hui la plume pour vous envoyer les portraits que je vous devais depuis si long temps, et j'espère que vous pardonnerez ce retard à votre ancien subordonné, quand vous penserez que je n'avais aucune photographie présentable et que j'ai eu horreur de me photographier. Enfin je m'en suis fait faire une qui est acceptable et je vous l'envois, en y ajoutant une en Uhlan en souvenir des journées de Hombourg où j'eus le plaisir de vous revoir, et aussi en souvenir des ovations que le peuple de Paris a fait au roi Uhlan, ce qui m'a valu une lettre de vous que je conserverai toujours comme un titre honorifique, mon plus grand plaisir ayant été de voir que vous approuviez ma conduite d'alors—car vous savez bien que pour moi vous avez toujours été mon Chef, que je suis prêt à suivre partout. Nous avons tous été profondément affligés avec la mort du Duc d'Albany, et je comprends et partage votre douleur. J'espère qu'un jour vous voudrez bien venir passer quelques jours ici chez moi, et en attendant croyez moi toujours votre dévoué

Cousin et Ami,
Alphonse.

Diary, April 28.—Left for Dover to inspect the 65th Foot, just returned from India and the Sudan. The Battalion was drawn up on the walk below the Citadel and looked healthy and clean. It contains many old soldiers. They marched past, and I then addressed them in a few words of welcome and satisfaction at the services performed. At 1.30 we again left Dover for Shorncliffe. There I inspected on foot parade the 10th Hussars, also just returned from Egypt, a very smart and fine Cavalry Regiment, evidently well commanded by Colonel Wood, and in first rate order. I was greatly pleased with all I saw and heard of this Corps, which I also addressed. *May* 8.—Went to the South Kensington Health Exhibition and opened it formally, taking the place of the Prince of Wales in his absence. I was met at the Entrance by the Duke of Buckingham and the Council of Management and conducted through a large portion of the buildings, which seem very well arranged, though still rather backward in the way of completion. Then to the daïs, where the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and Mr. Gladstone and some of his colleagues met me, and the Duke read an address to which I replied. Augusta and myself then walked through other portions of the buildings, and the Foreign Commissioners were presented to me.

Opening of the Health Exhibition

Later in May the Duke, who was accompanied by his sister, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, left England for Rumpenheim to attend the wedding of Princess Elisabeth of Hesse-Cassel with Prince Leopold of Anhalt.

Rumpenheim again

Diary, *May* 21, *Rumpenheim.*—Found the house already well filled, the party thus far here are Louise Denmark, with Freddy and Lady and two Gentlemen, Alix with 3 girls, Charlotte Knollys, and Stanley Clarke, Duke and Duchess of Nassau, with a daughter and a Gentleman, Mimmi and Hilda and a lady, Wilhelm and Tilla with a son and 4 daughters and a lady, and Steuber, who looks after the house arrangements. These are very nicely and simply managed and appear to go on without any fuss or difficulty. I am lodged close to my old rooms, last occupied by my dear old Uncle George. *22nd.*—Breakfasted at 9.30, then walked in the Garden, and got back into the old Rumpenheim habits. The Empress of Russia (Minni) with her little girl, and the Grand Duchess Catherine with a charming daughter Helena, arrived soon after 10, with a very large following of Gentlemen and Ladies and servants, and at 3 Fritz Mecklenburg arrived with Both and Winsloe, so that now the house is as full as it can hold. All seem so happy to be assembled again here. We dined at 6 and sat down 40 to dinner. *23rd.*—For luncheon we drove over to

1884 Æт. 65 Philippsruhe, which is certainly a very handsomely furnished Palace, but I think it is, to my taste, far too gaudy, and too much like a show house. Fritz Hessen was not there, being still at Fulda, but Anna and all her children and the Bridegroom were there and we gave Elisabeth our wedding gifts. *24th.*—I have gout in my left hand, which is most uncomfortable and very annoying. It is strange that I never escape an attack at dear old Rumpenheim, though the weather continues to be both dry and quite lovely, and my rooms are warm and certainly not damp. After our breakfast the whole family came over from Philippsruhe, including the Landgrave, also Waldemar of Denmark, who arrived last night, and all the Anhalts, also Adolphus and Elly. The day and evening as before. *26th.*— . . . At 1.30 the whole party in full uniform began to start for Philippsruhe for the wedding at 3. There was a large party of Royalties and others assembled there. The establishment were all in State liveries, new for the occasion. The ceremony with an address took place in a large room on the ground floor. We went into the room and left it again in procession. Afterwards there was a large dinner in State at 5 o'clock, the Royalties in one room, the rest of the party in adjacent rooms, excellent dinner and the whole thing well done. The Crown Prince of Germany gave the health of the Bride and Bridegroom, the Landgrave his guests, the Duke of Anhalt the Landgrave and Landgravine, and I gave the Duke and Duchess of Anhalt. Nothing could have gone off better. I was the first to start back, the others following gradually in slow succession, for there were at least 17 carriages and bringing them over was a long process.

On the following day the Duke took leave of the party and returned to England.

Funeral of Sir Bartle Frere

Diary, June 5.—To St. Paul's Cathedral to attend the funeral of my dear old friend, Sir Bartle Frere. There was a large gathering of friends and of the public generally, and the Choral Service was extremely impressive and fine. We then followed the body into the Crypt, where the Bishop of London completed the funeral service at the vaulted grave.

We have lost in this fine old man a great Englishman and a very worthy gentleman. *12th.*—Presided in Egyptian Hall at Mansion House at a Meeting for raising a Monument to the late Sir Bartle Frere, which was well attended. *14th.*—Went to the United Service Institution, there to present a Testimonial to Captain Walter in acknowledgement of his valuable services in raising and forming that most admirable body of old soldiers, the Commissionaires. I addressed him and he replied. We had a good gathering of friends to do him honour. *18th.*—Waterloo Day—a noble anniversary, now alas ! far too little remembered in its importance and great results. Went to Wellington College for Speech Day. *25th.*—Went with Lord and Lady Romney and a large party by River Steamer to the *Warspite* Royal Marine Society Ship to inspect the boys, and see them at their exercises and the prizes given. It is an excellent institution, and seems admirably managed in all its details, and the boys besides being well drilled looked cheerful and happy. *July* 3.—At 3 went to Horse Guards Parade where I inspected and gave prizes to the leading men of the London Fire Brigade under Captain Shaw, the Ceremony being under the auspices of Sir James Hogg, as Chairman of the Local Government Board [Metropolitan Board of Works]. The men are all fine gallant fellows, and deserve every support and consideration. After distributing the Medals I addressed them, and then the fire engines, 15 in number, galloped past me in very fine style and at great speed. *9th.*—Presided at the Langham Hotel, at a public dinner for Miss Stanley's[1] Club and Home for Working Girls, an excellent little Institution which is doing much good in Soho and St. Anne's Parish. We collected £750.

Attempt to rescue General Gordon

August 6.—Had a long interview with Hartington, it having been decided to make an advance on Dongola, with a view to making an effort to rescue Gordon and Stewart from their perilous position at Khartum. More troops (Infantry) are to be sent to Egypt by degrees. *9th.*—I was going for 3 weeks at once to Kissingen, but with all these

---

[1] The Hon. Maud Stanley, fourth daughter of the second Baron Stanley of Alderley.

1884 ÆT. 65 new arrangements in Egypt, I have decided upon giving up that intention and I am going instead to Scotland early next week as being there more at hand, if wanted.

The Duke started for Scotland on August 15, and after a few days' shooting with Lord Aveland he travelled to Crieff, intending to go on to Perth on the following day in order to meet the Duke of Sutherland and to proceed with him to Dunrobin. At Crieff, however, late in the evening, after dinner, his London letters reached him and he learned from Lord Hartington 'that he and the Government had decided upon sending out Lord Wolseley to Egypt to take Command of the expedition, planned by Wolseley, for the relief of Khartum.' His Royal Highness at once abandoned his visit to Dunrobin. 'As the departure of Wolseley is quite settled for Sunday next, I decided upon going up to London *viâ* Bolton Abbey to see Hartington.' Bolton Abbey was reached on August 27, and on the following day the Duke of Cambridge was back in London.

Diary, August 30.—All is now arranged for Wolseley and Northbrook's departure to-morrow night *viâ* Trieste. 31*st*.—To church in Down Street at 11. Then went to Devonshire House where had an interview with Hartington and Wolseley. After that, at 2, all the Horse Guards people came to take directions. Then drove to Wolseley's house, handed to him a letter for Stephenson,[1] and took leave of him, as he leaves England for Egypt to-night, with Northbrook. . . .

After Lord Wolseley's departure the Duke returned to Scotland to complete his holiday.

Diary, September 4, *Invermark*.—Went for Deer Drive in the Forest. The drive was most successful and a splendid lot of deer, at least 500, came down to the Boxes and specially to mine. I fired several shots at a fine stag, but alas! missed him and only got a smaller stag and two hinds, the latter accidentally in firing at the Stags. It was better than nothing, but I was annoyed at not getting the finer beasts of which there are several. *7th.*—Louise Denmark's birthday, a day I always look back upon with so much pleasure in my early youth, when we so often spent the day together. *8th.*—Left Invermark and started for Perth arriving at 3.45. Missed my handbag, Dealtry having left it in the train, thinking that Bates had taken it out. Happily Colonel Methuen going South found it in his carriage before reaching Stirling, and sent it back from there. He telegraphed to say so, very thoughtfully. *16th, Newburgh Park.*—Heard to-day the demands of Wolseley for the formation of a Camel Corps for Egypt with many special Officers asked for by him and 43 N.C.O. and men from every Cavalry Regiment and Battalion of Guards at home. It is a very serious matter, and a proposal very distasteful to my military views, but I must confess I don't see how it can with propriety be refused, and the Government have now sanctioned it. *25th.*—At 10.30 inspected the detachment of Guards to form the Camel Corps, in Wellington Barracks. A very fine body of men, commanded by Colonel Boscawen of the Coldstreams. Thence drove on to Waterloo Station and went to Aldershot by 11.45 train with Herbert, Harman, and Algernon Lennox . . . to the Queen's Parade Ground where saw the two Cavalry Divisions out of the Camel Corps, the one composed of Heavy and Medium Regiments including Household Cavalry under Lt. Colonel Talbot, the Hussars under Lt. Colonel Stanley Clarke, both fine bodies of soldiers. After inspecting them and their marching past, I addressed them shortly, as I had done the Guards in London, and then dismissed them. . . . Rode to the Long Valley where inspected the whole of the troops at Aldershot, who looked fairly well considering the youth of the men and the disadvantages they have had to contend with. We had a very good march past, and I then returned . . . to town by the 4.40 train, going direct to the Office, and later to St. James's. The only Regiment at Aldershot I had not seen before was the 20th Hussars, a nice looking Regiment. *October* 15.—Heard to-night from Anna of the sudden death of my poor Cousin Fritz, the Landgrave, yesterday evening at Frankfort. It has greatly shocked me, for though he has been seriously ill, I had not an idea he was so near his end, and I only received a letter from him a few days ago, also a telegram regarding the health of the Duke of Brunswick who is very alarmingly ill. 18*th*.—Received news by telegraph of the death during the night of the Duke of Brunswick, which at once brings up the difficult and disagreeable question of succession to the Duchy. I saw Ponsonby and Wyke for whom I had sent to discuss matters with them. It was decided I ought to go to the Funeral, so I go on Monday first to attend poor Fritz's funeral at Rumpenheim on Wednesday, and thence on to Brunswick. 20*th*.—Started from Victoria with Mildmay for Dover and Germany. Suffield accompanied us, sent by the Prince of Wales to represent him at the two funerals. 21*st*.—Reached Frankfort *viâ* Cologne at 5.30 P.M. The Consul offered me his carriage at the Station, which I reluctantly accepted and on getting in, one horse reared up, fell over and dragged the other with him. The carriage was nearly upset and I jumped out and unfortunately jarred my right knee, at once producing some discomfort. I am comfortably put up in the downstairs room at the Hôtel de Russie. 22*nd*.—Drove in uniform at 12.45 to Rumpenheim, with my brother-in-law, the Grand Duke, who arrived early from Strelitz with Winsloe, the Gentlemen following in another carriage. Large numbers of the public were assembled in the streets and a great assembly of Princes and others were there to attend the funeral. My poor cousin's remains were lying in State in the little dining-room on the ground floor. We entered the room at once, a sad sight and so little anticipated. The whole Darmstadt family, the Nassaus, Mimmi and Hilda and many others were already there. The King and Queen of Denmark with Anna and her children, and Prince Frederick Charles, soon followed, coming from

---

[1] General Sir Frederick Charles Arthur Stephenson, G.C.B., of whose military abilities the Duke had a very high opinion. He was appointed to command the Army of Occupation in Egypt from 1883 to 1887, and commanded a force in the Sudan expedition, 1884–1885.

Death of the Duke of Brunswick

Philippsruhe. There was an address at the coffin by the Rumpenheim Clergyman. It was long and too political to my ideas and I thought a mistake so far. We then proceeded in procession across the Courtyard, to the Family Vault. The Offenbach Regiment furnished a Guard of Honour. At the vault, another short but far more suitable and impressive address was made on the remains being deposited in their last resting place. I confess I thought the religious ceremony was not very impressive. All however passed off most correctly. Fritz and myself then changed to plain clothes and followed the rest of the family to Philippsruhe, where we dined *en famille*, the Landgravine dining with us, which rather surprised me. At 8 we returned to Frankfort. *23rd.*—At 1.25 went with Mimmi and Fritz by rail to Hanau and Philippsruhe, where we dined quite early soon after 2, and then had a great deal of conversation with the several members of the family there assembled on the sad death of my cousin, as also with reference to that of the Duke of Brunswick. They were all very full of a proclamation issued by the Duke of Cumberland, announcing his succession to the Duchy and accepting the German Emperor, which they seemed to think would produce a satisfactory result. I own I did not share these views and thought the present action of the Duke a great mistake. I left at 8.15 for Frankfort. *24th.*— . . . At 8.40, though walking on two sticks, started by train, *viâ* Fulda for Brunswick. Suffield and Steuber went with me, besides Mildmay. Reached Brunswick at 5.30, was received by the Regency and a Prussian General and a Guard of Honour, and, after inspecting these, drove to the Palace where I was received by the Hofmarschall von Bernewitz and the Court. At once entered the room on the ground floor where the poor Duke was lying in State, his face and his hands uncovered. The countenance was fine and not painful, everything beautifully arranged, the sight a truly sad one, the last of the race! Had very comfortable rooms, got some dinner, saw the representative of the Duke of Cumberland, also a lengthened interview with the Minister of State. *25th.*—My knee better and I

1884
ÆT. 65

1884 ÆT. 65

was determined to try and walk at this day's sad ceremony. Saw Grand Duke of Hesse and his brother Henry, the Archduke Francis, Hereditary Prince of Baden, and William of Schaumburg, besides some representatives from other Courts, all come to attend the funeral. At a little before 2, we all assembled for the mournful ceremony, Prince Albrecht of Prussia and George of Saxony joining the rest of the representatives. At 2 the procession was formed, and we Princes walked behind the hearse, through a great portion of the town. It was a beautiful sight to see the sympathy of the public in the densely crowded streets and windows of houses all along the line. It was a severe effort for me with my bad knee, but I got through it with the help of a stick and was not the worse for it afterwards. At the Dom we had a most beautiful and impressive Choral Ceremony. I stood at the head of the coffin as chief mourner, Superintendent Thiele performed the religious service with great feeling. Altogether it was a most distressing service which culminated in depositing the last member of the House of Brunswick in the family vault under the Church. *26th.*—At 9.30 went with W. Lippe to the Dom for a Memorial Service to the late Duke. The Church was crowded, the Superintendent Thiele gave us an excellent sermon on the occasion. The singing was most impressive; sat in the Ducal pew. Thence back to the Palace, where I then received the whole of the members of the Regency, and addressed a few parting words to them, and at 2.40 left for England *viâ* Hanover. *December* 4.—At 12.15 went by special train with Bertie, Alix, Alfred and Marie to Esher to attend the Christening of the little Duke of Albany, which took place in the Parish Church of that place, in the presence of the Queen, all the members of the family and a large congregation. The Bishop of Winchester performed the ceremony. The little fellow seemed a nice looking little baby and appeared in fair health. We drove thence to Claremont, where we lunched with the Duchess of Albany, who was looking well, and where there was a large gathering of friends of poor Leopold who had attended the ceremony.

Christening of the Duke of Albany

1885

January 8, 1885, *Sandringham.*—This is Eddy's birth-

Prince Albert Victor's twenty-first birthday

day, henceforth to be called Albert Victor, by the Queen's express desire. The festivities commenced by giving him his presents of which there are a great many and handsome ones. Then he received addresses and deputations in the Ball Room, to all of which he made very suitable replies and did it very well, with simple manner, without appearing to be nervous. All the retainers, headed by Beck and Jackson, then passed by in procession and gave him hearty cheers, and then Sanger's Circus passed by, previous to a performance in the Circus which we attended after luncheon, and which was given by the Prince to the labourers on the Estate and children of the several schools hereabouts. The Circus was a very good performance and not too long. Dinner at 8.15 in uniform, at which I gave Eddy's health, who replied very nicely, though in but very few words. The day finished with a great Ball, 600 invitations, the Gentlemen in uniform, which looked extremely well, in the new Ball Room, which lights up extremely well. *21st.*—Before leaving Office heard by telegraph from Wolseley that Sir Herbert Stewart with the Mounted Corps had fought a very severe action with the Mahdi's troops at the walls of Abu Klea, defeating the rebels, but with the loss of 9 Officers and 65 men killed, and 9 Officers and 85 men wounded on our side, amongst the killed being Colonel Burnaby of the Blues. It seems to have been a very gallant but very risky affair, well conducted by Stewart, whose position, however, with his very small force, I look upon as an extremely anxious one. *28th.*—This morning early Sir Arthur Herbert brought me Wolseley's telegram from Egypt. Sir Herbert Stewart's Column has, after very severe fighting, reached a place called Gubat on the Nile above Metemmeh. . . . A good many men have again been killed and wounded, amongst these Sir Herbert Stewart dangerously, shot in the abdomen. Sir Charles Wilson, as Senior Officer, then took up the Command, leaving the military execution to Lieut. Col. Boscawen,[1] Coldstream Guards. After another severe onslaught, they succeeded in reaching the Nile, where it is said they are posted in a safe

Battle of Abu Klea

---

[1] Afterwards 7th Viscount Falmouth.

1885 Æt. 65

position, with abundant water and forage for the cattle. Four of Gordon's steamers met them there and Wilson is gone in one of them to communicate personally with Gordon at Khartum. God grant that the serious crisis is past, but it was a very risky operation, requiring much explanation and which, but for the gallantry of the troops, might have ended very disastrously. Mr. Cameron, Correspondent of the *Standard*, and Mr. Herbert of the *Morning Post* have been killed, and Mr. Burleigh of the *Daily Telegraph* wounded. We also hear that Lord St. Vincent and Lt. Guthrie, R.A., have died of their wounds at Abu Klea. *February* 5.—This morning whilst dressing old Mackenzie called to ask if I had heard anything about Khartum having fallen. I told him I had not, but immediately after breakfast the overwhelming news reached me by telegram from Wolseley, with such particulars as they had heard. Sir C. Wilson was fired at on his way up and found the place in possession of the enemy. The fate of Gordon is unknown. Wilson returned at once towards Gubat but was wrecked in the 6th Cataract, the other steamer having also been wrecked on the passage upwards, and he himself with his party were left on an Island whilst young Stuart Wortley floated down in a small boat to Gubat to give the depressing news. . . . I at once went down to the Office, and thence to the Admiralty to see Northbrook, he being the only Minister now in town. Hartington is at Holker but is to come up to-night, with Gladstone. Wolseley has stopped his entire movement, awaiting fresh orders from home as to future policy and operations. It has produced a profound impression, and is certainly a most overwhelming blow to the honour and interests of this country. *6th.*—Nothing can equal the intense interest and excitement caused by this grave event since the period of the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. The Cabinet met at 11, and sat till nearly 3, when Hartington came to the Office and told me they had decided to give Wolseley *carte blanche* to do his utmost to release Gordon, if still alive, or smash up the Mahdi, should he have fallen. This is quite as it should be, and will give general satisfaction. *7th.*—Went to the Office

Fall of Khartum

The Government's Decision

H.R.H. GEORGE, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

(From a Painting by Winterhalter in the possession of Colonel George FitzGeorge.)

before breakfast, heard a reply had come from Wolseley, but had not yet been deciphered. I returned home for breakfast and then went back to the Office. Another Cabinet is sitting to consider Wolseley's reply. Remained there all day, seeing many people, but did not see Hartington, but heard from him that the Government were determined to carry out their decision of yesterday, giving Wolseley full powers to act, and sending a large force to Suakim to crush Osman Digna, whilst Earle pushes on towards Berber. This is as it should be. . . . *8th.*—To St. Anne's Church at 11. Afterwards busy at home with the heads of Departments, Thompson, Herbert, Whitmore, and Harman, the Government having now decided in Cabinet to send out a force at once to Suakim, for which our Meeting to-day made the necessary preparations. *9th.*—After breakfast went at once to the Office, anxious for news. We had much to arrange and settle for Suakim force—three Battalions of Guards, three additional Infantry Battalions, 2 Squadrons each of 9th Lancers and 20th Hussars, are put under orders, also Artillery and Engineers. At the Office all day, very busy. *10th.*—Heard this morning of the gallant rescue of Sir Charles Wilson and his little party by Lord Charles Beresford. Both acted with immense dash and spirit, Charlie Beresford's steamer having had a round shot through her boiler, which had to be repaired under fire, Wilson joining him in his defence with four guns from the right bank of the Nile, after which they reached Gubat in safety. . . . Called on Lady Waterford to give her this welcome intelligence. Remained at the Office the rest of the day. . . . *11th.*—It is now settled that Sir Gerald Graham is to command the Suakim force, Sir George Greaves Chief of his Staff, Fremantle, Guards Brigade, Sir John McNeill offered the other Infantry Brigade, Ewart the Cavalry. *12th.*—Heard to-day of a sharp fight between General Earle's Column and the enemy, in which poor Earle was killed gallantly leading his troops, also Col. Eyre, commanding 38th, and Lieut. Col. Coveney of the 42nd. Our troops now under Brackenbury had a complete success, but it is very serious to observe how hard the Arabs fight, and

Death of General Earle

1885 ÆT. 65 how we are losing valuable lives, which can ill be spared in our small forces. Renewed energy is shown now in getting our troops out and the business at the Office is very heavy. 14*th.*—Went at 8.20 to Aldershot to inspect troops going to Egypt, two Squadrons 20th Hussars, Commissariat, Hospital and Engineer Corps, and 3rd Batt. Rifle Brigade going to Gibraltar, a nice strong Battalion, but extremely young. 15*th.*—To St. Anne's Church at 11. . . . Sir Henry Rawlinson came to see me and I had a most interesting conversation with him on the Afghanistan Boundary Question and Commission, on which important subject the Russians are making themselves very disagreeable. 18*th.*—At 10 inspected 1st Coldstream and 2nd Scots Guards in Wellington Barracks. A large number of friends of the Officers and others were present, including Alix and her 3 daughters. They are 2 fine Battalions and looked very fit for work. . . . At 12 went to Windsor to inspect 3rd Batt. Grenadiers, also about to embark, a splendid Battalion. Having seen them march past, I addressed them. Had luncheon and returned to London. 19*th.*—Presided at 12 at a Meeting of Governors of the Patriotic Fund, at the old Horse Guards; then at 1 to the Office where we had a prolonged meeting with the Heads of the Departments as regards the instructions for the Suakim force. At 4.30 to the House of Lords on the reassembling of Parliament. Granville made a very lame statement, and Lords Salisbury and Jersey some very strong, but sensible, remarks. I returned to the Office and remained till 6.30. Then dined with the Goldsmiths' Company. . . . Heard this morning that the force at Gubat had withdrawn to Abu Klea Wells under Buller, and had safely reached that post. I think the move a right and judicious one. 20*th.*—We heard to-day of the death of poor Sir Herbert Stewart, at Gakdul Wells. It is most lamentable and sad, but I fully expected it from the severity of his wound. It was announced in the House by Lord Morley in feeling terms, and I added my tribute of respect to Stewart's memory, as well as to that of Gordon and of Earle. Then returned to the Office, and finished my Indian and Egyptian letters for post. I had early in the day seen and taken leave of Graham and Greaves who leave to-night for Suakim, *viâ* Brindisi.

A tribute to duty well done

The Duke's tribute of praise to Sir Herbert Stewart was indeed unstinting. A finer soldier, he said, never existed in Her Majesty's Service. He was a young officer who by his own merits and his personal bravery had brought himself into a prominent position in the Army much earlier than usually happened in the ordinary course of events. 'I take this opportunity, also,' he went on, 'of expressing my sense of the gallantry and high conduct of General Earle. Both these Officers have served their Queen and Country with that distinction and heroism, which, I am sure, is so dear to, and animates the heart of, every Englishman, if in a position to show it. They have had that opportunity, they have nobly carried out their duty, and they have fallen in the Service of their Queen and Country. The Army is proud of such men, and I think the Country must also be proud to see such men in her Army. . . . I take this opportunity of referring to another brave Officer. I fear there is now little hope of the safety of General Gordon. I would say that these were three of the finest soldiers that England ever produced from her earliest history, and the country greatly mourns their loss. Everyone in this Campaign has done his duty; and certainly no man has done his duty more honestly, fearlessly, and conscientiously than the late General Gordon. Whether in China or the Sudan, his power was most remarkable; while as to his merits we know what he did in the Sudan, and that, as to his powers of controlling men, they were most remarkable and have never been surpassed.'

Diary, February 21.—Uncomfortable telegrams from Buller, saying the Arabs are very harassing to the troops at Abu Klea, and that some men have been killed and wounded in the Camp. The prospect does not brighten. *23rd.*—

1885 ÆT. 65

Went with the Prince of Wales, Rosebery and others to Aldershot where we found our horses, and went to select a site for the large Statue of the Duke of Wellington, removed from Hyde Park Corner. We saw the Statue in parts, quite uninjured by the removal, and found a very good position not far from the Queen's Pavilion and the Church, on a natural mound, where we all agreed in thinking it would look very well. *26th.*—At 4.30 to House of Lords, to attend the Vote of Censure Debate, moved by Lord Salisbury in a very fine and impressive speech, very poorly replied to by Lord Northbrook. . . . *27th.*—At 4.30 to House of Lords. Carnarvon spoke well. Kimberley followed. Dined at St. James's and returned by 10 to the House, where heard Granville's speech, and Salisbury's reply, very forcible and good. The Division took place at 11.30 and resulted in the defeat of the Government by 121—189 to 68. In the Commons the Government had a majority of only 14!! *28th.*—At the Office heard of the safe arrival of Buller's Column at the Gakdul Wells, which is a great relief. All the sick and wounded doing well. . . . There is a great deal of excitement as to what the Government will now do after their virtual defeat in both Houses last night! but it is understood that, after a long Cabinet to-day of four hours, they have decided upon not going out. There can be no doubt, however, that their position has been greatly damaged by last night's Parliamentary proceedings. *March* 2.—At 4.30 to House of Lords when there was a short discussion on the Colonial offers of military assistance, on which I spoke. . . . *6th.*—It has been decided by Wolseley to draw in his two advanced Columns and concentrate them on the Nile. Under present circumstances I am afraid nothing else could be done, though it is greatly to be deplored he was not enabled to take Berber this season, or at all events establish his advance posts at Abu-Hamed. *11th.*—Went to the Trinity House in Uniform to be sworn in as one of the Elder Brethren of that very old and most valuable Corporation, after which there was a luncheon, at which I had to acknowledge my health, being given by Alfred, who is the Master. The Prince of Wales

The Trinity House

was also present. *13th.*—Attended Funeral Service for General Gordon, very fully attended. *14th.*—To the Mansion House where a Meeting was held, under the Presidency of the Lord Mayor, for a National Memorial to General Gordon. The Prince of Wales in a very suitable speech moved the first Resolution, which I seconded with, I hope, an equally effective speech, Alfred moving the 2nd Resolution. It is intended to build a Hospital for all nations at Port Said, which I think very appropriate. *21st.*—We heard yesterday of an advance for a reconnaissance from Suakim of the main force under Graham. A post in advance was taken up and entrenched for a small portion of the force, the remainder returning to Camp after a sharp fight, in which the Bengal Lancers seem to have lost rather heavily, and the Guards and Cavalry had several men killed and wounded, Captain Dalison of the Scots Guards being killed. Evidently the Arabs will again fight hard. *23rd.*—Heard to-day of another fight near Suakim, a surprise of McNeill's Column forming a Zareba about 7 miles to the front in the direction of Tamai. It seems to have been a very bad business, and we lost nearly 200 men and a great amount of Mule and Camel Transports.

Æt. 66

The Penjdeh incident

At the end of March came the Penjdeh incident, as it then was called, which at the time seemed likely to bring Great Britain and Russia to the brink of war. During the demarcation of the northern boundary of Afghanistan by a joint Anglo-Russian Commission, the Russians suddenly attacked Penjdeh, a disputed place on the boundary held by the Afghans, and drove out the Ameer's troops with considerable loss. The Duke was not slow to realise the gravity of what had occurred, and his diary shows with what anxiety he regarded the outlook.

Diary, April 9.—Heard this morning of the attack by the Russians at Penjdeh on the Afghans, and the entire defeat of the latter with loss of guns and heavy slaughter. It seems to have been a most unprovoked attack, absolutely uncalled for, and I cannot see how, after this, war can be avoided. It is most grave. 10*th*.—Mr. Gladstone made a very firm statement in the House of Commons on the reassembling of the House. The Funds have gone down considerably. Nothing further has become known in the way of explanation. 11*th*.—No further explanation or special news from Afghan Frontier. I only hope the Government will be firm and not give way to Russian 'assurances' which are simply worthless. 21*st*.— . . . Later to the House of Lords, where Granville made a statement as regards the stopping all advance in the Sudan, taking up a position to defend Egypt proper and holding Suakim with advanced position in the Hills to cover it, and employing the Credit asked for towards preparations for all eventualities—meaning of course Russia and Afghanistan. . . . 27*th*.—4.20 to House of Lords. Government asked the House of Commons to-night for a Vote of Credit of 11 millions which was granted unanimously, after a fine speech from Mr. Gladstone, said to have been most decided. *May* 3.—On my return from Church called on Hartington and heard there from him and Granville, whom I met there, that Russia had agreed to the English proposal of arbitration and that peace would thus be ensured.

Fall of the Government

By their record in the conduct of foreign affairs and especially by their sins both of omission and commission in Egypt, the Government had indeed lost the confidence of the country. Yet it was not upon any vote of censure in the House of Commons founded on their blunders in Egypt that the Administration of Mr. Gladstone fell, but upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's amendment condemning the increase in the duties proposed by Mr. Childers to meet a deficit in the Budget.

Diary, June 9.—The Government were defeated last night in the House of Commons on the Budget by 12, and they have decided upon resigning. . . . Both Houses on meeting to-day were adjourned till Friday, to communicate with Her Majesty at Balmoral. 12*th*.—Heard that Lord Salisbury had been sent for to Balmoral and had gone there last night. This was confirmed when I went at 4.30 to the House of Lords which, after passing the Seats Bill, was at once adjourned to Monday. *19th.*—There is a hitch about the change of Government. Lord Salisbury has formed an Administration, but wants an assurance that the outgoing Ministers will not oppose him factiously on finance, which so far Mr. Gladstone has refused to agree to, and it is doubtful if either side will give way. *20th.*—Heard at the Office, that the difficulties between the two political Parties had not been got over and that everything was at a dead lock, the Houses having adjourned from Friday to Tuesday next. It is a most unfortunate state of things, but it is thought the Conservatives will now not come into office. *23rd.*—At 4.30 to House of Lords, where, however, no announcement was made, further than that it was stated Lord Salisbury had taken office, after which the House adjourned to Thursday. It is understood that the changes will take place to-morrow, when in-coming and outgoing Ministers will proceed to Windsor. . . . *25th.*—To the Office to take leave of Hartington and to see Mr. W. H. Smith, who has been appointed Secretary of State for War. I think he will do very well and I like what I have seen of him.[1] Later to the House of Lords where Lord Salisbury made a statement, very calm and dignified, but moderate, and was well received. The House then adjourned. *29th.*—Drove to the Guildhall to be present at the presentation of the Freedom of the City to Prince Albert Victor, and Eddy did his part and looked it remarkably well. *July* 1.—To Aldershot by 9 o'clock train. . . . Saw troops on Avenue Parade. . . . Then rode on to Long Valley to see Cavalry and Artillery. . . . Thence rode on to Bourley Bottom where a large detachment of 20th Hussars' horses, just returned from Egypt in charge of Squadron of 5th Lancers, are encamped, all looking thin, but fairly well after their hard work at Suakim. . . . *4th.*—The Government is now fully formed, and have nearly all

---

[1] The Duke's good opinion of Mr. Smith was only confirmed and strengthened by the closer intercourse of later days, as his diary and papers plainly show.

1885 Æt. 66 been re-elected, including Lord Randolph Churchill, who had a sharp contest at Woodstock but had a good majority of 127. The Government have also gained a vacant seat at Wakefield, so they are in good spirits. . . . Later to the Office for the rest of the day, where I saw Mr. Smith whom I like very much.

On July 22 the Duke travelled to Osborne for the wedding of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Marriage of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg

Diary, July 23.—We started in a large procession of carriages for Whippingham Church where the marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Church is small for so large an assemblage, but extremely pretty, and all went off very well. The bride and bridegroom, Beatrice and Henry of Battenberg, looked very well. We returned in like procession to Osborne House, where, after the signing of the Register, there were two large luncheons in the two big tents. At 5 we saw the young couple drive off for their honeymoon to Lady Cochrane's Villa near Ryde. . . . We all dined in uniform in the two large tents. The Queen was again present and seemed wonderfully cheerful and well. The Gardens were beautifully illuminated and the *Hector* and Royal Yacht, besides being illuminated, gave a very pretty display of fireworks. 25*th*.—My dear old Mother's 88th birthday. May God spare her valuable life to us for some time longer. Went to wish her joy of the day. She was wonderful. I gave her a very nice striking clock for her bedroom. *August* 1.—At 1 went to the Chapel Royal where May and Dolly, my sister Mary's children, were confirmed by the Bishop of St. Albans, who made a very good and impressive address to them. The Prince of Wales and his three daughters were present before leaving London for the Yacht *Osborne*. We all then went to my dear Mother, who was much gratified to see her grandchildren.

Colonial co-operation

When on August 12 the House of Lords passed a vote of thanks to the Naval and Military forces for the skill, courage, and ability with which they had conducted the operations in the Sudan, the Duke followed Lord Salisbury and Lord Carrington, the Mover and Seconder of the Motion, with a whole-hearted tribute to the gallantry of the troops of every arm. One passage in His Royal Highness's speech, in which he referred in particular to the share taken in the campaign by the Colonies and India, is of peculiar interest to-day in that it contained a hope of future co-operation which the Duke himself was to live to see realised. 'I believe this to be the first occasion,' he said, 'on which a Colonial Force was actually brought to act with Her Majesty's troops out of its own sphere. Whether we look to the Canadian boatmen, to the Kroomen, who came from distant parts of Africa, to the Native troops, who came from India, or to the Australian Contingent, who were very fine men, and were only grieved that they could not perform more arduous duties, we must feel proud that they were brought into line to act in conjunction with Her Majesty's troops. It has been a pleasure to the Army, which I represent, to see the Colonists in such a position. It would have been the greatest pleasure to us if we in this Country could have welcomed our comrades of the Colonies, and I trust that they have only taken the first step towards vigorous co-operation with the Mother Country should the necessity for it again arise.' His appreciation of General Gordon must also be quoted : 'In General Gordon we have lost one of the finest officers and noblest men ever born into the world, gallant in himself, religious to a high degree, and singularly conscientious in the performance of duty, he was, no doubt, a great leader of men, particularly of men of the Eastern nations, whose qualities he appreciated and with whom he had so much to do.'

Among all the Duke's Military Secretaries none stood higher in his estimation than Sir Edward Whitmore and Sir George Harman. Both were devoted to the Army and to their Chief, and the Duke rewarded their loyalty and friendship with feelings of the warmest affection.

Sir Edward Whitmore's retirement

Diary, November 2.—Harman has to-day taken over the duties of Military Secretary from which my dear friend Whitmore has alas! retired to my extreme regret, after having filled the post with the greatest possible satisfaction to myself for the last five years and a few months over. Harman will doubtless do the work well, but it will be some time before he gets into the ways of my dear little friend Whitmore, who was simply perfect in the position. *December* 31.—The last day of a very eventful year. God only knows what the next may bring with it. We are all in God's Hands, and must look to Him for countenance and support. . . . We heard to-day from the Nile, that General Stephenson had defeated the Mahdists with great loss to them, including 4 guns. This is very satisfactory in every respect.

1886

January 21, 1886.—I went to see Mr. Smith before breakfast who, I much regret to say, leaves the War Office, having been appointed Secretary for Ireland. I regret much the loss of Mr. Smith. *February* 8.—On my way down to the Office met a mob in Piccadilly, which I luckily avoided by turning round and going down a bye street. This mob had started from a large meeting of the unemployed workmen, held in Trafalgar Square. It was headed by some social democrats and was evidently bent on mischief. It went along Pall Mall, St. James's St., Piccadilly and Hyde Park, smashing the windows of the Clubs, private houses and shops. I had myself 5 panes of glass broken. . . . The mob stopped ladies in carriages and dragged them out.

Death of General Tyrwhitt

March 18.—Poor dear Tyrwhitt died this morning, quietly and without apparently any suffering. It is a terrible loss and a very severe blow to me, for he has been my constant companion and friend and follower for now so many years. I went up to the Ranger's Lodge, and saw the body already laid out. The expression on the countenance was very calm and pleasing, as if in sleep.

(*From the Queen*) 1886

Windsor Castle, March 19, 1886. Æt. 66

I was just going to write to you to express my true sympathy to you on hearing of the very sudden death of General Tyrwhitt, when I received your kind letter. I was sure that this would be a heavy blow to you and was so grieved to hear it. The loss of faithful friends of such long standing and of one who was in such a confidential position is irreparable, and the older one grows the more one feels such hard blows. . . .

Diary, March 23.—To-day poor dear Tyrwhitt was taken to his last rest in Kensal Green Cemetery. At 10.30 drove to the Ranger's Lodge with Mildmay, Bateson and George.[1] The place looked so sad and yet so pretty. The coffin covered with wreaths and flowers was in the lower room, the brothers and nephews being all assembled. The hearse started at 11, the Gatekeepers of the Park being all present to offer the last tribute of respect to their late Deputy Ranger. I then drove over the Serpentine Bridge to Kensal Green, where at least 40 of the dear General's friends were all assembled, including all the members of the Horse Guards' Staff. The Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal most kindly read the Service most feelingly and impressively. We then deposited the body in the grave of Tyrwhitt's mother close to the Chapel. Altogether it was a most simple but mournful ceremony, and impressed me very much. *24th.*—Went with Bateson in uniform to the ceremony performed by the Queen of laying the Foundation Stone [of the Examination Hall] for the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons on the Thames Embankment. . . . It was all extremely well arranged and the Queen looked well and read her reply to the address most admirably, and with a very clear voice. She was also very well received whilst passing in procession through the streets. *26th.*—My *very old* 67th Birthday. Æt. 67 God has been very good and merciful to me, and for my age has given me health and strength to perform my duties with comfort to myself, for which I am very grateful. But

---

[1] Colonel George FitzGeorge.

1886 Æt. 67

I feel very much the loss of so many old and dear friends, which leaves a painful blank in one's existence. *April 7.*—Went to dine at the Freemason's Tavern, in the Chair, a great Colonial dinner to Mr. Murray Smith, the Agent-General for Victoria, a very able man who, after four years' stay here, is now returning to that Colony and will most likely become Premier there. We sat down 309 to dinner, a most loyal and enthusiastic gathering. I made two speeches, and was much complimented on my success. Mr. Murray Smith also spoke most admirably in reply to my giving his health. The dinner was very good and the whole meeting passed off most satisfactorily. *17th.*—To the City with Mildmay to attend a great Military dinner in uniform, given to myself as Commander-in-Chief and the leading Officers of the Army. Arthur dined there and a very large party, and on my health being given with that of the Army I made a speech, which was extremely well received. *23rd.*—Good Friday. Went to St. James's at 1.30 to take the Sacrament with my dearest Mother. The Bishop of St. Albans with Mr. Sheppard, the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, administered it. It was a most impressive religious ceremony, under the peculiar circumstances of my dear old Mother's great age.

Colonial and Indian Exhibition

May 4.—A lovely bright morning for the ceremony to-day of the Queen opening the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. I drove there with Bateson at 11 o'clock, where at 11.30 we were summoned to meet the Prince of Wales and the other Royalties who were all present, including the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg who are staying with the Duchess of Connaught, her sister. The Queen arrived in State at 12, fully escorted, the road being also lined by the Household Cavalry. A procession was formed and walked through the greater part of the building, more particularly the Indian portion of it, and thence into the Albert Hall where a Dais had been arranged in front of the Orchestra, where the opening ceremony was carried out, Madame Albani singing the Inauguration Ode by Lord Tennyson, which was very fine, and the Choruses magnificent. The Queen and the Prince read their addresses most beautifully. The Hall was crowded, as also the Exhibition buildings, and all went off to perfection. The Queen looked well and was in good spirits. *June* 21.—Went with Mary, Francis, May and Augustus[1] in uniform, in two carriages, to the Tower, for the Prince of Wales representing the Queen laying the Foundation Stone of the new Tower Bridge. 28*th*.—Went to Kneller Hall. There met Sir Arthur Sullivan who had come down from London in my waggonette. Heard the band in the Chapel first and then a fine and powerful band, and was very much satisfied with the whole condition of things, as was Sullivan, who said he had no sort of suggestions to offer for improvements. 30*th*.—To Egham with Augusta whence we drove up to the new Ladies' College there, built by Mr. Holloway, a most magnificent Institution to be opened by the Queen. Her Majesty arrived soon after 5. It was beautifully done. There is a lovely Chapel and magnificent Picture Gallery of all the best modern pictures. The Queen drove round the building, then entered and was conducted through it and finally in the Great Court, where 3,000 Guests were seated, declared the College open for the reception of the young lady students. *July* 2.—Went with my full Staff to Farnborough, and rode over very quietly to the Long Valley for the Queen's Great Review at Aldershot at 5 o'c. in the presence of all the Colonial and Indian Commissioners of the Exhibition. It was a most lovely day. The Prince and Princess of Wales with their 3 daughters, Connaughts, Tecks and a Prince of Schaumberg Lippe, who went down with me, all met there, and the Queen arrived very punctually at 5. The troops, about 14,000, were drawn up in one line in the Long Valley, and the march past took place near the Steeple Chase Ground, and went off admirably without a hitch. Crowds were present. A Brigade of Guards, two Battalions of Royal Marines and the 35th Sussex Regiment, besides 1st Life Guards and 5th Lancers, had been sent specially to augment the force. After the march past the Queen returned direct to Windsor, the Wales's and others remained for a short and pretty Manœuvre (Alix and her daughters riding), which did not conclude till nearly 8 o'clock, when we rode to Alison's house, who had managed everything admirably well, and where the Prince's party and some of my Staff dined before returning to London by special train. 5*th.*—By special train with the Wales's and a large number of Colonial, Indian and other Guests to Windsor, where I lunched with the Queen, who seemed to be in extremely good spirits. After luncheon with the Queen and the Royal Family (all the others having partaken of luncheon standing in the Waterloo Gallery), the Queen proceeded to the State Drawing Room, where all her guests passed by her in succession and were separately and individually presented to her. They were then shown over the Castle. 26*th.*—The Comte de Paris called on me to speak about his son going to Sandhurst.

---

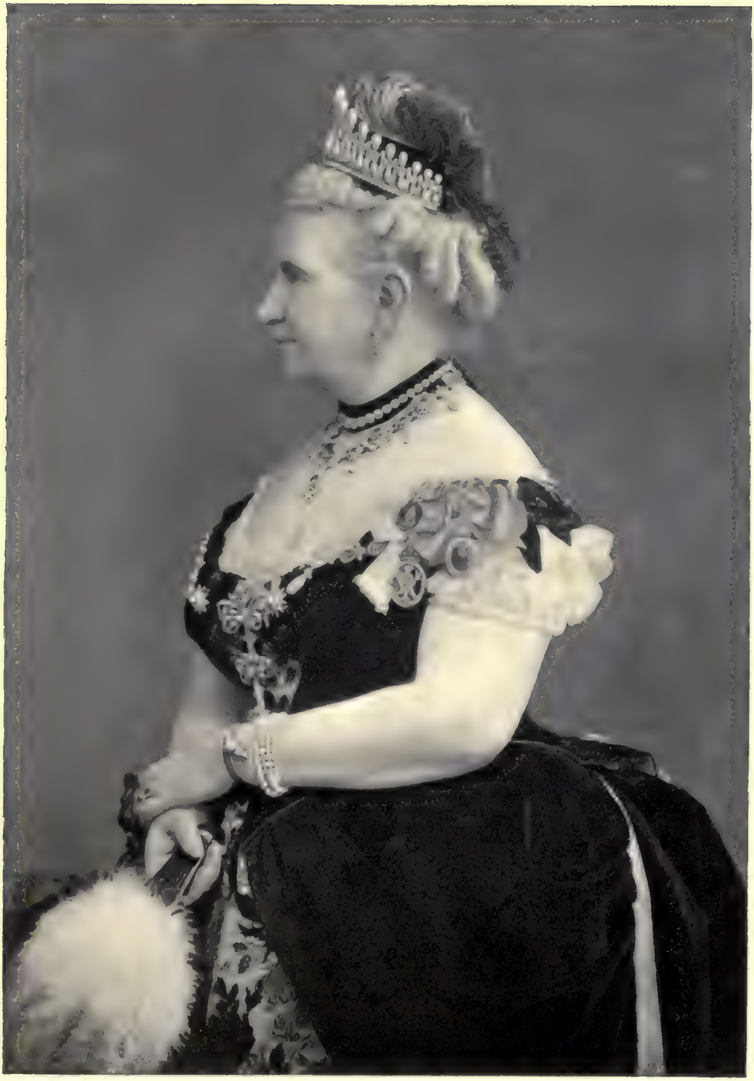
[1] Colonel Sir Augustus FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.

To Germany

On August 12 the Duke left London for Kissingen to take the waters. 'Reached Brussels an hour after time. On arrival there heard the disagreeable news that we had missed the through train in consequence of the weight of the Prince's carriage and baggage, which induced them to divide our train at Tournai, when the Prince's carriages alone went on first, and the regular train in which we were, had to follow as best it could. He got in time, but we did not!' From Frankfort, where his Royal Highness broke his journey, the Duke 'drove out to Rumpenheim, which was looking so nice and fresh. Nothing could be better looked after than it is. I am always so pleased to see the dear old place again, which has so many dear old associations connected with it, but it is sad to think that all the dear old people are passed away and gone, and that the pleasant family gatherings are consequently at an end.'

The kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

Diary, Kissingen, August 23.—Whilst at the waters this morning heard the astounding news of the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, and his removal across the Bulgarian frontier! Everybody, including the foreigners, seemed astounded by the news, excepting



H.R.H. AUGUSTA, GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(From a Photograph by Ellis & Walery, 51 Baker Street, W.)

the Russian Ambassador, who having just returned from Franzensbad on a visit to Monsieur de Giers evidently knew all about it. No doubt this has been brought about by Russian gold and intrigue. *24th.*— . . . The news from Bulgaria is very conflicting, and this afternoon it is said that a counter revolution has broken out. *26th.*—The counter revolution in Bulgaria seems complete and fully confirmed in all its details, and it is now said that Prince Alexander has been landed on Russian territory and handed over to the Russian authorities. *29th.*—Heard that Prince Alexander, having been treated shamefully by the Bulgarians and Russians on his journey to Lemberg, had there been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and had decided upon at once returning to Bulgaria, which I think right and wise on his part.

Austrian manœuvres

After his ' cure ' the Duke went on to Vienna to attend the Austrian manœuvres at the Austrian capital. ' Sir Augustus Paget[1] and his Gentlemen met us, and some Imperial carriages in which we drove to the Embassy where Lady Paget received me. Paget at once announced to me the intended abdication of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, as a result of the Tsar's offensive reply to the Prince's conciliatory message, which complicates matters more and more.'

Diary, *September* 5.—Had a long talk with Kalnoky, a very pleasant man, and I see from it that Bismarck is entirely with Russia in the Bulgarian question, and that Prince Alexander has not the slightest chance of being supported in any way. *6th.*— . . . With Lady Paget to the Belvedere, where is the large Gallery of pictures belonging to the Emperor . . . very fine ones. . . . Visited the Cathedral of St. Stephen's, a very fine old church. . . . A Vienna workman recently climbed to the very pinnacle of the very high steeple from the outside, in the dark—a marvellous feat. . . . Went with Sir Augustus to Schönbrunn, the Emperor's Summer Palace, just outside the town, a very large and spacious building, with magnificent old-fashioned garden . . . with glass and palm houses and a very beautifully kept Menagerie. The furniture of the Palace is very stately but not comfortable. Went to the Opera, *Aïda*, a fine large house, fair Company, excellent Orchestra. *8th.*— . . . The Crown Prince called on me and was most amiable and agreeable. At 6 went to the apartments of the Prince to dine with him and the Crown Princess, a very handsome woman with a tall and imposing figure, like her father in many respects. At 9 o'clock in the evening we started in uniform, the whole of the Foreign Officers attending the Manœuvres going with the special train and having assembled there for presentation to the Crown Prince. *9th.*—The night was cool and pleasant. At 6 A.M. there was Coffee at Cracow. Later washed and dressed in the train. The Crown Prince came in to have a chat. . . . Reached Grodek at 2, where carriages were in waiting to take us to our Quarters at Lubien Wielki, where we occupy a small bathing establishment and are very comfortably put up, whilst the Emperor lives in a Gentleman's Country House near at hand. The Crown Prince drove with me to my quarters, where a Guard of Honour was drawn up to receive me. Soon after arrival the Emperor came to welcome me, a very smart, active, and energetic looking man, full of life and vigour. . . . At 6 at the Emperor's quarters, where with all the Foreign Officers, there was a large dinner of 40. I sat between the Emperor and the Crown Prince. The dinner was good and short, coffee and cigars in the garden, and by 8 we were home. *10th.*—Up early and started in carriages for Radke, where our riding horses were awaiting us. I had an excellent charger. The first Cracow Corps is commanded by Prince Windischgrätz, the 11th Corps by Duke William of Wurtemberg. The distances both Corps had to advance were so very considerable, that it took a long time before they got together and not much was accomplished as a result. The Cavalry were admirably mounted and rode to great perfection, but there was little manœuvring. We were back by 2. Had luncheon, rested and took a bath, the waters very strongly impregnated with sulphur, and the smell disagreeable, but otherwise soft and pleasant. Dinner with the Emperor as before at 6. 11*th.*—Started at 7, driving a good way beyond Radke and then mounting—I had the same mount as yesterday. A good time elapsed before the troops met, but when they came together the attack of the position held by Prince Windischgrätz by the troops of the Duke of Wurtemberg was well organised and a smart military manœuvre. Of the Cavalry we saw literally nothing, and they were on the outer flank all day. Dined with Emperor as before. 13*th.*—Started at 6.45, seeing the two magnificent Divisions of Cavalry of 9 Regiments, about 40 Squadrons, meet for attack. It was a beautiful sight. The Austrian Cavalry are truly magnificent, fine men, ride beautifully, excellent horses, nothing can be finer. The Infantry are good, well instructed, and first rate marchers. The Artillery do not move much and yet they get over the ground handily. On returning home, had a long and interesting conversation with the Emperor, who expressed himself very frankly and unreservedly on the interesting events of the day. Dined at 6 with His Majesty. 14*th.*—We started again at 7, when we mounted our horses. We were close to the two Cavalry Divisions which were very near one another. We rode up to them and were in time to see them meet in a very fine charge, a grand sight. The Austrian Cavalry is certainly as fine as it well can be. Then we rode a good pace to see the Infantry position and general attack around Grodek, which was extremely well done and finished the Manœuvres most satisfactorily. The Emperor then assembled the Officers to address them, whilst we rode back to our carriages and were home by 12. I am satisfied that the Austrian Army is in a very fine condition, the Cavalry perfect in horse and man : the Infantry well instructed and good marchers : the Artillery perhaps rather slow, but good in the positions taken up. At 4.45 took leave of His Majesty and the Crown Prince and drove direct to Grodek. Took leave there of Archduke William and Duke of Wurtemberg and started at 6 in special train for Vienna. 15*th.*—Reached Vienna at

---

[1] H.B.M. Ambassador.

1886 Æt. 67

10.45 this morning, where Sir Augustus Paget and the Members of the Embassy were waiting to receive me. Took leave of Foreign Officers and drove with Paget to the Embassy. 17*th*.—Left Vienna for Gmunden and was met at the station by the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who received me most affectionately. Drove later on to the Queen of Hanover's Villa where she and her daughter Mary welcomed me most warmly.

London, November 7.—Heard to-day from Oscar Clayton of the sadly sudden death of poor dear George Barrington[1] yesterday of hæmorrhage of the liver, at Grimsthorpe, after but a few hours' illness. He was there with Aveland for a shooting party. It is too sad. He was one of my very oldest friends, and I had seen so much of him lately at Kissingen. 8*th*.—Heard to-day of the death of my dear old friend and tutor, Mr. Wood after a very painful and somewhat protracted illness. He died early this morning. He is a friend of 58 years' standing, and was very dear and good to me. How many are passing away! 12*th*.—At 6.30 P.M. went with Bateson from Paddington Station to Worcester to attend in the morning poor dear old Wood's funeral. Arrived at 9.50, young Wood meeting me at the Station. I put up at a very clean old-fashioned Hotel, the Unicorn. 13*th*.—Drove to the house of Canon Wood and deposited on his coffin a wreath from myself and a cross from my dearest Mother. At 12 the funeral took place in the Cathedral. It was very mournful. We walked behind the coffin. Service solemn and very effective with good singing. The Dean read the Lesson, the Bishop of Worcester performed the Burial Service at the grave in the Cloisters. All most sad and solemn. All seemed gratified at my presence, and dear old Wood seems greatly regretted by the whole community and townspeople. *December* 1.—Dearest Alix's birthday. She looks as fresh, as bright, and as young as ever, a really most remarkable woman. At dinner this evening I gave Alix's health in a very neat little speech.

Death of Canon Wood

---

[1] George William, 7th Viscount Barrington.

CHAPTER XIX

JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA—THE DUKE'S MILITARY JUBILEE—DEATHS OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE EMPEROR FREDERICK

1887–1889

A year of jubilees—Prince Albert Victor's future—Advice from the Duke—Death of Lord Iddesleigh—Colonial representatives in London—To Newcastle for the opening of the exhibition—The People's Palace—Jubilee Day and festivities—The Imperial Institute—The great Aldershot review—Naval review at Spithead—Visits to Reading and Worcester—Meetings with Bismarck—The Duke's Military Jubilee—Telegrams and letters of congratulation—The Senior United Service Club banquet—Telegram from the Duchess of Cambridge: 'The best son that ever lived'—Marshal Canrobert—Patent as Commander-in-Chief—Her Majesty and the East Indians—Death of the Emperor William—Silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales—The Duke attends the funeral of the German Emperor—The state of the Army: sensational article: statement by His Royal Highness—Visit to Crewe—Death of the Emperor Frederick—Meeting with the Empress—Visit to Madrid and Gibraltar

1887
Æt. 67

A year of jubilees

THE year 1887 marks a memorable epoch in the life of the Duke of Cambridge. The year of the Jubilee of the accession of Queen Victoria was also by a happy coincidence the year of the military Jubilee of His Royal Highness, and the celebrations which took place in honour of both these events served unmistakably to show the intimate association of his Sovereign and himself in the service of the country and the affectionate esteem in which that service was held by the people and the Army. Whether we follow him as he rides by the side of the Queen in that triumphal progress to Westminster Abbey, or stand by his side as he commands the flower of the Army at the great Aldershot review, or rejoice with him in the receiving of the patent of Commander-in-Chief, we cannot lose sight of the fact that he was a man whom the Queen delighted to honour, and in whose unselfish devotion she placed implicit confidence; and as we hear the plaudits of the people we recognise that the verdict of the Sovereign was supported by the judgment of her subjects.

The high value which was set upon the Duke by the Royal Family as counsellor and friend is well illustrated by the attitude of the King. When His Majesty, then, of course, the Prince of Wales, was considering how his eldest son could best be trained for the great position which promised one day to be his, it was to the Duke that he turned for advice. In the characteristic letter which His Royal Highness sent in reply we can trace a recollection of his own happy experience of the benefits of a period of service at Gibraltar.

Gloucester House, Park Lane, W.
January 6, 1887.

Prince Albert Victor's future

MY DEAR BERTIE,—You were kind enough to ask my opinion the other day as regards the best course to be adopted, from a general point of view, for Eddy's future plans, and I therefore now, after full consideration, think it well to point out to you that I consider it would be for his advantage to leave the 10th Hussars, having been appointed to that Regiment since June 1885, and having thus been during the greater part of two summers, or drill seasons, at Aldershot. The Head Quarters of the Regiment will soon move to Hounslow for London duties, and I do not think that this would be a desirable station at present for so young and inexperienced a man, who would be surrounded by temptations of every description, which it requires great firmness of character to resist. Moreover, he ought by this time to have made himself fairly master of Cavalry drill and duties, and should now turn his attention to those of other branches of the Service. With this object in view I would suggest his being sent for a time abroad, to a Garrison Town like Gibraltar, where his whole time and attention would reasonably be expected to be devoted to military duties, without those constant interruptions incidental to all Home Stations. I should myself prefer his being attached to one of the battalions of Infantry now stationed at the Rock, and I understand that the four battalions now there are all fairly good, and well commanded. Perhaps the 3rd Battalion Sixtieth Rifles might be selected for choice as regards the tone and *esprit de corps* of its officers. In order to make the best use of his time he could whilst there direct his attention at the same time with his ordinary Infantry duties, to subjects connected with the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, both arms being largely represented in so important a fortress, with reference to armaments and works. Sir Arthur Hardinge, the present Governor, happens to be well known to the Queen, as also to yourself and Alix, and he could receive such personal instructions from you, regarding your intentions and wishes, as you might think desirable, and you would have perfect confidence in his carrying them out most conscientiously. Taking all these special advantages into account I therefore strongly urge Eddy's being sent, as soon as possible, to Gibraltar, in the manner I have above stated, and I cannot but hope that if allowed to remain there uninterruptedly for a given period he would find the means at that station for acquiring more knowledge of the military service than at any other not too distant of our foreign possessions. I hope you will seriously consider this proposal. Great interests are involved in Eddy's future career, and certain sacrifices must be made to attain the objects in view to teach him and accustom him to habits of discipline and the knowledge of the business which he can better attain in the manner proposed than in any other way that presents itself to my mind.

1887
ÆT. 67

I remain,
My dear Bertie,
Your most affectionate Uncle,
GEORGE.

1887
ÆT. 67

Diary, January 8.—Sat for my picture to Mr. Brock, which I intend to give the Duke of Cumberland who asked me for one for his new house at Gmunden. *12th.*—Whilst holding a discussion in Mr. Smith's rooms at the Office, Mr. Northcote suddenly entered the room to announce the deplorable news of the sudden death from heart disease of poor Lord Iddesleigh, his Father, at the Treasury Office, Downing Street, where he had just gone after taking leave of the officials at the Foreign Office to have an interview with Lord Salisbury, who was awaiting his entrance into his room. It is a most deplorable and startling event and was a great shock. He never rallied after the attack and died shortly after the seizure in the presence of several doctors who had been hastily summoned to attend him. He was a most worthy and estimable man and his death, under present circumstances, is a severe blow to the Country. *February* 21.—Heard this morning that poor dear Percy Doyle [1] died very quietly this morning—one kind, warm-hearted friend less in the world! I was very fond of him and I believe he was equally devoted to me: I was surprised to hear that dear old Percy was 81, which certainly he did not look. *26th.*—Went with Bateson and A. Lennox to open the new road from St. Martin's in the Fields Church to Tottenham Court Road, the Members of the Board of Works preceded me along the whole of the Street, and after returning to the pavilion in Shaftesbury Avenue, I declared the street opened to the public. I was addressed by the Deputy Chairman, in the absence of Sir James Hogg who was ill and could not attend, to which I made a short reply and proceeded home. There were a great many people all along the line, who were extremely amiable and civil. *March* 3.—Went to distribute the prizes at 9.30 to the Volunteer School of Arms at St. James's Hall. What I saw of their performance was very creditable and I addressed a few words of commendation. *22nd.*—The Emperor of Germany's 90th Birthday; a most marvellous man in every respect. Telegraphed to him. *24th.*—By train to Windsor

Death of Lord Iddesleigh

---

[1] Percy William Doyle, C.B., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico; son of Lieut.-General Sir Charles W. Doyle, K.C.B.

Castle, where I had my old rooms as a boy, a charming apartment, and it gave me great pleasure to be once again in it. *April* 2.—Dined at Freemason's Tavern at the Colonial Federation Dinner. A very important and representative gathering of Colonial Delegates and Agents, all assembled for the Colonial Federation Congress which is to open on Monday. *23rd.*—Dined at a large Banquet of the Knights of St. Michael and St. George, of which I am Grand Master and where I took the Chair, in the Banqueting Hall of St. James's [Palace], lent by Her Majesty for the occasion. About 140 sat down, all in uniform, the Prince of Wales being present. Before dinner all those present passed by us and took their places at the tables. I spoke, as did the Prince, and altogether it was most successful. Gunter furnished the dinner which was good, though expensive. A large body of Colonials were present, who seemed much pleased. *30th.*—Attended the closing Meeting on the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at Marlborough House. There was a large gathering, which was admirably addressed by the Prince who informed us that there was a surplus of over £34,000 and thanked us and all concerned for our co-operation and assistance. *May* 3.—Went to Chatham to lay the restoration stone of the old Parish Church there, of which Canon Jelf, son of my old friend Dr. Jelf, is the Rector. *5th.*—Joined the Prince and Princess of Wales to see the performances near Lillie Bridge of Buffalo Bill and his Americans and Indians in their various and very interesting modes of life and training of wild horses, &c. We went afterwards through their encampments. The whole thing was most interesting, and the riding of the buck-jumpers marvellous by the so-called cow-boys.

Colonial Federation Congress

Deputed by the Queen to open the Newcastle Exhibition, the Duke travelled to Cragside where for a couple of nights he was the guest of Sir William (afterwards Lord) Armstrong.

Opening of the Newcastle Exhibition

Diary, May 11.—Left Rothbury Station for Newcastle, where I was received on the platform by the Mayor and Corporation and, accompanied by my personal staff, drove in an open carriage through the town escorted by Northumberland Yeomanry Cavalry to the Exhibition Hall. The streets were densely crowded and the reception I met with all along the route was most hearty and enthusiastic. On arrival I received an address from the Mayor and Corporation to which I responded, then walked in procession up to the Dais : my reception by 20,000 people was admirable. Lord Ravensworth then presented an address by the Executive Committee, to which I again replied, and after some singing and a Prayer I declared the Exhibition open in the Queen's name. We then proceeded through the various portions of the building, all very nicely arranged and in perfect order, and then drove to the Assembly Rooms, accompanied by the Duke of Northumberland, where the Mayor and town gave a public luncheon to 250 persons. Speeches followed and I made what I think was a very effective one, which was very much cheered and well received. Then drove to inspect 6,000 Volunteers from Newcastle and the surrounding country. About 70,000 of the public were present, the reception was excellent and Colonel Rowlands commanded, and all passed off admirably. Rode to Jesmond Dene, Sir William Armstrong's town villa, a very pretty place and house. Dined in the Hall in the Park, built by Sir William—220 sat down, admirably done. Afterwards speeches, when I again spoke and was enthusiastically received. *London, 14th.*—At ¼ before 4, started for the East End to be present at the Queen's opening the People's Palace erected under the Beaumont Trust. Picked up Mary and May at St. James's. The streets all along the Queen's route were densely thronged with spectators, all in the best of loyal sentiments, and the ovation she met with was most gratifying. The streets from Paddington to the People's Palace were lined by troops and Volunteers and the whole thing passed off most admirably. The Hall itself is fine. After the opening ceremonial the Queen laid the foundation stone for the Schools attached to the building, to which the Drapers' Company have largely subscribed, and for which the Master of the Company was knighted on the spot by

The People's Palace

Her Majesty. From thence we proceeded to the Mansion House, where the Queen had tea with the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. The enthusiasm and good feeling of the masses were continuous throughout. *21st.*—Went to the London Hospital, where as President I received at 5 o'clock the Prince and Princess of Wales, who came to open the new Home just finished for the Nurses of the Hospital. We passed through the wards, saw the unfortunate man, called the elephant man, who is a painful sight to look at, though intelligent in himself, and then I read an address to the Prince and Princess to which the Prince replied. It was very wet, but we were able to return in open carriages. The crowd in the streets very enthusiastic. All went off well. . . . Went to the Criterion where I took the Chair at the dinner given by the Brigade of Guards to Sir Frederick Stephenson on his return from Egypt. *June* 4.—The Comte de Paris came to present his son to me, the Duke of Orleans, now a Cadet at Sandhurst, a nice lad. 15*th.*—At 2 the Native Indian Officers came to be presented to me, who are come over as a deputation and escort to the Queen in the Jubilee Procession, a very fine lot of old soldiers and some very handsome, though with very wild faces.

The Queen and her people

From a letter which the Queen wrote to the Duke from Balmoral in the last days of May we catch a glimpse of the feelings with which Her Majesty looked forward to the great rejoicings which centred round the memorable 21st of June. 'This is indeed an eventful year for me,' she wrote, 'and the universal kindness and affection shown me by high and low is most gratifying and touching. But I dread the actual time with so much to do, and with such a "*mob*" of "Fürstlichkeiten." I don't bear fatigue very well now and especially not in the summer. I am pleased to think you will ride near me when we go to the Abbey. You will have heard that 12 N. C. (Native) Officers and men are coming over from India (Cavalry of course) to ride in my procession and we must give them a good place.'

1887 ÆT. 68 *Diary, June* 20.—At 12 I drove to Chelsea Hospital to unveil the Bust of the Queen in the Great Hall as a testimony of loyal devotion to the Queen from the old Veterans of the Hospital. I addressed a few words to the whole of the old men assembled. Dined at Buckingham Palace—a full dress dinner. The Queen dined with all the Royalties at a State Banquet, the Suites together downstairs. At the Queen's table were seated 69 Royalties in all. *21st.*—The great Jubilee day and an immense success. London was in the Streets quite early in the morning, indeed during the whole previous night, and the weather was magnificent, bright sunshine with a cool breeze. I left my house, riding Guardsman, ¼ before 10, and rode with my staff to Buckingham Palace. The several processions started thence in succession, the Queen being the last to leave; I riding by the side of her carriage. The streets were lined with troops the entire distance. The crowds were quite enormous and the enthusiasm throughout the entire route unbounded. Nothing could have been finer or more heart-stirring. The Abbey was reached at 12.30 where the scene was touchingly magnificent. The return route was equally fine and the enthusiasm overwhelming. We got back to Buckingham Palace without any accident or mishap by 2.30, where there was a great State Luncheon of Royalties in one room and suite in another. . . . Dined again at the Palace—another State Banquet. *22nd.*—At 4 rode in the Park to attend the Queen when driving through the Children's Fête in Hyde Park, which was a great success. About 30,000 School Children attended, and there were crowds all along the road by which the Queen entered and left the Park, I, as Ranger, riding by the carriage in plain clothes. All went off admirably and the weather was lovely and the children were delighted. Went down in the evening and dined at Windsor with the Queen and the Royal Family. The Queen and Royal Family dined in the Dining Room, the Suites in the Waterloo Gallery. We afterwards saw from the windows of the corridor the torchlight procession of the Eton boys, which was beautifully organised and carried out. The boys sang, and then

Jubilee Day

And subsequent festivities

marched past Her Majesty, who went into the Quadrangle and thanked them for their loyalty. The whole evening finished by a very good display of fireworks from the Home Park. *23rd.*—Went early by special train from Windsor to Farnborough with Arthur, Louis of Hesse and his son, where at 10 we were joined by the Prince of Wales, Kings of Denmark and Greece, and a large number of Royalties including William of Prussia from London. The troops were in Parade order on the Steeple Chase Ground, where they marched past admirably, and were beautifully turned out, and I think all the foreigners were pleased. There was afterwards a short field day towards the Queen's Pavilion, which we reached soon after 2, and where we had a very nice luncheon given by the Queen. Returned to town by special train at 4. . . . I had my large dinner of 32 Royalties, King and Queen of the Belgians, Kings of Denmark and Greece with two sons, 5 Wales's, 4 Strelitzes, Duchess of Edinburgh, Gr. Duke and Duchess Serge of Russia, Crown Prince of Sweden, Infanta [Eulalie] of Spain with husband, Dukes d'Aumale and Chartres, Prince and Princess Edward, F. Anhalt, Ernest of Hesse, Princess Frederica and Pawel von Rammingen, Augustus, A. Lennox and self. An excellent dinner. *28th.*—To Woolwich by special train from Charing Cross with Arthur, William of Prussia and other Princes for a Review of the Artillery. The Batteries—4 Horse and 5 Field—turned out remarkably well and showed to great advantage, giving a very creditable Field Day after an excellent march past. Then we saw 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade in the field in front of Artillery Mess, and they drilled for them to see. . . . I had another large dinner party of Royal Princes here in this country for the Jubilee, consisting of King of Saxony, Princess Royal with two daughters, Helena, Christian, and daughters, Beatrice and H. Battenberg, Mary, Teck, May, Prince and Princess William of Prussia, Hereditary Prince and Princess of Meiningen and Prince Ernest of Meiningen, Princess Leiningen, Prince of Bavaria, Hermann of Saxe Weimar, Grand Duke of Hesse and daughter, Prince and Princess Philip of Coburg, Prince of Baden, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Lorne, and self. The suites came in after dinner. We dined in uniform, and nothing could have gone off better.

July 2.—At 3.30 with my personal and Hd. Qrs. Staff left my house for the Great Volunteer March past which commenced exactly at 4.30, and went off to perfection in the presence of the Queen and of all the Royalties still here, including many Indians and most of the foreign missions. The Queen was seated in a tribune just outside the middle entrance to Buckingham Palace. About 24,000 Volunteers attended, and they looked and did extremely well. General Gipps [1] was in command. All was over by 6.15. *4th.*—At 11.15 went to the State Ceremonial of the Queen laying the Foundation Stone for the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. We were all in uniform and all the members of the Royal Family and Foreign Princes still here were present. The whole thing was very well arranged and passed off most satisfactorily, and the Queen read her reply to the address of the Prince of Wales admirably. About 10,000 persons were present. *9th.*—Arrived last evening at Alison's house at Aldershot for great Jubilee Review by the Queen to-day. At 10 we mounted our horses and rode quietly to the Review Ground. The troops were drawn up in two Army Corps, four Divisions in the first, composed of regular forces and Militia under Alison, the second under Evelyn Wood, composed of five Divisions of Volunteers, the Cavalry 7 Regiments in two Brigades under Lowe and 18 Batteries of Artillery, six of these Horse Artillery, the whole force being commanded by myself. The appearance of the Force was truly imposing and magnificent, and everything passed off well and without a hitch. The Queen arrived at 11.15, and was received with a Royal Salute. I then rode up to the carriage and handed to Her the address of the Army, to which She returned a most gracious reply. There were three hearty cheers given for Her Majesty and then the march past commenced, the Infantry leading because of the great dust. The Cavalry and Artillery and Auxiliary Departmental Corps followed, and after

Review at Aldershot

---

[1] Sir Reginald Gipps, G.C.B.

passing the Cavalry wheeled into line and advanced at a gallop, led by myself, a most imposing sight, the Artillery coming up in second line as the Cavalry advanced. The Queen then drove back through a double line of Infantry Columns, reaching as far as the Pavilion. We then lunched at the Pavilion, about 100 sat down and it was well served. The Queen lunched alone with Alix and Beatrice. The kings of Saxony and Greece, Dukes of Sparta and Braganza, and all the members of the Royal Family including Augusta and Mary were present and all seemed gratified. I took leave of the Queen, who seemed pleased and satisfied, changed to plain clothes at Alison's house and returned to London by special train.

On July 22, the Duke left London with the Prince and Princess of Wales for Portsmouth for the great naval review on the morrow.

The great naval review

Diary, *July* 23.—At 11 went on board the *Osborne* in plain clothes. The harbour looked magnificent with the great Indian and other troopships all ready to go out with their respective complements of ticket holders. On the arrival of the Duke of Braganza we started for Cowes, passing through the combined Fleets under Sir George Willes,[1] all being in different lines at Spithead, with innumerable Troopers and Yachts. Such a gathering was never seen before or ever will be seen again. On reaching Cowes, we lunched on board, and dressed in uniform, I in that of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and exactly at 3 the Queen came out in the *Alberta*, changed in Osborne Bay into the *Victoria and Albert*, and passed up and down the grand line of Men of War. We followed the Yacht and other vessels continued the procession, which was magnificent, the yards being all manned. A general Salute was fired as the Queen approached and each vessel cheered as the Royal Yacht passed. On our return we anchored abreast the Admiral's ship, the *Inflexible*, and all our party and the Admirals and Captains of the combined Fleets, including the

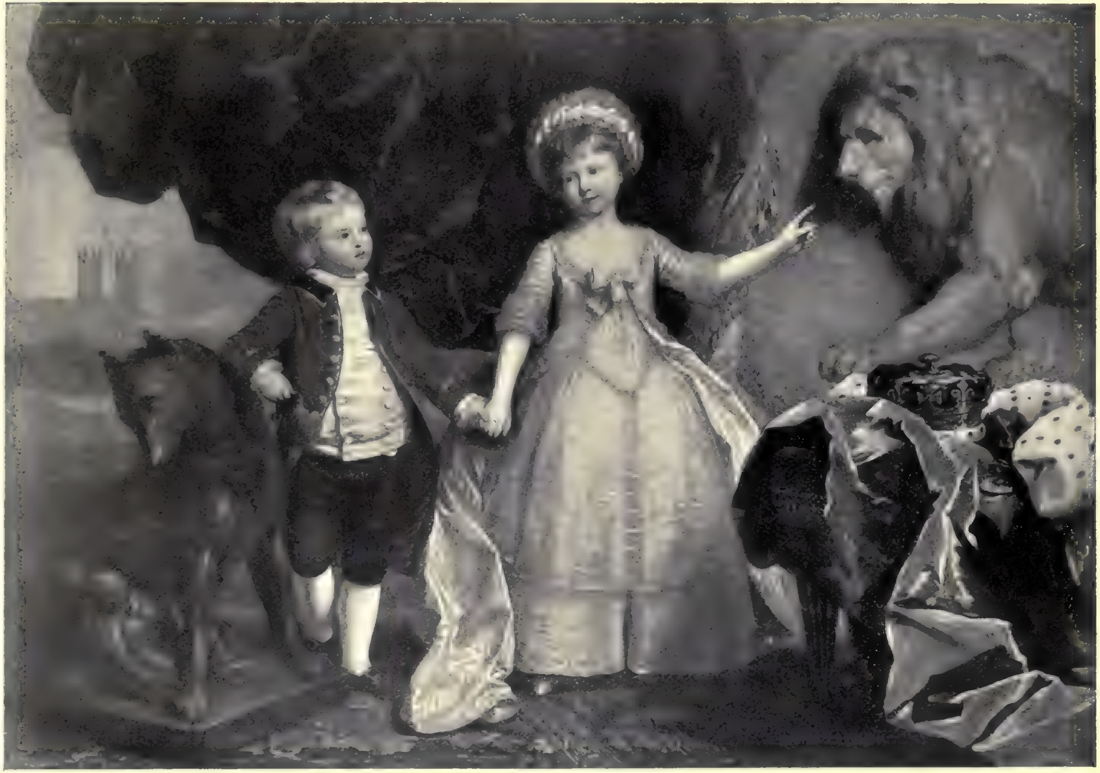
---

[1] Admiral Sir George Ommanney Willes, G.C.B.; served in the Crimean war and the war with China, 1860. He died in 1901.

1887 ÆT. 68 Foreign Naval Officers present, there being French, German and Dutch Men of War present, were summoned by signal to the Royal Yacht, where the Queen received us all most graciously, being evidently much pleased and gratified, as well she may be! The Officers all passed by her on deck and were presented to her, after which all returned to their vessels, including ourselves to the *Osborne*. We then weighed and followed the Royal Yacht back to Osborne Bay, another Grand Salute being fired as She left. I then changed to plain clothes and dined with the Prince and his party on board, whilst we steamed back quietly to the Admiral's vessel, where we again anchored for the Illuminations and Fireworks of the Fleet, which were magnificent as a sight.

'Thus terminated the Jubilee Fêtes,' wrote the Duke when all was over, 'in a most magnificent manner. Not a single drop of rain interfered with any of the Festivities or Ceremonies, and the Greatness of the Empire has been brought before the world in a most marked and satisfactory manner.'

Diary, July 25.—Went to New Cross to distribute the annual prizes to the young lads of the Royal Naval School, an extremely nice establishment in close proximity to the Station. I was received by Admiral Boyce, as presiding Vice-President, and by the Head Master, also by a Volunteer Guard of Honour. The Prizes were then distributed by me and I made a speech to the lads which I think was good and judicious. Lunched with the Head Master. My dear Mother's 90th Birthday. May God bless and protect her and spare her to us for some time yet to come. Dined at St. James's—a party of 21—and we remained with my dear Mother afterwards, who saw all her guests in the course of the evening and seemed to enjoy their society without discomfort to herself, thank God. *27th.*—Went to Reading to unveil the statue of the Queen in front of the Town Hall, as their Jubilee Memorial. The Mayor with a Guard of Honour of Volunteers and an Escort of Yeomanry met me



PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK AND PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA OF GLOUCESTER.

(From a Painting by Sir Benjamin West, P.R.A., in the possession of Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O.)

at the Station, where I arrived at 11. Drove at once to the Biscuit Baking Establishment of Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, a wonderful manufactory employing 4,000 hands. Mr. Palmer conducted me over it, and I was greatly interested and gratified. From thence to the great Seed Establishment of Messrs. Sutton, which has also very extensive connections in all parts of the world. From thence to the Town Hall, where I received an address from the town to which I replied in the Queen's name, as I represented Her Majesty. The Queen's Statue, a very good one, the work of a local sculptor, was then unveiled by myself in the presence of a large concourse of very loyal people. The town was gaily decorated. There was then a large luncheon for 180 at the Town Hall Assembly Room at which I made a speech in reply to my health. *August* 4.—Drove into Worcester [from Madresfield] a distance of 7 miles. First attended a short Jubilee Service in the Cathedral. At the conclusion the old Colours of the Militia Battalion were deposited in the Cathedral. Drove thence to the Shire Hall, a large building, where the Judges have their Chambers when going on Circuit, now occupied by the Hd. Qrs. and Mess of the Worcestershire Yeomanry under Lord Lyttelton. Then got on our horses and rode to the Race Course just outside the town, where the County forces were drawn up for my inspection, the whole under General Lyons, in whose district Worcester is situated. About 5,000 men on the Ground, the Worcestershire Yeomanry Regiment, a fine Battery of Volunteer Artillery, with 2 heavy mounted guns, the 2nd Line Bat. Worcestershire Regiment, old 36th, two Battalions of Militia and 3 Battalions of Volunteers. The troops looked well and the march past was extremely creditable. The Yeomanry performed a few movements steadily and well, being very fairly mounted. There was a vast concourse of people, from all parts of the Country and neighbourhood. We returned to the Shire Hall by 2 o'clock ; the town was decorated with flags and crowds were in the streets. Lunched with the Officers of the Yeomanry in the large Hall, 250 people of the County and Town, remarkably well done :

1887 ÆT. 68 no speeches. I then laid the Foundation Stone of a Jubilee statue for the Queen in front of the Shire Hall. Lord Beauchamp and the Chairman of the Executive Committee made addresses, to which I replied. Drove back to Madresfield, changed to plain clothes and left for London.

In the course of his autumn 'cure' at Kissingen, the Duke had two meetings with Bismarck of which he has left the following brief record:

August 15.—Prince Bismarck with Baron Rottenberg called on me. He was most talkative and agreeable, is looking rather older but well and less bulky than when I last saw him. 16*th*.—Drove out at 6, with my two Gentlemen, to dine with Prince Bismarck. We had a most agreeable conversation, all dinner time, the Prince speaking a good deal in English and with remarkable facility for the little practice he has in the language. We smoked with him after dinner till 8.30.

His Royal Highness returned to London at the beginning of September, and after a round of visits in Scotland and the North of England proceeded to Manchester on the 30th of the month, for the opening of the new Town Hall. 'On arrival drove in the Mayor's carriage direct to the large and very magnificent Town Hall in the heart of the City, escorted by 13th Hussars. The ceremony of opening this Hall, a very fine and capacious one, was then performed, after an address by the Mayor, and a reply from myself. I and my Staff are most comfortably put up in the State Apartments, destined for strangers.' The rest of the Autumn was passed quietly in the discharge of military duties, the only outstanding event being a short sojourn at the Grange with Lord and Lady Ashburton, 'a visit of unequalled sport, for I believe we averaged over 1,000 birds four successive days to 7 guns, which I don't think has ever been accomplished before in England.'

On November 3 the Duke of Cambridge celebrated his

The Duke's Military Jubilee

military Jubilee amid every manifestation of rejoicing and regard on the part of the Queen, the members of the Royal Family, the Courts of Europe, and his brother officers of the British Army. 'This,' he writes in his diary, 'is the Anniversary of my entering the Army 50 years ago, consequently my military Jubilee. I have been overwhelmed with telegrams and letters of congratulation both from abroad and from home: also some nice and affectionate presents, which have gratified me very much indeed. The Queen has also graciously appointed me from to-day her Commander-in-Chief by Patent, which Office has been in abeyance since the death of the Duke of Wellington, as I have hitherto held the office of Commanding-in-Chief by letters of service. This is an honour of which I may be justly proud, and I cannot deny that I am so. The United Service Club were to have given me a great dinner to-night, but it has been fixed for to-morrow to enable the Prince of Wales to be present.' Writing on the following day he says: 'Telegrams and letters continued to flow in. Amongst many others I have had telegrams from the Emperors of Austria and Germany, the Empress of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, Archduke Rudolph, Count Kálnoky, &c., &c., all most gratifying.' The following is the text of the principal messages of congratulation:

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, November 3, 1887.

My dear George,—These lines will be given you to-morrow by Bertie with a small souvenir,[1] which we hope you will accept from him and me, in remembrance of your *Military* Jubilee! Let me congratulate you again, and let me express my warm thanks for the very valuable services you have rendered to me and to our Country, of which I am deeply sensible.

---

[1] A gold and enamel pencil-case, a copy in miniature of a Field Marshal's baton.

1887 Æt. 68 That you may long be spared to command my brave and gallant troops is the earnest wish of

Your very affte. Cousin,
Victoria R.I.

(*From the Princess of Wales, now Her Majesty Queen Alexandra*)

Accept our very best wishes for your Fiftieth Jubilee day in the Army. With best love from us all at Fredensborg. Best love to dear Aunt Cambridge.

Alix.

(*From Her late Majesty the Empress Frederick, then German Crown Princess*)

'Villa Clara,' Baveno, Lago Maggiore.
Nov. 1, 1887.

Dearest Uncle George,—Pray allow me to offer you my warmest congratulations on the occasion of your military Jubilee—the day on which 50 years will be completed since first you became a soldier! a day on which many many will gratefully remember the services you rendered your *Country* throughout this lapse of time, and the Army to which you have devoted yourself, heart and soul, for so many years, will celebrate the 3rd of November, we are sure, with loyalty and heartiness, and you must allow us to join in offering the sincerest good wishes.

I remain, ever your affectionate niece,
Victoria.

(*From the Emperor of Austria*)

It gives me especial pleasure to wish your Royal Highness joy of the festival—so rare—of your Service Jubilee which you celebrate to-day in full health. Accept once again the expression of my most friendly feelings.

Gödollö, November 1887.
Franz Joseph.

(*The Duke's reply*)

To His Majesty the Emperor.—Pray accept, your Majesty, my deepest and most heartfelt thanks for your friendly good wishes for my celebration to-day and for the gracious sentiments you express towards me.

CAMBRIDGE.

(*From the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria*)

I beg your Royal Highness to accept my heartiest and warmest good wishes for to-day's celebration.

RUDOLPH.

(*The Duke's reply*)

To his Imperial Highness the Archduke Rudolph.—You honour me and make me very happy by your friendly remembrance of this day, for which I thank you most heartily.

CAMBRIDGE.

(*From the German Emperor, William I*)

At the celebration of this anniversary of honour I feel myself compelled to send you my heartiest good wishes.

WILLIAM I. & R.

(*The Duke's reply*)

To the German Emperor.—Deeply impressed by your Majesty's graciousness in having thought of me to-day. I thank you for your good wishes just received.

CAMBRIDGE.

(*From the Empress Augusta*)

Accept, my dear Cousin, my very best wishes on this so important day which accomplishes the fiftieth year of gallant service for dear old England and her noble Army.

AUGUSTA.

(*The Duke's reply*)

To the German Empress.—I am deeply touched by your Majesty's gracious thought of me to-day and the flattering terms in which you express yourself towards me.

CAMBRIDGE.

(*From the German Crown Prince, afterwards the Emperor Frederick*)

My sincerest good wishes on the occasion of your Service Jubilee to-day in old devotion and esteem.

FREDERICK WILLIAM,
Crown Prince.

1887
ÆT. 68

(*The Duke's reply*)

To the German Crown Prince.—Hearty thanks for friendly good wishes on my Service Jubilee to-day, which I much appreciate.

CAMBRIDGE.

(*From the late Queen Louise of Denmark*)

My compliments for the Jubilee.

QUEEN LOUISE.

Senior United Service Club banquet

Of the great banquet in his honour His Royal Highness writes: 'At 8.30 attended the great dinner of 200 at the Hôtel Métropole, given in my honour by the Senior United Service Club, Lord Napier of Magdala being in the Chair and the Prince of Wales on my right. All the Field-Marshals were present and a very large representative body of Officers. My health was most warmly and cordially welcomed and the whole thing passed off admirably, my speech in reply being very well received. The Queen and Prince combined gave me a lovely present, and I was presented, by the united body of Officers who attended, with a very handsome gold Cigar Case, as a Memento of the event of the banquet given by them in commemoration of the occasion.'

The dinner was indeed a spontaneous tribute of affection of which any man might well feel proud. So enthusiastically was the idea taken up by the Army that the authorities who were responsible for its organisation quickly found themselves compelled to restrict the attendance to Members of the Senior United Service Club. Seldom has such a gathering of the heads of the Army been seen. The Field-Marshals present were the Prince of Wales, Lord Napier of Magdala, Lord William Paulet, Sir Patrick Grant, and the Earl of Lucan. Among the Generals were Viscount Wolseley, Sir Collingwood Dickson, Sir John Bisset, Sir Thomas Steele, Sir Frederick Haynes, Sir Frederick Chapman, Sir Edward Hodge, Sir Frederick Hamilton, Sir Augustus Spencer, Sir Charles Trollope, Sir

Henry Bates, Sir John St. George, Sir Charles Ellis, Sir O. Cavenagh, Sir Charles Staveley, Sir David Wood, Sir D. Lysons, Sir E. Selby Smyth, Sir A. Borton, and Sir C. Daubeney; among the Lieutenant-Generals were Sir G. Graham and Sir H. Havelock-Allan, and among the Major-Generals Sir R. Buller and Sir E. Wood. The Prince of Wales, in a most happy speech, declared that he could have said very much about the Duke of Cambridge had he not been present. What he did assert, however, with confidence was that all ranks in the Army entertained the highest esteem towards their Commander-in-Chief. The Duke's speech in reply was in the main a review of the changes which had taken place in the Army during the time he had been in Command, changes, he said amid cheers, which he had always tried to bring about so as to entail the least possible inconvenience and friction. In an eloquent passage at the end of his address he expressed the belief that the spirit which dwelt in the Army in the time of the great Duke of Wellington still existed in the Army which he himself had the privilege and the honour to command.

One incident of the evening which touched him deeply the Duke omits to mention in his diary. Before the dinner, as was his custom, he had been sitting with his Mother at St. James's Palace. Hardly had the banquet begun when the following telegram was handed to him:

> 'To Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge,
> 'Hôtel Métropole, Northumberland Avenue.
>
> 'My thoughts and heart are with you. I rejoice over the recognition of your service. I send my blessing to the best son that ever lived. Your loving Mother, Duchess of Cambridge.'

It is no more than the plain truth to say that of all the congratulations which reached His Royal Highness on the occasion of his Military Jubilee none was more welcome and none was more cherished than this simple message of love

1887 ÆT. 68 from his aged mother. Other celebrations, as will be seen, there were in honour of the event.

Diary, November 5.—At 8.45 went to the Aquarium to present myself, after their dinner of 700, to the Volunteer Sergeants, who had a great gathering in honour of the Queen's Jubilee. Lord Justice Cotton, late a Corporal of Volunteers on their first formation, presided, and I responded to the toast of the Army. My reception was all that could be wished or desired. *17th.*—Drove down to Woolwich to dine at the Royal Artillery Mess, a Jubilee Dinner in honour of myself. We sat down 180 of whom 22 were Generals; a very representative body of the entire Regiment. Sir Collingwood Dickson gave my health, to which I responded in a speech which was very well received. The whole proceedings were most gratifying to me. *22nd.*—Went down by special train to Chatham to dine with the Mess of the Royal Engineers, a Jubilee dinner in my honour. We were all in uniform, a large party of 160, Sir L. Nicholson in the Chair, and all passed off extremely well. The dinner was handsomely done and I made a speech in reply to the drinking of my health.

Among the letters of congratulation to the Duke was one from Marshal Canrobert:

Le 6 Novembre 1887.

Monseigneur,—J'apprends à l'instant ici la nomination de Votre Altesse Royale au commandement en chef définitif de l'Armée Anglaise. Veuillez permettre à l'ancien Général en chef de l'Armée Française en Crimée de se réjouir de voir ainsi élever le vaillant Prince qui l'a honoré de sa bienveillance et à côté duquel il a été heureux de combattre, notamment à Inkerman, pour la cause de deux grandes nations alliées.

Je suis, avec un profond respect,
Monseigneur,
de Votre Altesse Royale
le très affectueusement dévoué serviteur,
MARÉCHAL CANROBERT,
G.C.B.

Perhaps it will not be out of place here to say a word about the relations between the Duke of Cambridge and Marshal Canrobert. The friendship which sprang up between the two amid the clash of arms in the Crimea continued in the years that followed and was founded on both sides upon feelings of respect, affection, and esteem. Hardly a year passed without a meeting between the two friends, and when they were too far apart to hear each other speak the gap was bridged by a frequent interchange of letters. Of more than passing interest are the following from Marshal Canrobert to the Duke:

1887
ÆT. 68

Le 15 Novembre 1862.

Monseigneur,—Je prie Votre Altesse Royale de permettre à un Maréchal de France qui a l'honneur d'avoir été son compagnon d'armes, joint à celui d'être accueilli par Elle avec bienveillance, de se réjouir de Sa récente nomination au Maréchalat, et d'oser lui en porter ses vives félicitations.

Je suis avec respect,
Monseigneur,
de Votre Altesse Royale le très obéissant
et très dévoué Serviteur,
MARÉCHAL CANROBERT,
G.C.B.

Paris, le 12 Décembre 1862.

Monseigneur,—Devant contraiter mariage prochainement avec une des nobles sujettes de la gracieuse Reine d'Angleterre, j'accomplis un agréable devoir en priant Votre Altesse Royale de me permettre de lui en faire part, et de lui exprimer mes regrets que les règles de l'étiquette m'aient privé de l'honneur d'annoncer humblement mon mariage à Sa Majesté, qui, ainsi que Vous, Monseigneur, a daigné m'honorer de sa bienveillante et auguste attention. La future Maréchale se nomme Mlle. Macdonald, Leila, de la vieille famille Écossaise de ce nom, qui a déjà

1887 Æt. 68 fourni à l'Armée française un de ses plus glorieux Maréchaux.

Veuillez agréer,
Monseigneur,
l'hommage du respectueux dévouement
de votre très obéissant serviteur,
Maréchal Canrobert,
G.C.B.

Tougon Losas (Seine et Oise)
le 2 Septembre, 1889.

Monseigneur, — Souffrant et vivant à l'écart, hors de Paris, depuis le cruel malheur qui m'a frappé, j'ai appris hier seulement l'arrivée en France de Votre Altesse Royale, et son retour en Angleterre. N'ayant pu à mon très vif regret aller lui présenter mes respectueux hommages, je viens La prier d'en agréer toutes mes excuses, avec l'expression de l'affectueux
et fidèle dévouement
de son vieux compagnon d'armes,
Maréchal Canrobert,
G.C.B.

Patent as Commander-in-Chief

The Duke received his patent as Commander-in-Chief from the Queen in December. It was accompanied by the following letter :

Windsor Castle, December 12, 1887.

My dear George,—I send you your patent as Commander-in-Chief with these lines and write to say again how much pleasure it gives me to do so.

Ever yr. affecte. Cousin,
Victoria R.I.

In the course of the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India (1905–6) the veneration with which high and low alike in that great Dependency still regard the memory of Queen Victoria was noted by more than one competent observer. This feeling of intense loyalty needs no subtle explanation. In part, of course, it is the passionate devotion of a people of glowing imagination to an august Sovereign who typified to them the magnificence and the splendour of that necklace of Empire in which they know themselves to be one of the brightest jewels. But it is at least permissible to claim for this veneration an even deeper note, to urge that it is the responsive echo roused in the heart by the sympathy and affection which Queen Victoria ever evinced with and for her Indian subjects. It is doubtful, indeed, if throughout the nineteenth century anyone did more than her late Majesty of blessed memory to urge the cause of India and to vindicate the *status* of its people. In season and out of season she was never tired of inculcating the lesson that this people was one with ourselves and demanded, as an inalienable right, no dissimilar treatment, but the same respect and the same consideration. A letter which Her Majesty wrote to the Duke in the closing days of the year furnishes an admirable instance of her championship of Indian rights.

> 'I hope you will strongly condemn,' the Queen wrote, 'the disgraceful habit of speaking of the "black man" which is as wrong as it is untrue. The East Indians are of the same origin as we ourselves, and have quite the same features as we have. I have now had for nearly six months two Indians constantly about me, attending to me in my room and helping me in many ways, and I never saw better servants or more amiable, more high and well bred people, or more attentive, intelligent and devoted in their service. Many who have been in India will tell you the same, and it is disgraceful to think how shamefully they are often used by the young Englishmen, Officers and Civilians.'

We may close the record of this eventful year by an extract from the Duke's diary, dealing with one of his periodical visits to Sandhurst.

Diary, *December* 17.—The Cadets looked remarkably

1887 Æt. 68 well. The Parade over, saw the drawings, then the Chapel and Dining Halls, an excellent ride and gymnastic class, and then went on to the Staff College for the Report on the Officers there assembled, which was highly satisfactory. The Duc d'Orléans, Dolly Teck,[1] and Prince Victor, son of Dhuleep Singh, all leave the College this term and were present on parade, besides young Christian,[2] who remains on.

1888 *January* 1, 1888.—Another year commences with this day! How rapidly Time passes by. God grant it may be a prosperous one to us all, both in private and in public matters. *17th.*—Dined at the Army and Navy Club, a Jubilee Dinner to myself and in honour of the 50th year of the Establishment of the Club, Sir Arthur Herbert in the Chair. It was a very successful gathering; 130 sat down to dinner out of 340 members who had put down their names, those to dine being balloted for. The Prince of Wales came up expressly to dine, also Teck. The speeches were good. *25th.*—To a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce held at the Cannon Street Hotel, where Lord Brassey read an interesting paper on our Coaling Stations. I was called upon to make a few observations. The Meeting was largely and influentially attended. *February* 29.—This is Leap Year. To the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to distribute the prizes at the Cart Horse Show. . . . Presided at the United Service Club at a dinner given to Sir Frederick Stephenson, which was well attended, over 100, dinner fair. Stephenson spoke well. *March* 9.—The Emperor William, whose health has been in a critical condition for some days, died this morning at 8.30—a very great man, and a powerful Sovereign—one less in this world—what events may not arise from this! *10th.*—Silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales. I went soon after 11 to Marlborough House to present my dear Mother's and my own joint offerings, and to look over the

Death of the Emperor William

Silver wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales other presents which are certainly magnificent and extremely numerous. The Queen, King of the Belgians, and all the other Royalties in England assembled there before the numerous deputations came with their respective offerings. 12*th*.—Sir Henry Ponsonby called early to say that the Queen would like me to go to Berlin for the Emperor's funeral with the Prince of Wales, who starts to-morrow evening. I therefore go, accompanied by Harman and A. Lennox. Everybody most anxious as to what will happen at Berlin, as a result of the Emperor's death. 13*th*.—Left for Germany by special train with Prince of Wales. The Crown Prince of Denmark also went with us. 14*th*.—At Brussels the King of the Belgians and Comte de Flandres joined us. At Berlin William and Henry of Prussia received us and we drove at once to our respective quarters—myself at the Palace, the same rooms as on the last occasion, my two Gentlemen at the Hôtel de Russie. . . . 15*th*.—Was up in fair time and at 10 went with the Prince of Wales and our whole party to the Cathedral to see the old Emperor lying in State, quite the old countenance, though greatly shrunk, but a pleasing expression. The whole arrangements looked solemn, stately and impressive. After passing round, returned home. I had breakfast and at 12 commenced with my General a long round of visits, as the place is crowded with Sovereigns and Princes of all nationalities. I also drove over to Charlottenburg at 1.30 to see the Emperor and Empress, who received me most graciously and affectionately. He was looking thinner, but at the same time better than I expected. She looked well. I am afraid, however, that his condition is most serious, and the sudden change of climate is very bad for him. At 4 I was received by the Empress Augusta, a sad wreck, poor lady, but calm and gracious as ever. At 7 dined in the Schloss, an enormous family party of nothing but Royalties. 16*th*.—. . . At 11.30 I drove to the Dom with Fritz and Adolphus and my military attendant. The sight was most solemn and imposing, though the space within the Church was very confined for the vast number of Princes and notabilities there assembled. After a religious service with very

---

[1] Now the Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O.

[2] Prince Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., captain and brevet major King's Royal Rifles, elder son of T.R.H. Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; died at Pretoria 1900.

Funeral of the German Emperor

impressive singing, the Coffin was carried out of the Church, and placed on a hearse with eight black horses, and the whole of the assembled personages followed on foot all down the Linden and some way on in the Thiergarten. Then we took carriage and proceeded on to Charlottenburg, where we awaited the arrival of the Corpse, taking meanwhile some light refreshments. Being all cloaked, we did not feel the cold at all severely. When the hearse arrived we followed it to the Mausoleum, where there was again a short religious ceremony. Then we all went in succession to kneel by the Coffin and that closed the proceedings. The poor dear Emperor stood at the window as we passed, looking sadly depressed. The Empress Victoria and the Royal Princesses were all present. We then drove back to Berlin. . . . Royal Family Dinner at the Schloss at 7, after which I had a long and painfully interesting conversation with Sir Morell Mackenzie, and then went to the Embassy to pay my respects to the Malets, where Herbert Bismarck came and I had a long talk to him.

From the 17th to the 20th, the Duke was in Strelitz. On the latter date he returned to Berlin:

Drove direct from the Station to Charlottenburg, the Empress Victoria having expressed a wish to take leave of me. I got there by 6, saw Vicky, most kind and most affectionate, and I had a long talk to her. She took me to the Emperor who was looking wonderfully erect, but cannot speak, poor dear man, and was as affectionate and warm-hearted as ever. I took a tender but sad leave of him and her and drove to the Embassy, where I dressed in uniform, undress, and dined, a large party, the Crown Prince and Princess, the Malets and their Gentlemen and all of us about to return to England. After dinner drove to the old Emperor's Palace, and was received by the Empress Augusta who took leave of me. Her daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, was there. Returned to the Embassy and at 9.40, after taking leave of the Crown Prince and Princess, left with the Prince of Wales and Freddy Denmark and Eddy for England. Travelled in the Prince's carriage and slept most comfortably till morning. *London, 22nd.*—Paid my respects to the Empress of Austria who is at Claridge's Hotel where she received me and was most gracious. She is still a very handsome woman with a most wonderful waist! *23rd.*—To the Mansion House where there was a meeting to collect subscriptions for a Waterloo Monument at Brussels over the remains of our soldiers who had died there of their wounds or of sickness during the Campaign of 1815. Their remains had to be collected and to be re-interred in consequence of the closing of old Cemeteries in which they had been buried. The Lord Mayor presided and I seconded the proposals he made on the subject.[1] 1888 ÆT. 68

The Queen's gift to His Royal Highness for his birthday in 1888 consisted, as her Majesty wrote in a letter dated Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert*, March 21, of 'two gifts, the one a new electric clock the working of which I have had explained to your valet, and the sketch made of the Jubilee procession passing Hyde Park Corner, which I hope you will like as a recollection of a never to be forgotten day in which you took part. . . .'

Diary, April 7.—To the Sculptor Adams'[2] *atelier* to decide upon having a bust of myself made by him for the Queen. I was much pleased with the several works I saw and decided upon sitting to him. Æt. 69

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, May 25th, 1888.

Pray accept my warmest thanks for your kind letter, and the splendid present you so kindly intend giving me. When I asked you to sit for your Bust for the corridor at Windsor I never intended asking *you* to *give* it me yourself, but I shall naturally value it doubly as your kind gift. It is certainly better not to send the cast down here, and I shall look forward greatly to seeing it at Windsor on my return.

---

[1] See p. 217.

[2] Adams lived in Sloane Street, and did much work for members of the Royal Family.

'The highest military authority' and the state of the Army

Diary, April 28.—Went to open a large recreation ground at Paddington for the Working Classes. There were foot races and other sports. Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill and Mr. Aird,[1] the two Members for Paddington, met me there and addressed a few words to those present. I also spoke on declaring the Ground open. The whole of the arrangements were got up by my friend Mr. Beachcroft,[2] the Solicitor, to whom the movement is due and who managed everything admirably. *May* 11.—Was much put out this morning at seeing a very sensational article in the *Daily Telegraph* headed 'England in danger—no guns, no men,' and purporting to have been put forward under the auspices of the 'highest military authority.' I requested Harman to go to try to find Mr. Lawson[3] and ask him what it meant, as I knew nothing of such a statement or announcement. On my return from my ride I called on Mr. W. H. Smith to express to him my annoyance. Harman returned saying that the 'highest military authority' referred to was not myself. Went to the House of Lords where Lord Hardinge put a question to me on this article to which I replied, repudiating all knowledge of it.

The incident which the Duke thus describes would require no further words were it not for the importance attaching to it by reason of His Royal Highness's speech, in which, while repudiating all responsibility for the article and deprecating sensational language, he refused to conceal his opinion of the gravity of the issues raised. The article, as Lord Hardinge pointed out in putting his question, claimed that its facts were indisputable and that it was, therefore, 'a matter of supreme importance for Ministers, discarding all less important business, to devote their earnest attention to the statements that follow.' It spoke of the 'deplorable neglect of Parliament and the mischievous system adopted by successive Ministries in deliberately hiding the truth from the people,' it stigmatised the strength of the Army as insufficient and maintained that barrack accommodation for more men was non-existent, it dilated on the lack of good guns and rifles, and it alleged that the piles of shot and shell at Woolwich were for the most part obsolete.

---

[1] Afterwards Sir John Aird.
[2] Afterwards Sir Melvill Beachcroft.
[3] Subsequently Baron Burnham.

The Duke of Cambridge, after expressing pleasure that Lord Hardinge had put the question, said he did not suppose that anyone in the House or out of it could have been more astonished than he was when he noticed 'this extraordinary sensational article in the *Daily Telegraph*,' and he asked himself whether anything could possibly have emanated from himself to call for anything so extraordinary and so sensational. 'I can only say that I have reason to believe that "the highest military authority" which I admit that, up to this moment, I believed I was, is intended for somebody else. Well of course on that I can give no opinion; but, so far as I am concerned, I can hardly suppose that anyone should have imagined that this article could have been ascribed to me or that such sensational remarks should have appeared on so important a subject. The question referred to in the article has been a good deal before the public, and I have given very decided evidence, no doubt, before a Committee in "another place," on the general condition of things connected with the Army. To these statements I adhere; but I do not believe that my noble friend, or any of your Lordships, will expect me to go into any details of that sort at the present time. I will only say that the circumstances are such that these questions are well worthy of the fullest and most anxious consideration of Her Majesty's Government and of this House and of the Country. But as to probable danger, imminent danger, or anything of that sort, I, for my part, cannot be a party to any such words. But I believe that Her Majesty's Government are as fully alive as I am to the present condition of things. I have not the slightest doubt that my right honourable friend, the Secretary of State, and the Members of the Cabinet are considering all the evidence which has been brought before the various Committees now sitting, and I have no doubt that the result will be such as will at the same time be satisfactory to the country and agreeable to those who, like myself, take a warm interest in the naval and military position of the Country. I cannot for one moment deny that this is a very grave and important matter ; but I certainly have had nothing whatever to do with the sensational article which has appeared to-day, and I absolutely and entirely repudiate it.' On the following day the Duke was able to write, ' My remarks in the House yesterday have had a good effect and have put matters right as regarding myself.'

Diary, *May* 26.—May's 21st birthday. I saw her at St. James's and gave her my little present. She is a very nice girl. 31*st*.—Dined at Limmer's, Regimental Dinner, 17th Lancers. I took Dolly Teck with me, who has just been gazetted to the Regiment. He is a very nice lad and a good recruit. *June* 4.—Went to Eton for the Speech Day, but first inspected the Eton Cadet Corps, a nice body of 200 lads, including an excellent band of the boys, most creditable to them and to the present Head Master, Mr. Warre, who takes a great interest in the Volunteer movement. Then attended the Speeches in the large Schoolroom, under the auspices of Dr. Hornby, the Provost, all remarkably good. After that a large luncheon in the Hall, at which I spoke. Returned to London, much pleased with my trip. 9*th*.—At 10 o'cl. started from Euston Square, in a Special train placed at my disposal by the Directors of the North-Western Railway Company, for Crewe, with Fremantle, Augustus, and Algy Lennox, and Lord Stalbridge. Arrived, after a splendid run, at 1.20.

Opening a People's Park at Crewe

Was met there by Sir Richard Moon, the Chairman of the Company, and the Mayor of Crewe, at the great central Working Department of the Company, where we lunched, a very large party, and where I had to speak. Then drove through the town in the Sheriff's carriage, Baron Schröder, who drove with me, to the new Park that I went down to open ; first inspected the Volunteer Corps, of 600 men, all artificers of the Company, now commanded by Colonel Cotton, a very fine Corps which turned out and drilled extremely well. After addressing them, received an address from the Mayor and Corporation at the Gates of the Park, to which I replied, and then unlocked the Park Gates, declaring it opened. We entered, I planted a tree, we had coffee in a Kiosk, and we then drove back through the town, very prettily decorated, to the Station. The day fine and mild, great numbers of people, and all went off remarkably well. Reached London 8.15—160 miles in little over three hours. 11*th*.—To Colchester. On arrival drove to the Parade Ground, the Abbey Field, where there was a great concourse of people, and where I presented new Colours to the Durham Light Infantry, old 68th. After the Ceremony, which went off very well, the whole Garrison marched past, including three fine Militia Battalions out for training, and my old Regiment, 12th Lancers, lately returned from India, looking remarkably smart and well. I said a few words of praise to the Militia, as also to the 12th, and then partook of a very large luncheon in the Gymnasium given by the 68th. About 300 persons sat down to it, and it was well managed. I spoke, and Lt. Colonel Crawford, 68th, replied.

Death of the Emperor Frederick

On June 15th the Emperor Frederick died. We have seen how a few short months before the Duke had taken a 'tender but sad' leave of him. Nevertheless the news of the release of that brave and kindly spirit from its grievous sufferings so heroically borne reached the Duke with dramatic suddenness while he was at Sunningdale Park, as a member of the Prince of Wales's Ascot party.

1888
Æt. 69

Diary, June 14.—The carriages were at the door for starting for the races (the Cumberland Lodge party had arrived to join us), when a telegram arrived saying the dear Emperor was fast sinking. The Procession was at once given up and I went on in a carriage to announce the sad news to those in the enclosure, returning at once to the house. We all remained within the grounds for the rest of the day. 15*th.*—It was decided to break up the party and to return at once to London and just before leaving by special train, the telegram arrived announcing the poor dear Emperor Frederick's death at 11.15, without pain or suffering at the last. It is a terrible event, deplorable in so many ways, and poor Vicky is much to be pitied, and yet it is a happy release, for his protracted sufferings must have been great. The results of his early demise can only be contemplated with the gravest anxiety. 24*th.*—To the German Chapel [St. James's Palace] in uniform to attend the Funeral Service there held officially on the death of the Emperor Frederick. All the Members of the Royal Family and the Corps Diplomatique and a large number of English Court Officials and Germans residing in London were present, and the Service was extremely impressive and admirably performed by Dr. Walbaum. *July* 11.—Went to Canterbury to inspect the Depôts mounted. Then saw the Establishment rides, which were quite excellent. Afterwards had a very fine foot Parade under Russell of all the Cavalry Depôts, a very fine body of young men, over 1,000 on Parade. My nephew, Dolly Teck, was there, having joined the Depôt 17th Lancers, a very nice lad. 14*th.*—To Sandhurst for Public day there. Franky Teck was on parade, the Right Hand Cadet, being extremely tall.

Meeting with the Empress

While he was over in Germany in the autumn, the Duke had a meeting with the Empress Frederick. It was at Frankfort in the early days of September. 'Went to the Palace and saw the Empress Frederick who came there yesterday for one night to look at a house she thinks of buying at Cronberg. She was looking well, but sadly broken in spirits. We had a long talk and she told me many sad and interesting incidents of recent occurrence.' 1888 ÆT. 69

November 19.—Went to Waterloo Station and joined the Queen's train, and went with her to Port Victoria to meet the Empress Frederick and her three daughters, who came over escorted by the Prince of Wales from Flushing, during the night, in the Royal Yacht. The meeting was most interesting, but terribly sad, and poor Vicky was much upset. She looked thin, but otherwise well. *December* 1.—Dearest Alix's birthday. She is the most charming of women and looks as fresh and young as ever. *21st.*—Attended the unveiling at Hyde Park Corner of the Duke of Wellington's new statue by Boehm, with four figures surrounding the base. It is a fine statue certainly, but I think it looks too small for the large space surrounding it, and I must own I preferred the old statue on this account. *22nd.*—Colonel Gourlay, an American, showed me a remarkable instrument lately invented for maintaining and reproducing sound both of voice and of music. It is most interesting and really alarming, as speech can thus be retained and given out again in hundreds of years.

January 5, 1889.—Attended wedding of young Stanley with Lady Alice Montagu at the Guards' Chapel. *6th.*—Left for Newmarket and Six Mile Bottom. Cadogan gives up this shooting at the end of the season, and I have arranged to take it. I am delighted at getting the chance, as it suits me in every respect. **1889**

On January 30 His Royal Highness left London for Madrid and Gibraltar.

Madrid and Gibraltar

Madrid, February 1.—Went to the Palace to pay my respects in a private visit to the Queen Regent, an Austrian Princess, and a very agreeable and intelligent woman. Had much conversation with her, specially on the sudden death of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, which deplorable event seems to have occurred most suddenly when at a hunting party yesterday morning, and which we heard of

1889 ÆT. 69 on arrival last night. Saw the two little Infantas, nice children, but did not see the little King, who was out riding. After a long conversation took leave of Her Majesty and went over the State Apartments at the Palace, which are handsome and in good taste. Then visited the Infanta Isabella, who lives at the Palace, a pleasant woman, very talkative, and then went to call on the Infanta Eulalie and her husband, Don Antonio, who reside in a private house and whom I knew well during the Jubilee Festivities in England, a very charming little woman—he very heavy and dull. . . . Dined with Sir Clare Ford. *2nd.*—To the Royal Stables, well kept, about 300 horses, the old State Carriages and harness really interesting. Thence to the Royal Armoury, a most magnificent collection, about the finest in Europe. Heard to-day that Archduke Rudolph *destroyed* himself, which is too painfully sad. *4th.*—Spent the morning yesterday, after Church, and the afternoon also, in sight-seeing, and started at 8.40 P.M. for Malaga, which was reached soon after 6 this afternoon. The Consul, the local authorities, and Captain Lloyd of the *Iron Duke* battleship, met us at the Station and we drove direct to the place of embarcation and went on board the *Iron Duke*, placed by the Admiral of the Channel Squadron at my disposal. Left at 10 for Gibraltar. *5th.*—At 9 A.M. came to anchor and after having breakfast on board landed at 10 and was received by a Guard of Honour, 60th, and General Newdigate and drove to the Convent where Hardinge received me most cordially and lodged me most comfortably. Having landed in uniform I soon afterwards drove with him to the Barracks, returning to the Convent for luncheon, and after lunch drove past the Alameda to the Governor's house at Europa. Oranges on the trees, wild flowering Geraniums, and Almonds in blossom! Such a contrast to the fogs of London. *6th.*—Rode out 11 to inspect the troops at the Neutral Ground, a fine body of Royal Artillery—7 Batteries, 9th, 38th, 50th and 3rd 60th, besides four Companies of Sappers, all well turned out and very smart in all respects. After the Salute A. Hardinge's horse reared, and fell back heavily with him, and he was senseless for a time, and looked very bad, but was most plucky and soon came around and happily is not hurt beyond having a cut at the back of his head. The troops marched past, did a few close movements, and then returned to Quarters. I lunched with the Mess of the 60th, a fine Battalion with a very nice set of Officers. From thence to see the Artillery on parade on the Alameda, and then saw the 100 guns fire one round, very interesting and all worked smoothly. *7th.*—Drove up to Windmill Hill, from whence is seen target practice at a floating and moving target towed by the *Grappler* for some of the heaviest guns on the line wall. Then lunched with the Europa Mess of the Royal Artillery, very nice and comfortable. From thence rode up the Rock to the several highest points where we examined the ground for the new emplacements of guns, &c., a most interesting and delightful ride, in parts very steep : the only thing we failed to see were any monkeys. *8th.*—Drove out to a meet of the Hounds and spent the rest of the day in sight-seeing. *9th.*—Went to see the Barracks not yet visited. Thence to the Library and Reading Room, a very fine large establishment for the whole Garrison including Civilians, and the English Church Cathedral, near my old Quarters. The Barracks are in good order as regards occupation, but requiring a good deal of improvement in themselves. . . . At 5 embarked on board the *Iron Duke* under salutes, &c. on my return voyage up the coast to Cartagena, the Governor and all the authorities accompanying me to the vessel, thus ending a delightful visit to the old Rock, which I enjoyed immensely. *11th.*—Ran into Cartagena Harbour at 8, a very pretty little snug place. Much saluting. The Vice-Consul came off and we arranged about landing, &c. After breakfast took a turn about the harbour in the steam launch, after taking leave of the Officers of the fine and comfortable Ironclad, and disembarked about 11 at the Custom House Steps, where the authorities, Military and Naval, welcomed me. . . . At 12.30 started for Murcia, and reaching Alicante at 7.30, being met at the Station by the Vice-Consul, Mr. Canning, and drove with him to a very nice Hotel in the town. Left

1889 ÆT. 69 Alicante in the evening in the Madrid Saloon carriage specially sent down for me, and arrived at Valencia on Tuesday the 12th at 8.30, the Vice-Consul, a very nice intelligent man, meeting me at the Station and taking me to a clean and good Hôtel de Paris.

Thence, travelling by way of Barcelona and Marseilles, the Duke proceeded to Cannes, where he remained for a fortnight. His stay at Cannes he enjoyed greatly, and it was with many regrets that he left when duty called him back to England and to work. 'Alas! my stay here is come to an end to my great sorrow, for I have *delighted* in it, and only long and hope to be able to come again in future years.' Soon after his return to England His Royal Highness **Æt. 70** celebrated his seventieth birthday, 'which I look upon as a great advance in years, though personally I still feel equal to a good deal of exertion and fatigue, thank God.' It is interesting to note that the Queen, writing from Biarritz for the Duke's birthday, ends her letter of congratulation with a tribute to the friendly solicitude of the French people and authorities: 'Nothing can exceed the civility and attention of the French authorities or the friendship of the population.'

CHAPTER XX

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE

1889

Increasing infirmity of the Duchess of Cambridge—News of Her Royal Highness's death reaches the Duke in Ireland—His Royal Highness returns to London—The Queen's sympathy—Special memorial service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's—The funeral at Kew—The Duchess of Cambridge's will—Kew Cottage—Mother and son

1889 Æt. 70

THE year 1889 had not advanced very far when there fell upon the Duke of Cambridge the heaviest blow which he had yet been called upon to bear. His mother, the Duchess of Cambridge, to whom from his earliest years he had been most deeply and tenderly devoted, died at St. James's Palace on April 6. Her death, although it came suddenly and without warning, was not, of course, unexpected. The Duchess was in her ninety-second year, and the burden of years for her had been increased by a long and painful illness which kept her almost a close prisoner in her room. Life in such circumstances would seem to present few of the joys which make it a cherished possession, yet the Duchess bore a brave and cheerful front to the last. Devoted to her children, all she asked was that she might live to witness their success and their happiness, and the pity of it was that the end came with such suddenness that not one of them had time to hurry back to her bedside before her eyes were closed for the last time.

Illness bravely borne

Some months earlier the shadow of approaching sorrow had fallen across the Duke's path. At the close of 1888 the Duchess had been too ill to take part in the customary family gathering, and the Duke, noting with deep grief the cause of her absence, added the intensely pathetic words: 'I ended the year, writing in my room, almost the first time in my life in solitude.' The weeks that followed brought little improvement and inspired little hope. The Duchess became very feeble, and it was only with great difficulty that she was able to speak to those who surrounded her. Still, the medical men saw no cause for immediate anxiety, and when April came and there was no marked change for the worse in her condition, the Duke felt that he would not be justified in abandoning or postponing the tour of inspection which he was pledged to make in Ireland. Accordingly he left London for Dublin on April 1. For a few days all went well, but on the 6th, while he was making an inspection of the troops at the Curragh, two telegrams were put into his hands. They were from Lady Geraldine Somerset, who for many years had rendered devoted and loving service to the Duchess as Lady-in-Waiting. The first told of a serious change for the worse in the condition of her Royal mistress, and the second announced that the end had come, fortunately, with comparatively slight suffering. 'It was a terrible and certainly at the time a most unexpected blow,' writes the Duke. 'Poor dear Mama! so kind, so good, so devoted to me and oh! how much I shall miss her dear presence, but for her, dear precious darling, a happy release from prolonged sufferings. I little expected this just now, though I felt it could not be far distant at her advanced age, going on for 92 years. May God have mercy on her dear soul!'

Nearing the end

News of the death of the Duchess

That night the Duke left Dublin, and he arrived in London early on the following morning. After going home and finding 'many letters and telegrams of condolence and sorrow at the irreparable loss I have sustained,' he drove immediately to St. James's where he 'found poor Lady Geraldine very calm and composed though painfully sorrowing.'

I at once went to my dear Mother's bedroom, and saw her dear face lying peacefully and composedly on her bed of death, a happy expression on her beloved countenance. It was a terrible moment, though for her, dearest soul, a happy release from prolonged discomfort and suffering. After a while returned home and at 12 went again to St. James's, and attended a short, touching service by my beloved Mother's bedside. The Wales's with their three daughters, Mary with her children, Geraldine, Mrs. Mitford, Greville, Dolly and Sofia, Tosti and the servants being present, and the Sub-Dean, Mr. Sheppard, officiating. I grieve to have been absent in Ireland when the sad moment occurred, but it came on so suddenly and was so unexpected by Clayton[1] and all who surrounded her, that I should probably not have been present had I been in London; even my sister Mary was not there, and dear Lady Geraldine and the Nurses alone were present, with the Sub-Dean who had been repeating prayers by her dear bedside. After a sorrowing conversation I returned to Gloucester House. . . . Had dinner at St. James's with short prayers by the Sub-Dean afterwards.

The Queen, ever ready with her sympathy, sent a letter up from Windsor to the Duke as soon as she learned that he had arrived in town.

The Queen's sympathy

Windsor Castle, April 7, 1889.

I have just seen Sir Henry Ponsonby who brought me your letter. I was so grieved that you and your sisters should not have had the consolation which I had of being with your beloved Mother at the last! Though I was not recognised, which is a terrible thing, my dear Mother's Hand was in mine to the last! Poor dear Augusta! I pity her very much, for she also arrived too late when your dear Father died, which was so terrible for her! I would propose going up to see her and you on Tuesday or Wednesday. I think Saturday the 13th would be the right day for the funeral, indeed *quite* the *earliest* that could be, with any respect and propriety for a Member of the Royal Family!

---

[1] Sir Oscar Clayton.

1889 ÆT. 70 I am anxious that the Dean of Windsor should assist in arrangements with the Sub-Dean (Mr. Sheppard, whom your dear Mother was so attached to), as I am anxious the Hymns sung should be well chosen and sung. Louis of Hesse is coming. I suppose Adolphus will.

Dear kind Aunt! She was so very kind to me when I last saw her, and I could hardly believe, when I stood at her bedside yesterday, and saw her looking so peaceful, that she would not open her eyes and smile kindly at me again! But she is happy, and at peace. Her loss is a very great one to many and *you* will feel the blank *terribly* I know. . . . Beatrice feels your dear Mother's loss deeply, and will come to the last sad ceremony, and therefore will not come up to town before.

Ever yr. affectionate Cousin and friend,

V. R.I.

Although none of her children had the consolation of being present at the passing of the Duchess of Cambridge, one member of the Royal Family was able to be with her when the end came. The Princess of Wales, now her Majesty the Queen, was at Marlborough House, and a messenger was hurriedly dispatched to her with the news that the Duchess appeared to be sinking. Without a moment's delay she hastened across to St. James's and approached the bedside with the words, 'Aunt dear, you know Alix.' But the mists of death had begun to settle heavily on the brow of the Duchess, consciousness had gone, and the loving greeting found no response. All the Princess could do was to wait sorrowfully with the silent watchers until the spirit had ebbed slowly away.

The funeral, in accordance with the Queen's desire, was fixed for Saturday the 13th. Of the last sad days the Duke writes:

April 8.—My beloved Mother's countenance is very fine in death. Everybody is so affectionate and sympathising, that it is most gratifying even in one's sorrow to observe

H.R.H. Augusta Duchess of Cambridge
From a painting by H. von Angeli

Emery Walker Ph. Sc.

it. The number of letters and telegrams is prodigious, and the labour entailed in replying to them overwhelming! My dear Mother's funeral is to take place at Kew Church on Saturday exactly in the same manner as that of my beloved Father, at her express will and to our complete satisfaction. 12*th*.—I went to St. James's at 10.30 when my beloved Mother's body was removed from her bedroom to the dining room downstairs. At one o'clock attended a short special funeral service [in the Chapel Royal, St. James's] for the Corps Diplomatique, Cabinet Ministers, &c., and a certain few friends, which was conducted by the Sub-Dean, Mr. Sheppard, and which was chiefly musical and was very solemn and fine, the Sub-Dean making a very appropriate and touching address. The Wales's and all the Members of the Royal Family were present. I then returned home. The enormous numbers of wreaths and crosses sent are really touching and they are most beautiful. Dear good Lady Geraldine has gone down to Kew to arrange them all in the vestibule at Kew, an act of great kindness and sympathy. 13*th*.—To-day the last sad and mournful ceremony took place at poor dear Kew Church. I went at 8 to St. James's where Mr. Sheppard again said some prayers, as he had done each day since the 6th, before the removal of my dearest Mama's body to Kew. All was quietly and simply carried out, and, escorted by the Life Guards, the hearse, accompanied by two mourning coaches, started for Kew. I returned home, and at 10 drove down to Kew Cottage. There my sisters, &c. joined me, and we saw the remains of our beloved Mama in the vestibule of the old dear house she loved so well, surrounded by a profusion of the most lovely flowers I ever saw collected. At 12, the Queen having reached the Church, the procession on foot left the Cottage for the Church, the body of my beloved Mother being carried by soldiers of the Coldstream Guards, which had been her express wish. The mournful ceremony was conducted in the most beautiful and solemn manner, a large number of my dear Mother's old friends being present, and the Queen showed great affection and kindness to us all. We then returned to the Cottage, the Queen having left the Church

The funeral

1889 Æt. 70 direct for Windsor. The whole thing was admirably arranged and not the slightest hitch took place. The music was beautiful and most touching.

After the funeral of the Duchess of Cambridge the Queen wrote the Duke another of the sympathetic letters which she knew so well how to pen :

Windsor Castle, April 16, 1889.

It was a melancholy satisfaction, I assure you, for me to have been with you all three at that very impressive and touching ceremony, which must have been so trying to you! The loss of a *Mother* can *never* be replaced, and it has pleased God to spare your dear Mother to you for nearly 30 years longer than mine to me!

It is a sad and solemn feeling that there is no one above us any longer, and that *we* are now the *only old ones left.* I return you three enclosures, the one being my letter about your having the Cottage at Kew for your life, if you would *like* it and would *live* there annually. The other is what she kindly has left to me—unfortunately I have already in the corridor a very fine bust of your dear Father, which he gave me, but I can place this one elsewhere here. . . . I hope you will not think me indiscreet if I beg for a trifle for myself and my children to keep as a dear recollection of one we all loved so much ; any little thing she wore or used, and pray let me have a little of her dear hair.

The Duchess and her will

A word must be said here about the bequests of the Duchess of Cambridge, and especially about Kew Cottage, to which the Queen refers in the letter just quoted. In the last years of her life the Duchess, with her burden of years and physical infirmities weighing heavily upon her, shrank from the ordeal of making a new will in the presence of a lawyer, although she had long outlived many of the beneficiaries mentioned in her original testament. Accordingly she wrote her last bequests on little slips of paper which she left to her children, at the same time charging them to hold these documents as sacred and as binding as if they had been drawn up with all the due formalities of the law. There is a deep well of tenderness and affection in these simple little directions concerning the disposition of well-used, cherished possessions. We will quote two :

> I leave to my precious beloved son, George, the large topaz Seal which the beloved late Duke gave me at our marriage, the ring that I always wear with a small ruby, the repeating watch which I have always at my bedside, Augusta's miniature painted at Rome, that of Mary in enamel after Winterhalter, and the photograph of Alix in her bride's dress. Should my dear George wish for anything else of my things, my daughters will leave him his choice—it is not from any want of love that I leave him so little, but he has so much in his own house I hardly know what else to name ! I *love* you *all* equally warmly and intensely—that you know. God bless you, my precious George, that is the best thing that I can leave behind for you ; your loving Mother until death, Augusta.
>
> I add to this for him the paper knife I inherited from my dearly loved brother Fritz and always use, and also the gold pencil case of Frederick FitzClarence given me after his death, which also I always use, Augusta.
>
> God bless you ! December 29, 1881.

Her Majesty, as we have seen from her letter, willingly complied with the request of the Duchess of Cambridge that the use of Kew Cottage should be granted to the Duke for the period of his life. The Queen's action was a source of the deepest satisfaction to the Duke. The Cottage was a pleasant and easily accessible refuge from the 'Street's dead dust and City's roar' for one who was tied to London for the greater part of the year. But it was far more than this. To the members of the Cambridge family it was a much prized link with the fast disappearing past. Round it was woven a web of radiant memories of the halcyon days spent under its roof before death and marriage had come to break the unity of the family circle. In their town house

Kew Cottage

1889
ÆT. 70

the family were, to a large extent, hedged about by the duties imposed upon them by their exalted position ; life, as it were, became a thing of rules and ceremonies. At Kew, on the other hand, happy in the society of each other, and surrounded only by their intimate friends, they were free to live the simple life which each member loved so well. Thus it came about that every room in the Cottage had its sacred associations, every walk in the gardens its fragrant memories. The wishes of the Duchess of Cambridge were respected to the letter. Not a room was changed during the lifetime of the Duke, not a flower bed in the garden was altered.

Mother and son

There is something peculiarly beautiful in the relationship between the Duchess of Cambridge and her son. The complete sympathy and perfect understanding which ought to subsist between Mother and Son were both present in an extraordinary degree, and upon this essential foundation were superadded on the one side a boundless devotion and on the other an unfailing tenderness. The Duke's consideration and love for his Mother showed themselves in a thousand little ways. At every turn he consulted her wishes, and if his duties kept him long from her side he wrote her loving little notes of apology and regret. It will be enough to quote two of these, chosen at random, for the spirit that animates all is the same.

> I am in despair [he writes on one occasion]. I came home late Wednesday night and had yesterday and the day before too immensely much to do to be able to drive out to Kew. Now I have received an invitation to come to-day to Windsor, and late last night an order to be there this morning at 11, as the Queen has fixed that hour for distributing some Victoria Crosses. But I am sending down Ramsthal to you with some bracelets for you to choose one for Mary for me to give her on her birthday. They were my dear Aunt's, and are, I believe, very fine. What

shall I give Mary besides? I return here Monday, but think of going Monday evening, or perhaps Tuesday, to Lord Huntingfield's for a couple of days' shooting. Tell me honestly whether you think Mary would be disappointed if I were not here for her birthday; in that case I shall make a point of being back for the 27th; otherwise I shall remain away till Saturday. . . . I feel I have behaved very ill in not having been at Kew for so long a time, but it has not been my fault for I have had all these last days so dreadfully much to do. I will ride out to-morrow morning to breakfast on my way to shoot, and want to ask you whether you would not drive in on Wednesday to dine early at 7 o'clock with me and go to the play, or, if you prefer it, go straight to the play without dining with me and I join you there. Olympic and Haymarket are both good. 1889 ÆT. 70

Or again, on another occasion:

The Queen intends to dine with me on Saturday. It speaks for itself, of course, that you and Mary dine here to meet Her Majesty. I think that with the Suites we shall be 12, and in addition I thought to invite Palmerstons, Sidney Herberts, Derbys, Malmesburys, Sir Charles Wood. Should you not approve, I can make another list.

In the last years when the Duchess was at St. James's the Duke paid her a visit every day before dinner when he was in town, and it was seldom indeed that he did not call again later in the evening to tell her of the dinner he had attended or the speech he had made, and to kiss her a last 'good night.' In view of such devotion is it matter for wonder that the Duchess should speak of the Duke as 'the best son that ever lived'?

It would be a violation of sacred things to attempt to plumb the depths of the Duke's great sorrow, but we may gain some faint idea of his sense of desolation by noting how keenly he felt the vacation of his Mother's apartment at St. James's. Again and again we find him going back for a 'last look' at the 'dear old house where I have spent

1889 Æt. 70 so many happy days with my beloved Mother.' The sight of his Mother's rooms, with their hundred haunting memories of her presence, brought sharply home to him the knowledge that all was at an end, but yet he could not deny himself the bitter-sweet pleasure of those pious pilgrimages. With the Duke, as with all who feel deeply, the realisation of loss was slow. It came with the sight of familiar objects in an unfamiliar setting, with the performance of common duties in new conditions, with the recurrence of trivial incidents in altered shape, in all of which the sense of the one thing lacking was ever present. For eight months these visits to St. James's continued, and when at last the day came for the rooms to be shut up the Duke's sorrow had grown in intensity rather than diminished, and we see him going slowly away with the profound conviction that a blank had been created in his life that nothing afterwards could avail to fill.

CHAPTER XXI

DEATH OF MRS. FITZGEORGE

1889–1891

Story of the Duke's marriage—Miss Louisa Fairbrother—Illness and death of Mrs. FitzGeorge—Funeral at Kensal Green—The Duke's family—Visit of the Shah to London—Wedding of Princess Louise—The German Emperor arrives in England—A Prussian colonelcy conferred on the Duke—Review at Aldershot—Death and funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala—The Hartington Commission—First Bisley meeting—The Duke's German regiment—Unveiling of the Waterloo monument: His Royal Highness's speech—Death of Sir Edmund Whitmore—Meeting with the King and Queen of Italy and with the Pope—Cairo and the Khedive—Silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Teck—The Emperor William in the City—Review on Wimbledon Common—Death of Mr. W. H. Smith

1889
Æt. 70

To say that misfortunes seldom come singly is to enunciate a proposition the truth of which will find support and confirmation in the experience of only too many. The Duke of Cambridge, at any rate, was no favoured exception to the rule, for before he could recover from the shock of his mother's death he was prostrated again by the loss of the wife whose companionship he had enjoyed for nearly fifty years. The story of the Duke's marriage is soon told. On matrimony as on other matters, from his very early days, His Royal Highness's views were clear, precise, and not easily subject to change. He held, and he did not hesitate to make his conviction known, that marriage without love was destined to end in failure and disaster and that a union 'by arrangement' was a thing to be feared and detested. In letters written when he was little more than twenty years old he made it perfectly

The Duke's marriage

clear that in the choice of a wife no considerations of expediency would be allowed by him to weigh in the balance against the dictates of affection. He was ready and eager to devote to the service of his country unselfishly and unsparingly all his energies and all his abilities, but he claimed that his private life was his own, to be disposed of by him as he might think fit and proper.

It is not to be supposed that the Duke was allowed to hold these views without considerable opposition. The state of Europe, where kingdoms were still in the melting-pot and new groupings of the Powers might at any moment take place, was too disturbed, and the Duke was too near to the British Throne, for our statesmen to be blind to the possible advantages of an alliance between His Royal Highness and a princess of one or other of the great Continental Houses. Names were put forward tentatively and considerations of high politics were urged eloquently, but all to no purpose. The possibility which His Royal Highness had foreseen when discussing the matter as an abstract question in letters to his mother had become a reality. He had met and fallen in love with Miss Louisa Fairbrother, an actress of great beauty, and he determined to make her his wife. The marriage was of course morganatic, and as the Royal consent was neither sought nor granted it followed that there was of necessity a sharp line of demarcation between the Duke's public and private life. Mrs. FitzGeorge, as she became on her marriage, took up her residence in Queen Street, Mayfair, where the Duke devoted to his wife all the hours he could spare from his public duties and private engagements.

Illness of Mrs. FitzGeorge

It was at the close of 1888 that the health of Mrs. FitzGeorge first began to be a source of anxiety to the Duke of Cambridge. The year that followed brought little amelioration of her condition and by the time another Christmas came round she was no longer able to take her place in the little family circle at Queen Street. 'To Queen Street,' we find the Duke writing on Christmas Eve, 1889, 'and distributed my little Christmas presents. All seemed pleased, and nobody more so than dearest Louisa, but we missed her dear presence when the little gifts were laid out in the dining room.' Again on the following day he writes: 'Christmas Day. To me, this year more than ever, this season is a sad one for many reasons, and I have lost almost all interest in the cheerfulness and brightness with which this day was surrounded in bygone days. Dined at home. We missed dearest Louisa sadly at our quiet little festive board!' 1889 ÆT. 70

The sufferings of Mrs. FitzGeorge throughout her long illness were intense, but they were endured with the most stoical fortitude, and the efforts which she made continuously to conceal her pain from the Duke must have added grievously to a burden already almost too heavy to be borne. After the advent of the New Year it was seen that 1890 the end was not far off; but on the anniversary of her wedding-day, January 8, 'which,' as the Duke writes, 'we have always kept together,' she rallied slightly, and on the following day she was able to take the Sacrament. 'At 1 o'clock,' so runs the Diary, 'went to meet the Sub-Dean Mr. Sheppard in Queen Street. Dearest Louisa appeared stronger and better and was able to keep her dear eyes open, which she could not do the last few days. She rejoiced at taking the Holy Communion with myself. She was quite herself and most keenly attentive during the celebration, and seemed none the worse for it. To me this Service has been an immense satisfaction, and I do thank God for His great mercy in enabling her to take it before passing away from amongst us.' On the next day Mrs. FitzGeorge lapsed into a state of unconsciousness, and after some forty-eight hours death came mercifully to end her sufferings.

1890 Æt. 70 *Diary, Sunday, January* 12.—My beloved wife breathed her last calmly, peacefully, softly at about 4 of this morning. We had been expecting this painful event all through the night, but lungs and heart were so sound that they continued to perform their function till their strength gave way under the weakness caused by absence of all nourishment which could no longer be taken in the unconscious state she was in. All her children as well as myself, the nurse, dear Rowley, and the female servants were surrounding the deathbed, a peaceful gathering of devotedly mourning and affectionate hearts. Mr. Sheppard, the Sub-Dean, recited the prayers for the dying. May the Almighty have mercy on her dear Soul and give us strength and me in particular to bear up against the overwhelming loss we have sustained. After coming home, at once wrote to Ponsonby and the Prince of Wales asking the former to announce it to the Queen, which he kindly did, and later on I received a most affectionate message from Her Majesty which I highly appreciate, and which would have been such a joy to my beloved one had she known the fact. The Prince of Wales called on me to express his sympathy and sorrow at my heavy affliction. I had some hours' rest and then went to Queen Street where dear Mr. Sheppard gave us a short touching service at the deathbed side. My beloved one lay lovely in death still amongst us. Her countenance was beautiful, quite young to look at, though 74 in actual age. The sorrow of my heart has this consolation that my beloved wife is now in peace and rest after her terrible and very prolonged sufferings, and God will be merciful to her Soul. She was so good and kind and affectionate and true and generous-hearted, and my little home of 50 years with my beloved Louisa is now come to an end. 14*th*.—To Queen Street and had a last look at my beloved wife, now beautifully laid out in the shell of the coffin, so calm and placid and quite young in the face, nothing painful about it, my bracelet on her dear arm which she always wore and which she will take with her to the grave. 16*th*.—The last sad day has come and is painful in the extreme—went to Queen Street and at 11.30 the mournful

MRS. FITZGEORGE.

(From a Painting by Joy.)

procession moved from the dear little house. I followed the hearse with my three sons, the others following in four mourning coaches. The hearse was covered with flowers. All along the route the sympathy and good feeling evinced were very marked. We arrived at Kensal Green Chapel exactly at 12.30. Dear Mr. Sheppard read the burial service quite beautifully. All our friends attended in large numbers, and there was a great crowd outside, all very respectful and sympathetic. She is buried behind the Chapel in a piece of ground I bought for myself some years ago, and where I propose to be laid myself by her dear side. Nothing could have been more solemn and appropriate. After we had driven back to Queen Street the will was read, most just and generous to all her children, Horley goes to Charles, the Queen Street house is settled on Augustus with all the furniture in it on the payment of £800 : her jewels are divided amongst her children, who in common were the residuary legatees. I am Executor with Bateson. *17th.*—The loneliness of my position becomes more marked to me every hour of the day. It is a terrible blow, which even now I hardly have realized. Public opinion all most respectful to her memory, and sympathetic to me in my sorrow. *23rd.*—To Queen Street to take affectionate leave of the dear old house where I have spent so many many happy years of my life with my beloved wife, including the poor dear room in which she died. It overwhelmed me with grief and sorrow. 1890 ÆT. 70

As soon as the Duke could make arrangements to travel he left London for Cannes, there to endeavour to repair the ravages in body and in mind which the grief and anxiety of the past twelve months had occasioned. One quotation more, and we will leave the subject of Mrs. FitzGeorge's death. It is an extract from the Duke's Diary, written while he was in the South of France, and it throws a strong light on the unbroken harmony of his married life. 'How I miss her!' he says. 'It is indescribable and nothing more so at this moment when absent

1890 ÆT. 70 than not hearing from or writing to her daily as has always been our habit since we first met.'

The Duke's family

It only remains to add a word about the Duke's family. Mrs. FitzGeorge bore His Royal Highness three sons, all of whom in due course adopted the profession of arms. Colonel George William Adolphus FitzGeorge, the eldest, born in 1843, joined the 20th Hussars and saw active service in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, being present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The second, now Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus Augustus Frederick FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O., was born three years later, and after a career of varied activity in the Navy became equerry to his father in 1897. Colonel Sir Augustus Charles Frederick FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O., C.B., the youngest, was born in 1847. He too joined the Hussars—the 11th—and as private secretary to his father was closely connected with the last years of the Duke's official life. Of the qualities of His Royal Highness as a father it is hardly necessary to speak. To those who have followed this memoir thus far it will have become abundantly clear what manner of man he was in all that pertained to family life. Let it suffice to say that the diary bears constant witness to his unfailing devotion to his sons, to his anxious solicitude for their welfare, and to his eager interest in all their doings.

We must now turn back the pages of the Diary and give some extracts bearing on the Duke's life between the death of his mother and the death of his wife.

1889

Diary, June 14, 1889.—To Hounslow with Algy Lennox, Godfrey Clerk, and Fremantle, to inspect the 19th Hussars on the heath. Nothing could have gone off better than the Inspection. It is a very first rate Regiment and in excellent order under Colonel French,[1] and the drill of the Corps was admirable and very fast. *July* 1.—Went to the reception of the Shah at Westminster Stairs, riding down there with my A.D.C.'s. The troops lined the route of the procession. The reception was excellent. The progress of and arrival by water was effective and very pretty. I drove back with the procession and reached Buckingham Palace at 6.30 where the Shah was very gracious and friendly in his meeting with me. *3rd.*—To the city where the Shah was received in State for an address and luncheon in the Guildhall. The streets were lined with troops and we brought up Line Regiments from Aldershot.

---

[1] Afterwards Sir John French, the cavalry commander in the Boer war.

The Shah's visit to London

The Shah conceived a great respect for the Duke of Cambridge, and after his return to Persia he sent His Royal Highness his Order and his photograph with an autograph letter in Persian which was to the following effect :

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
Commander-in-Chief of all the English Armies

The high honour which was shown to me during the days of my stay in London by Your Royal Highness and the chief Officers of the British Army has much gratified me, and as a souvenir of my visit and a token of my gratification I have sent Your Royal Highness my likeness.

Diary, July 15.—To the London Hospital to preside at the Medical School there for the presentation to Sir Andrew Clark of his portrait on his retiring from the active duties connected with this great hospital. He gave a good address and I made a speech. I then presented prizes to the Medical Students and Nursing Sisters and passed through some of the wards before leaving. *23rd.*—Went to the Tower to lunch with the old 48th Northampton Regiment before the presentation of Colours to the Regiment by the Prince of Wales, who also lunched there. The ceremony went off well, the Prince and the Colonel both making very excellent speeches and the Regiment looking very smart and well turned out. *25th.*—My dear late Mother's birthday : what recollections this day brings with it of the happy past. Rode down to Kew, and placed a wreath on

1889 ÆT. 70

Wedding of Princess Louise and the Duke of Fife

my dearest Mother's grave. *27th.*—At 11.30 went to Buckingham Palace for the wedding of Louise of Wales[1] with Fife. The morning was damp and chilly, but there was sunshine when they drove back in procession to Marlborough House *viâ* Constitution Hill, Piccadilly and St. James's Street. Everything went off very well. The Queen looked well and seemed much pleased, and Louise looked intensely happy. After the ceremony there was a large luncheon, the Queen presiding and giving the health of the young couple herself. . . . Later went to Marlborough House to see the young couple start, which they did at 4.45.

Early in August the German Emperor paid a visit to this country.

The German Emperor arrives

Diary, August 2.—Went from Chichester to Portsmouth Dockyard with the Prince and Princess. Went direct on board the *Osborne*, and then started for the Nab Lightship to meet the German Emperor[2] and his fleet of twelve vessels steaming for Spithead. The sight was truly grand, the very large British Fleet being all anchored in three parallel lines, whilst the German Fleet, led by the Emperor in the *Hohenzollern*, his yacht, steamed up. The *Osborne* then escorted the Emperor and German Fleet up to Osborne Pier, when we went to the *Hohenzollern* to welcome him, and then the whole party went together to the *Alberta*, in which vessel we steamed round to East Cowes Pier, and there landed, going up direct to Osborne. Nothing could be better or more cordial than the meetings all around. I then proceeded to Kent House, where I am put up by Princess Louise of Lorne. We had a family dinner at Osborne at 9, and the whole of the suites came in after dinner, the Germans, including Count Bismarck, being presented to the Queen, who received them most graciously, and the Emperor then conferred on me—with the Queen's Assent—a Regiment of Infantry, the 28th, stationed at Coblentz, of which the old Duke of Wellington had formerly been Colonel. Nothing could exceed his warmth of affection and kindness to me. *London, August* 6.—At 12 received a Deputation of Officers of my Prussian Regiment, the 28th of the Line, quartered at Ehrenbreitstein, and Colonel Baron von Schleinitz and three other Officers, forming the Deputation, all very nice men, particularly the Colonel. I received them in uniform. . . . Dined at home, the four Prussian Officers of the Deputation dining with me. It went very well and they seemed much pleased. *7th.*—Started from Waterloo at 7.15 with the Head Qrs. Staff and Foreign Officers for North Camp, Aldershot. At 9 punctually the Emperor, Princess of Wales with her 2 daughters, Prince Henry, Hermann Weimar and his son, and Eddy, arrived from Portsmouth. The Prince of Wales had a bad leg, and not being able to ride could not come, which we all regretted very much. We rode at once to the Fox Hills. The troops were all in position, about 26,000 men, 9 Regiments of Cavalry of which three Household Cavalry, 6 Horse and 15 Field Batteries, Engineers, 4 Brigades of Regular Infantry, one the Grenadiers, and including one Militia Battalion and three of Volunteers. The Manœuvres went off well, and without a single hitch, and they were well performed. At 12 these came to an end, and we had a large luncheon under a large tent. I gave the Emperor's health, he then gave mine and the British Army in most flattering terms and I responded, I hope well. I then gave the Queen's health. We then remounted and went to the Saluting Point for the whole of the troops to march past on their way home. They came by admirably, the mounted portion at a trot, the Infantry in Grand Division of double Companies, I leading them past His Majesty, who expressed himself, as did his Suite, in a highly complimentary manner of all the troops. They were specially struck by the efficiency of the Volunteers, which far surpassed their expectations. We then rode back to the North Camp Station, and at 3.30 the Emperor started on his return journey to Portsmouth. He rode two very beautiful horses of his own and galloped about very boldly with a firm and good seat. We followed immediately after in our 'Special' to London. *November* 5.—Inkerman Day,

---

[1] Afterwards Princess Royal.

[2] William II.

Review at Aldershot

1889
ÆT. 70

35 years ago! How painfully time passes, it seems hardly credible! and how few of us old hands are left. Sad! Sad!! *December* 9.—My poor old Cook, Le Cours, died on Saturday from bronchitis. As good a Cook as any in England!

1890

Death and funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala

January 15, 1890.—Dear Lord Napier died peacefully at 5 last evening. A great Englishman the less in this world, and a warm friend always to me. *21st.*—To-day Lord Napier's funeral took place, which was most solemnly and well arranged and carried out. I went to St. Paul's Cathedral with Teck, George and Augustus, where I was joined by the Prince of Wales and his son George, by Prince Christian and by a large body of Officers and friends. The Military procession came from the Tower, the Streets from thence to the Cathedral being lined with troops, and a Cavalry and Engineer escort accompanying the Hearse. The religious ceremony was choral and quite perfect. Mr. Sheppard, the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, took the Committal portion. A large number of friends and relations, and of the general public, were present. I represented the Queen and placed wreaths from her on the Coffin besides my own.

The Hartington Commission

The whole question of the *status* of the Commander-in-Chief and of the recommendations of the Hartington Commission as they affected the position of the Duke of Cambridge has been dealt with in the Military Life of His Royal Highness.[1] There are, however, one or two entries in the diary which should be quoted as showing the attitude of the Duke and the views of the Queen.

Diary, *March* 18.—To the Office where I saw Mr. Stanhope and had a long talk to him about the Report of the Royal Commission, which recommended the prospective abolition of the Com.-in-Chief—a most deplorable recommendation! *20th.*—Had interview with Mr. W. H. Smith on the subject of the Report, which he has unfortunately signed himself. To Windsor where I had an interview with the Queen before dinner, when she expressed herself as quite fully determined to retain the position unimpaired of the Com.-in-Chief.

---

[1] Vol. II., Chap. xxxiii.

Æt. 71

March 26.—My 71st birthday! a sad day to me in remembrance of so many past happy days, now gone for ever, with my beloved wife and my dear old Mother. *May* 4.—Dined at Marlborough House to welcome Eddy on his safe return from India. He looks thin and tired. *8th.*—At 3 went to St. Paul's Cathedral as Royal Steward for the year for the Sons of the Clergy Corporation—a very fine choral service, with addition of a large Choir and Orchestra. Dined with the Corporation at Merchant Taylors' Hall in the evening. *12th.*—Went to Windsor by special train with King of the Belgians, Prince of Wales and others to the Castle in uniform. Lunched with the Queen, and then in State procession drove to Smith's Lawn for the Queen's unveiling the statue by Boehm of the Prince Consort, presented to the Queen as the Jubilee Gift of the Women of England. I think it very fine. There were detachments present of all the Regiments of which the Prince Consort was Colonel in Chief. The troops under Oliver Montagu looked very smart and well as they marched past. *19th.*—Went to Chatham with the Prince of Wales to unveil the statue of General Charles Gordon, erected in front of the Royal Engineers Institute by the Corps in general. He is represented as riding on a Camel in an Egyptian uniform, and I think the likeness and statue in general is excellent. The Prince of Wales made an exceedingly nice speech. *20th.*—To the London Hospital to lay the Foundation Stone of an extension of the buildings and Medical School, which went off very well. I had, of course, to reply to an address which was made to me by the Chairman of Committees. Went through the several wards, which I found, as I always do, in excellent order. *23rd.*—To Buckingham to inspect the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, well commanded by Lord Chesham.

The first Bisley meeting

July 12.—To Waterloo Station where the Prince and Princess inspected the 19th Yorkshire Regiment, which bears her name and is to-day returning to Portsmouth. We then went down to Bisley, the new Shooting Ground

1890 ÆT. 71 of the National Rifle Association. Lord Wantage received us. I read an address to the Prince, to which he replied, and Alix fired the first shot on the new Ranges, which are admirably constructed and are very numerous.

Being in Germany in the autumn, the Duke took steps to make himself better acquainted with the 28th Regiment of Infantry, which the German Emperor had conferred upon him during his visit to England.

The Duke's German regiment

August 1.—On arrival at Cologne dressed in proper uniform of 28th Regiment and went on to Bonn. Was there met by the General of Division, by Colonel Schleinitz, and by the Lieut.-Col. deputed to attend upon me. Drove to the Barracks, inspected 2nd Battalion of the 28th Regiment, quartered there, a fine Battalion beautifully drilled. Saw a Company drilled, the bayonet and gymnastic exercises, and the Barracks, all in excellent order. Had luncheon with the Officers at their Mess, all most hearty and hospitable in their reception. Returned to the Station and went on to Coblentz. At 5 attended a large dinner given by the Officers at the Casino. We sat down between 70 and 80, and some toasts were drunk. At 9 went to tea with the Colonel's wife when the Band played beautifully with a torchlight procession. *2nd.*—At 8.30 drove up to Ehrenbreitstein to inspect the other two Battalions of my Regiment which are quartered there. The Regiment looked splendid, marched past most beautifully and drilled in all its details most admirably—really a model of perfection. Saw them also shoot at short range at a target with the New Magazine Rifle and smokeless powder. Then inspected some portions of the Barracks and then took leave of my gallant friends who had received and treated me so kindly and hospitably. I think my visit gave as much pleasure to them as it certainly did to me.

The Waterloo monument

From Germany the Duke went on to Brussels to unveil the Waterloo monument erected in the new cemetery in the suburb of Evère.

Diary, Brussels, August 26.—At 2.30 two Royal Carriages came and, accompanied by Lord Vivian,[1] we drove out to Evère Cemetery, where the ceremony of unveiling took place. A great many people were present. There were first a short religious service, then an address read by Lord Vivian and my reply. The Mayor of Brussels attended, also the Lord Mayor of London, and the King was represented by General Rennette and his A.D.C. The Monument, by the Comte de Lalaing,[2] is a fine piece of Art given gratuitously. I inspected it thoroughly and went into the vault beneath, where the mortal remains of the departed are now deposited. Altogether I consider the ceremony a great success. 1890 ÆT. 71

To this success the Duke contributed in no small degree by the singularly felicitous words which he used in unveiling the monument. As Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, he said, he was proud to have the opportunity of doing honour to those who had nobly fallen in their country's service. In the name of the British Army he tendered its thanks to those who had so liberally subscribed to render it a suitable and lasting memorial. More especially he wished to thank the Municipality of Brussels for their liberality and munificence in presenting the site and for the spontaneous good feeling which had prompted them to undertake the preservation of the Monument. 'The kindness thus shown will be appreciated by Her Majesty and the British Nation generally, who will recognise in this an unmistakable proof of the sincerity of their goodwill. The reverence shown in transferring the mortal remains from Brussels to Evère evinces a deeper feeling which I find hard to acknowledge.' Then after a word of thanks to the Comte de Lalaing, lest the tribute to the gallant

---

[1] British Minister at Brussels, grandson of one of the famous Waterloo heroes, General Sir Hussey Vivian.

[2] Comte Jacques de Lalaing, a scion of one of the oldest families of the Belgian nobility. His mother was an English lady, and he himself served for two years in the British Navy. He resigned his commission in order to devote himself to art.

1890
ÆT. 71

dead of the victors should leave any sting in the minds of the countrymen of the equally gallant vanquished, he went on : 'In recalling the names of Hougoumont, Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, where these soldiers gave up their lives for their country, it is with deepest satisfaction that I am able to say that the hostile feelings which once animated the two great nations, France and England, have long since passed away, so that now no other memory animates us save that of respect for the gallant foes there engaged.'

Death of Sir Edmund Whitmore

London, November 2.—To Church in Albemarle Street, the Rev. Dr. Gray's, and Commemoration Service for the Waterloo Monument at Brussels, at which Dr. Gray officiated. A most peculiar Service, fine singing ; Nordica sang the solo in the Anthem most beautifully. The Lord Mayor officially attended with the two Sheriffs, one being Mr. Augustus Harris.[1] 25*th*.—Heard of the death to-day of dear old Dan, the Keeper at Richmond Park, a worthy old servant of the Crown. *December* 14.—Beauchamp Walker called to see me to-day to announce to me the death of my dear old friend Edmund Whitmore,[2] and I am deeply distressed by this sad event, and had no idea it was so near at hand, though I heard that he was very ill. He was one of my very oldest military friends and was a most loyal and devoted adherent. He died, I hear, very peacefully and painlessly whilst reading the Church Service. 19*th*.—Dear Edmund Whitmore was buried to-day. I went to the house and deposited my wreath on the dear General's coffin, saw the mournful procession start with a very, very heavy heart and returned home. A large number of friends attended at the Brompton Cemetery, but it was too cold for me to go, with snow on the ground. 25*th*.—Christmas Day. This is a sad time of year for me, so many recollections of dear ones that have passed away about this time. Last year I was in great anxiety about dearest Louisa, though I had no idea that her end was so near at hand, and

'A sorrow's crown of sorrow'

---

[1] Afterwards Sir Augustus Harris.

[2] General Sir Edmund Augustine Whitmore, K.C.B., Military Secretary to the Duke from 1880 to 1885.

I made up my mind not to keep this Christmas at all; it was too painful for me. I went to Church and stayed for the Holy Communion which I was very anxious to take before leaving England, and specially at this time when I took it with dearest Louisa, which to me has ever since been a source of great comfort and consolation.

On the 30th the Duke left England for Paris, Italy, and Malta. Writing in Paris on the last day of the year he says: 'I am glad I am out of England as it would have been very painful to me to have felt that it was the first time for many years that I did not celebrate the event with my beloved wife Louisa. I mourn her loss from the depths of my heart, and her loss to me is so irreparable that I shall ever look back with sorrow to 1890, the year when she, my beloved one, was taken from amongst us. May God have mercy on her dear soul and re-unite us again in another and better world.'

1891

Spezia, January 11.—My thoughts were entirely absorbed all the evening with the sad recollections of last year, for *this* was the night that my beloved wife Louisa passed away from amongst us. Oh! *how* I deplore her loss, to me so great, so irreparable. No words can express the intense sorrow that oppresses and depresses my heart. *Rome, January* 13.—Dined with the King and Queen at 8 at the Quirinal Palace, the invitation being at once made on hearing I was coming. Nothing could exceed the amiability of their reception. The Queen very gracious and still very good looking though changed, the King much aged; was introduced there to Monsieur Crispi, the present powerful Prime Minister. 17*th*.—I got permission from England to visit Pope Leo XIII., and it was arranged for this morning at 10.30. Drove to the Vatican in evening dress, plain clothes with Orders. I was received formally by his Chamberlain and Court, Swiss and Italian Guard, Gendarmes, and Guardia Nobile, in old fashioned, handsome dresses. Found His Holiness a very nice old man, his dress pure white with one lovely sapphire ring, surrounded

Meeting with the Pope

1891 ÆT. 71 with diamonds, on his third finger. He conversed freely on the interesting topics of the day, and seemed well informed on all subjects. After a most interesting visit of about half an hour, I presented the Gentlemen who accompanied me, and after a few words to these, we withdrew, and I called on the Cardinal Secretary of State who lives at the Vatican, a very clever man and young in years: I then returned home and changed my dress, and then the Secretary of State returned my visit and we had a further talk. *Malta, January* 29.—The Fleet, a very fine one under Sir Anthony Hoskins, saluted as we came in. It was a grand sight and the town and harbour looked in great beauty. The Governor, Sir Henry Smyth, and the Admirals and Captains of the Fleet came off to pay their respects, and I then landed and drove to the Palace, a noble building, where we were amiably received by Lady Smyth and comfortably put up. The Roman Catholic Bishop welcomed me at the Palace on my arrival. . . . Had tea with Louis and Victoria Battenberg, who have a very nice little apartment. He is in command of the *Scout* just returned from Suakim.

Cairo and the Khedive

Cairo, *February* 14.—At 11, accompanied by Baring,[1] paid a visit to the Khedive. I found him a very agreeable and pleasant man, conversing freely in French. *17th.*—Drove out and saw the stables of the Khedive, very smartly and well kept under the charge of a Frenchman; a good lot of horses, smart harness rooms and carriages. Thence to Prince Hassan's, the Khedive's brother, a gentlemanlike man, brought up in Paris and speaking perfect French. . . . Dined with the Khedive, a large party of 50, well and handsomely done, with handsome plate and good attendance and excellent cuisine. The Khedive most amiable and nice, talking fluently and well. I sat next to him. A good many ladies dined with us. *March* 5.—To the Palace of the Khedive to attend a ball. It was very handsomely done, the rooms were brilliantly lighted and the whole *fête* a great success. A very large number of persons were present, and all the strangers in Cairo, including all our friends. There was a handsome standing-up supper.

---

[1] Sir Evelyn Baring, afterwards Earl of Cromer.

Nothing could exceed the cordiality and attention of the Khedive from whom, at the end of the Ball, I took leave with real regret. 10*th*.—At 8.20 drove in the Khedive's carriage to the Station, and started by special train for Tel-el-Kebir and Ismailia. We reached our destination at 10.40, where we found horses awaiting us. We rode over the whole of the battlefield, which was most interesting, and which gave us a fine idea of the occurrences of the day, the lines being wonderfully well preserved. Our horses carried us very well, chiefly belonging to the Mounted Egyptian Police.

Æt. 72

London, *May* 2.—Went, in uniform, to the opening of the Naval Exhibition by the Prince of Wales. All the members of the Royal Family were present. Dined at Royal Academy Dinner. I had to speak and hated it! *June* 16.—To the White Lodge where Mary and Francis had their Garden Party and reception for their numerous London friends, who had offered presents and congratulations on their Silver Wedding. It was extremely well arranged, the Garden was lovely and the Company very numerous, and Mary and Francis and their four nice children were delighted. 25*th*.—At 4.30 attended at Chapel Royal the Confirmation of Algy Teck by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He is a dear boy. May every success attend him through life. *July* 4.—To Windsor to meet the Emperor William at the South Western Station. The reception was handsome and well arranged. The Prince had gone to Port Victoria, the Princess and the others were at Windsor Station, and the Queen awaited the arrival at the State Entrance of the Castle, surrounded by the Court. The drive up from the Station in pony carriages looked well—streets lined with troops—a large crowd. There was a presentation of the Suites upstairs in the Throne Room. 10*th*.—To the City with Mary and Francis in open carriages. The streets crowded and lined with troops, the decorations very good and the crowd in excellent humour. We were well received everywhere, as were the Emperor and the Prince and Princess. All at the Guildhall passed off well. The Emperor received the Freedom of the City; afterwards

Silver wedding of the Duke and the Duchess of Teck

The Emperor William in the City

1891 ÆT. 72 a great luncheon in Guildhall. The Lord Mayor made a good speech. The Emperor's reply was excellent. . . . I gave a State dinner for the Emperor at 8.15. Emperor, Prince of Wales, Edinburgh, Adolphus Mecklenburg, Connaught, Clarence, Christian, H. Battenberg, Edward Weimar, Hohenlohe, Teck, Hatzfeldt, Lorne, Fife, Salisbury, Westminster, Hartington, Wolseley, Alcester, Patrick Grant, Haines, Simmons, Collingwood Dickson, Donald Stewart, Arthur Hardinge, W. H. Smith, E. Stanhope, Buller, Baker, Harman, Keppel, Vesey Hamilton, and the A.D.C. to the Emperor, McNeill, Walker, Augustus and self. An excellent dinner, well served, and all went off well and admirably and all seemed pleased. I gave the Emperor's health. 11*th.*—At 3 rode up to the Review Ground on Wimbledon Common for the German Emperor's Review. The crowds were enormous. The whole arrangements were excellent and well worked out in all details. The muster was first rate, about 25,000 men, chiefly Volunteers. All were in their places by the hour laid down. I was in Chief Command, the Duke of Connaught and Evelyn Wood each commanding an Infantry Division. The Emperor and Prince of Wales arrived in excellent time. We cantered down the line of Columns, after the General Salute had been given, and then the marching past at once commenced and lasted nearly 2 hours. The whole ended with an advance of Cavalry at a gallop. The Emperor seemed much pleased and expressed himself accordingly. 13*th.*—To King's Cross to take leave of the Emperor, who started by special train for Leith, where he embarks for Norway. Nothing could possibly have gone off better than the visit in all its details, and I think all left well satisfied with their reception.

That the German Emperor was greatly pleased by the review we know from a letter which he wrote to the Duke some six months later. 'I still remember with unalloyed pleasure the magnificent sight on Wimbledon Common last year. It was the greatest treat you could have imagined for me and splendidly done.'

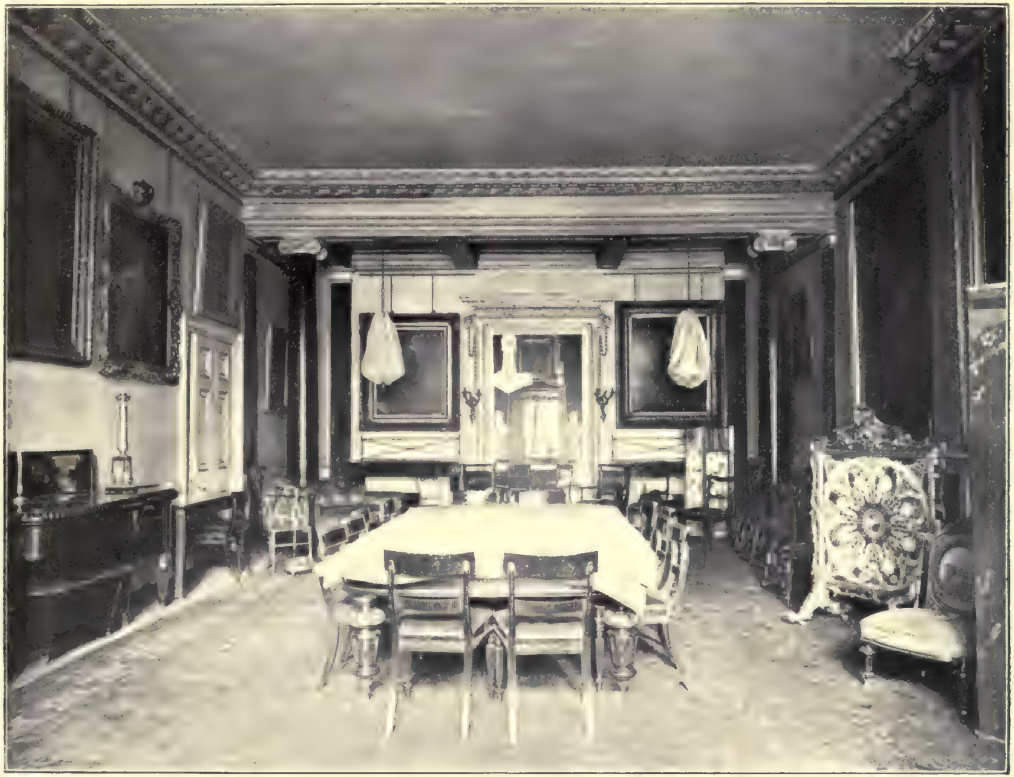


Photo. Langfier, Ltd.]

STATE DINING-ROOM AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE.

We have already had occasion to refer to the high opinion which the Duke entertained of the character and abilities of Mr. W. H. Smith. The fact that they did not see eye to eye on all the questions raised in the report of the Hartington Commission was not allowed by His Royal Highness to interrupt their friendship in any degree, and when the news came to the Duke in October of the sudden death of Mr. Smith it oppressed him with the sense of a heavy personal bereavement. His death he describes in the Diary as 'a very serious loss indeed to the Government and the Country,' and he adds, 'for he was a wise, prudent and a good man.' Truly no bad epitaph for the statesman who served his country in many capacities and faithfully in all. 1891 ÆT. 72

CHAPTER XXII

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CLARENCE: RETIREMENT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

1892–1895

Death of the Duke of Clarence—Messages to the nation from the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales—Death of Sir George Harman and of the Grand Duke of Hesse—Royal Academy banquet—Discipline in the Army—Engagement of the Duke of York and Princess May—Funeral of Lord William Paulet—Wedding of the Duke of York and Princess May—The young King of Spain—Birth of Prince Edward of Wales—Requiem mass for President Carnot—Meeting with the Empress Frederick—Memorial service for the Emperor Alexander—Death of Marshal Canrobert—Sir Patrick Grant—The Duke's retirement—Interviews with Mr. Campbell-Bannerman—Defeat of the Government—Letter from the Duke of Connaught—The Queen's consideration—Last inspections—Last day of office—Letter from the Queen—Farewell banquets

1892
Æt. 72

Death of the Duke of Clarence

HARDLY had the year 1892 opened when the whole country was plunged into gloom by the news of the untimely death of the Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales. Seldom has there been so sudden a transition from joy to sorrow. Only a few weeks before the subjects of Her Majesty had heard, with every manifestation of rejoicing, of the engagement of Prince Eddy, as he was popularly known, to Princess May, daughter of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, and of the Duke of Teck, and niece of the Duke of Cambridge, and now, almost before the tale was told, they learned that the Prince was lying dead. It was indeed the quintessence of tragedy that was drawn out in those dark days at Sandringham. A chill caught at the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg left the Duke of Clarence with little strength to repel an attack of influenza, which was then epidemic, and he fell an easy victim to the disease. In the first days of the malady no great anxiety was felt, but the Prince's condition suddenly changed and inflammation of the lungs supervened. The struggle that followed was short and uneven, and on January 14 the end came. The Duke of Cambridge was on the Riviera when the melancholy news reached him.

1892
ÆT. 72

Diary, January 11, *Cannes.*—Heard to-night from my sister Mary that dear Eddy had been attacked at Sandringham by Influenza in a very serious form, which distresses me much. 13*th.*—Paid a most interesting visit to my dear old friend Marshal Canrobert, who is staying here. He was very much pleased to see me and we had a most interesting conversation for some time. He is a great invalid from Gout and Rheumatism. On my return received a most alarming telegram from the Prince of Wales regarding dear Eddy, who is in a most critical condition from pneumonia. We are all dreadfully staggered by the suddenness of this serious account, which we so little anticipated. 14*th.*—On returning from a second visit to the Marshal several telegrams awaited me. I guessed the worst: poor dear Eddy had passed away. He died this morning at 9.15. It is a fearful catastrophe, so sudden, so unexpected and in the very prime of life and in apparent health when I last saw him this day week. It is really overwhelming—one can hardly realise the painfully sad event which has so suddenly come upon us and the results which may arise out of it. 16*th.*—I received to-day a very kind and affectionate message from the Prince and Princess of Wales, backed by my sister and May, entreating me not to come back for the funeral to England, so I have decided not to go, though I was prepared for a start this afternoon. 20*th.*—This is the painful day when dearest Eddy is to be taken to his last home at Windsor. We had a Memorial Service at St. George's Church, conducted by the Bishop of Gibraltar.

1892 Æt. 72 There was a very large and sympathising congregation and near me sat the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Mayor of Cannes, the Consul, Monsieur de Falbe and my three Gentlemen, besides all our friends. The proceedings were most solemn and impressive, the singing very simple and good. It was a most touching Service in every sense of the word, and I returned home greatly impressed by it. My thoughts were absolutely with the family in England. I had this evening a dear little telegram from the Prince, that all had gone off most sadly, but otherwise well at the Funeral.

Messages of thanks

From the Queen

No record of the passing of the Duke of Clarence would be complete which did not quote the gracious messages of thanks which the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales sent to the nation in their hour of grief. 'I must once again,' her Majesty wrote, 'give expression to my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evinced by my subjects in every part of my Empire on an occasion more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine, as well as the Nation. The overwhelming misfortune of my dearly loved grandson having been thus suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, full of promise for the future, amiable and gentle, and endearing himself to all, renders it hard for his sorely stricken parents, his dear young bride, and his fond grandmother to bow in submission to the inscrutable decrees of Providence. The sympathy of millions, which has been so touchingly and visibly expressed, is deeply gratifying at such a time, and I wish both in my own name and that of my children, to express, from my heart, my warm gratitude to all.' Not less touching were the words used by the Prince and Princess: 'The Prince and Princess of Wales are anxious to express to her Majesty's Subjects, whether in the United Kingdom or the Colonies, or in India, the sense of their deep gratitude for the universal feeling of sympathy mani-

And from the Prince and Princess of Wales fested towards them at a time when they are overpowered by the terrible calamity which they have sustained in the loss of their beloved eldest son. If sympathy at such a moment is of any avail the remembrance that their grief has been shared by all classes will be a lasting consolation to their sorrowing hearts, and if possible, will make them more than ever attached to their dear Country.'

Grief for the premature close of so promising a life and sympathy with the sorely stricken Royal Family were indeed universal. 'What a terrible blow,' the German Emperor wrote to the Duke of Cambridge, 'has fallen upon poor Grandmama and the whole Family through poor Eddy's death, which I lament! Poor Uncle Bertie is deeply affected and dear Aunt Alix too. It is too sad to lose one's first born! And just at the moment when he was going to wed your charming niece! She is so handsome and accomplished and winning, I am sure she would have made an excellent wife.'

On the morrow of his return to England the Duke hurried down to Eastbourne to offer in person to the Prince and Princess of Wales the condolences which he had already sent by letter. One sad duty still remained, and at the beginning of March we find His Royal Highness at Windsor. 'After breakfasting with the Queen,' he writes in his diary, 'went to the Wolsey Chapel, which is very beautiful and where dear Eddy lies peacefully in his coffin which is covered by the Union Jack. It was really a terribly sad visit and yet I felt glad once more to stand by the dear boy's side.'

Death of Sir George Harman

The shadow of death was never very far away from the Duke in the early months of 1902. No sooner had he returned from Windsor than the news reached him that Sir George Harman, his Military Secretary, was lying dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Diary, March 6.—Drove down to Courtfield Gardens

1892 ÆT. 72 and found poor dear Harman much worse, and the Doctors had given up all hope, and told him this morning of his condition. He saw me for a few minutes. He was very calm, and most kind in his expressions of gratitude to me, and evidently knew the end was not far distant. Lady Harman and the two daughters were sadly distressed ! but I thought he looked better than I had expected. . . . *7th.*— . . . The accounts of dear Harman continue to be most unsatisfactory. . . . *8th.*— . . . To Courtfield Gardens where saw Miss Harman and the son. Poor dear Harman is sinking fast ! He is to-day unconscious. . . . *9th.*— . . . Went to hold a Levee at the old Horse Guards at 1. . . . During the Levee I got a message informing me of poor dear Harman's death at 1.20 to-day. It is a terrible blow to me and I feel it most deeply. . . . *10th.*—Went to Courtfield Gardens, and saw Miss Harman, who was very composed, and is a very sensible girl. Saw the dear General on his death-bed, he looked calm and happy, and his countenance beautiful in death. It was a sad last visit to pay to one for whom I entertained the deepest affection and attachment. His loss is irreparable. . . . *14th.*— . . . At 3 went with Edward Weimar, Dolly Teck, and Davidson to St. Jude's Church to attend the burial Service of poor dear Harman ! It was extremely impressive. A large number of friends attended, the Coffin was borne by soldiers, and the body was afterwards taken to Brompton Cemetery on a Gun carriage. In all other respects it was extremely simple. We drove to the Cemetery and saw our dear friend's body deposited in his last resting place—alas !

Death of the Grand Duke of Hesse

The death in the spring of 1892 of the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Rhine was another heavy blow to the Royal Family. Eldest son of Prince Charles William of Hesse and nephew of the Grand Duke Louis III., he had married in 1862 the Princess Alice of Great Britain, second daughter of Queen Victoria, and had succeeded to the Grand Duchy as Louis IV. in 1877. The tragic events of the following year, when the terrible outbreak of diphtheria in the Grand

Ducal Palace at Darmstadt robbed him within a few days of daughter and wife, had drawn him very close to the sympathies of the Royal Family in England, and his own death at Darmstadt on March 13, 1892, from a paralytic stroke which he had had a week previously was deeply deplored. At the Memorial Service which was held in the Queen's Private Chapel at Windsor on March 17 the Duke of Cambridge was present and he records in his diary how much affected the Queen was 'by poor Louis's death.' Her Majesty's grief may also be seen in a letter which she wrote to the Duke on the preceding day :

> Though I shall see you to-morrow, I may not be able to thank you, as I would wish, for your kind sympathy. I am broken-hearted at the loss of my beloved son, Louis of Hesse, who was so devoted to me and whom I loved *so dearly.* It is too terrible to be struck down in the prime of life and of strength, leaving his poor children orphans.
>
> I am sorely stricken but not ill. But it *is hard* to bear and I have never been without anxiety and sorrow *since November* ! I wish also to say how very grieved I am at Sir G. Harman's death, who is such a loss to you and to the Army.

1893 Æt. 73

Diary, January 10, 1893.—To the Newport Market Schools for the annual dinner to the old boys of that excellent Institution. It was very nice to see the late scholars all so happy to meet again. Colonel Gascoigne is the Chairman of the Managing Committee, and he received me. He made a short address to which I replied. *March* 26.—My 74th birthday. It is a serious matter to think of, but everybody is so kind and good to me that I am very grateful, and forget my advancing age, being happily in the enjoyment of health and strength. Æt. 74

The Royal Academy Banquet

The Duke was a frequent guest at the Royal Academy Banquet, and was ever ready to make any personal sacrifice in order to be present. He always spoke well on matters which were within his competence, and few of those who

1893 ÆT. 74 listened to him ever suspected that he found his speech at Burlington House harder to make than all the rest of the addresses which he delivered in the course of the year. Yet the truth must be told that he was never entirely at his ease on these occasions. To quote his own words: 'I must confess that it is a difficult and delicate duty for one who has had the good fortune so many times to thank this great Assembly for the cordial manner in which they have received this toast of the Army, and for coupling my name with it, to say anything that may be either fresh or novel on such a thing.' With the Academy Banquet the Duke felt that it was too much a case of speaking for speaking's sake. If the Royal Academicians had been in need of a sustentation fund he would have pleaded their cause with all the goodwill in the world, or if the occasion had been one on which to make some definite pronouncement on the state of the Army he would have embraced it with avidity, but he could never quite reconcile himself to the vague generalities and the absence of direct purpose which the nature of the celebration imposed upon the speakers. Recording his presence at the banquet of 1893 the Duke writes: 'Dined at Royal Academy dinner at which the usual speeches were made, including one from myself, which is always a very awkward speech to make. I do not think much of the practice!' Yet in spite of the difficulties which he felt so keenly the Duke managed to say a word in season on a subject which was then attracting no little attention. His text was the continuing efficiency of the Army, and he referred to statements which had been made to the effect that the discipline of the Army had suffered. 'Allow me to tell you,' he said, 'that that is a false declaration. We are living in a time when every little incident is immediately laid hold of and when there is a keen desire to find fault with somebody. The Military authorities are being made the scape-goats on this occasion. I am the first person to regret the unpleasant statements that are made about the discipline of the Army, but generally, when examined carefully, these stories turn out to be based on a very unsubstantial foundation. I have served her Majesty for 50 years and in my early days in the Army nothing was heard of such absurdities as are now brought to our notice. I am one of those who think that wholesome criticism is very valuable because it keeps us up to our duty. But there are two descriptions of criticism ; one is correct and fair, the other is criticism in the nature of exaggeration. If, however, the country gives the Army the means of doing that which is right, you may depend upon it we shall endeavour to perform our duty in every portion of the globe and to maintain that discipline and efficiency which I hope I may say exist at the present moment.'

Engagement of the Duke of York and Princess May

Diary, May 4.—Heard of May's engagement with the Duke of York from Mary last night, and this morning from His Royal Highness and May herself. A very happy event, which pleases everybody greatly and nobody more so than myself. 10*th*.—This was the opening day in State by the Queen of the Imperial Institute. At 11.15 picked up Augusta and Fritz and all drove together to South Kensington. The troops lined the streets ; the crowds were enormous through the Parks, and in the best possible humour, and all passed off admirably without a hitch, the Queen going in State with six cream coloured horses, and her reception was admirable. Mary and May went with the Prince and Duke of York. The Queen read her reply to the address to perfection. 12*th*.—The Indian and Colonial Detachments that have come over for the Imperial Jubilee procession in which they took part in the Queen's escort, mounted, were inspected by me in my courtyard. Very fine fellows indeed in appearance and smartness. Then the three Indian Rajahs who have come for this occasion paid formal visits to me in succession. 13*th*.—To Amport to attend my dear old friend William Paulet's[1] funeral. Got out at Andover and drove across four miles to the house. The whole of the 68th Regiment from Aldershot volunteered to be present and came over at their own expense, which I thought extremely nice and feeling on their part and I told them so before they marched off. Poor dear old William Paulet was buried in the family vault in the Churchyard near the house. The 68th fired three volleys over the Field Marshal's grave. *29th.*—Attended a short Service in Kew Church to unveil the memorial window which myself and sisters have had put up for our dear Parents over the entrance to their Mausoleum. It has been extremely well executed by Mr. Kempe and is a great addition to the general appearance of our Parish Church. Went afterwards to old Colonel North's house in Arlington Street and presented a birthday present to him subscribed for by a large number of his friends on entering his 90th year. I made a short address to which he made an excellent reply. *June* 6.—To the United Service Institution where the Prince and Princess of Wales first laid the commemoration stone and then opened the Bazaar in connection with the new buildings. I, as President, conducted them through the building and addressed them with a few words of welcome. *24th.*—To the City to attend a Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master presiding. Several new knights were made and then a memorial to the Duke of Clarence was unveiled, very appropriate and handsome. *30th.*—Dined at home in honour of the golden wedding of my sister and the Grand Duke, a party of 27. Augusta and Fritz with Winsloe and Wemyss, Mary, Francis, Dolly Teck, Duke of Richmond, Buccleuchs, Abercorns, Lady Macclesfield, Lady Geraldine, Lady Caroline Cust, Dollys, George Wyke, Sheppard, Mildmay, Hugo Wemyss, Lord Bradford, Tosti, J. Duchess of Marlborough, Gussie and self. Dined in uniform. *July* 6.—The great wedding-day. The streets were crowded last night and London almost impassable.

The wedding day

---

[1] Field Marshal Lord William Paulet, G.C.B., fourth son of the 13th Marquis of Winchester.

My house was full of my friends and others having been asked by me to come to my house and see the Procession pass. Left for Buckingham Palace in State with Augusta and thence we all proceeded in four distinct processions. Volunteers lined Constitution Hill, the troops the streets. The crowds were enormous. The ceremony was well conducted and everything passed off admirably, we returned from St. James's in a similar procession to Buckingham Palace, where there was a State luncheon given by the Queen. Stayed to see the Duke and Duchess of York leave for Sandringham. The streets were lined with troops all the way to Liverpool St. Station, and their reception admirable. Dined in the evening at Marlborough House, a party of 48, all Royalties. We all went to a stand looking over the wall in Pall Mall to see the crowds pass for the illuminations which were general and the crush in the streets marvellous. Weather lovely.

When the Duke was in Germany for his autumn holiday he paid his usual visit to 'Dear old Rumpenheim,' and was grievously disappointed to find that great changes had taken place in the building. 'Found the place in the hands of the workmen and considerable disorder, all the old reminiscences in the rooms removed, as hot air has been introduced in every part of the poor old house since Prince Charles of Hesse and his Princess Margaret are going shortly to occupy it permanently as a residence. I confess it grieved me much to see it.' Everywhere indeed the old order was changing, leaving the Duke the sadder for the change. But above and beyond the material signs of a vanishing past was the oppressing sense of growing loneliness caused by the death of the friends and companions of his youth and prime. This loss, the common toll which time exacts from all who pass the allotted span of life, the Duke felt heavily. It threw a tinge of sadness, faint but insistent, over all, and the old seasons of rejoicing became times of retrospection and regret. 'I came home

1893 ÆT. 74 early,' we find His Royal Highness writing on the last day of December, 'to begin the year in my room and alone, thinking of the past and of many dear kind friends and relatives many of whom have passed away for ever, but are dear to my memory.'

1894 As the years advanced the Duke found it advisable to escape as far as possible the rigours of the English winter, and accordingly he sought safety in flight to the South. In 1894, in the course of his homeward journey after a visit to Cannes and Gibraltar, he found himself in Madrid.

Diary, March 11.—Reached Madrid and was met by Sir Drummond Wolff at the Station. At 2.30 drove to the Palace and had a private and most agreeable audience of the Queen Regent, a most charming woman and of great mental capacity and sense, who is the life and soul of the Country and Monarchy. Saw the little King and his two sisters, extremely nice children and so well brought up. Dined at the Embassy in the evening, a large dinner and party afterwards, where I had all the leading members of the Madrid Society presented to me, including the Foreign Missions. *12th.*—Drove to the Palace at 12.30 to lunch with the Queen Regent. Saw the young king again, a nice cheery and bright little fellow. Left for Paris in the evening, the Ambassador and Embassy seeing me off. *Paris, 15th.*—At 12.30 to the Elysée to pay a private visit to the President, Monsieur Carnot, a quiet and unassuming looking man. Remained some long time in conversation with him, and on my return home he called on me, which was all very satisfactory. I then called on Marshal Canrobert, and found him at home, much aged and looking very solitary in his isolated old age. He was, as usual, very nice and kind and pleased to see me. *London, 26th.*—My 75th birthday—a good old age, but happily I can still do a great deal, as I proved to-day, when I was over seven hours in the saddle. *May* 3.—I presided at the Sir Andrew Clark Memorial Meeting at Prince's Hall, which was very largely attended.

King Alfonso XIII.

Æt. 75

Mr. Gladstone moved the first Resolution. He looked better than I expected, but was very feeble and addressed the meeting sitting, Cardinal Vaughan seconding the Resolution. *7th.*—Went to Woolwich with the Prince of Wales to open the new Soldiers' Home there of which I laid the foundation stone; first, we went all over the new building, then to a meeting in the Riding School, where the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Chaplain General and myself addressed the meeting and His Royal Highness then formally opened the Home. *17th.*—To Aldershot with Prince of Wales and Head Quarters Staff for a Queen's Review. The Queen arrived at 4.30 and there was a large crowd of spectators. The parade went off extremely well, there was not a hitch and the Duke of Connaught managed everything most satisfactorily. There were 12,000 men on parade including a Militia Brigade in very good order. The infantry marched past, the Cavalry and Artillery at a walk and trot. The Queen, who seemed much pleased, then presented to the Warwick Regiment (6th Foot) and their team the shooting prize for this year. We then rode back direct to the Station, and returned to London by the Special with the Prince and the Staff. *19th.*—Drove to Richmond to attend the opening of the new Lock there by the Duke of York. A very large assembly of spectators on both banks of the river and any number of boats on the river itself. After receiving and replying to addresses, which was extremely well done by the Duke, whose manner is charming, we walked across the footbridge over the Lock, when the mechanism was explained to the party and is most interesting. Dined at the Métropole, in the Chair—for the Charing Cross Hospital—a good collection, over £3,200. The Duke of Coburg as President dined there. *24th.*—The Queen's birthday. A wonderful woman at 75, which she becomes to-day. Started for Cheltenham and there inspected Gloucestershire Hussar Yeomanry, a very fine and efficient Regiment, over 300 good horses on parade well commanded by Lord Worcester. Old John Baldwin was present, a wonderful and dear old man and a kind and warm friend. Went on later to Shrewsbury and was met there by Lord Kilmorey. *25th.*—

1894
ÆT. 75

Inspected Shropshire Yeomanry Regiment. The Regiment turned out much the same strength as the Gloucestershire, and both Corps have very good Squadron leaders, which is an immense advantage to Yeomanry Regiments. *28th.*—Went down from London and rode to the Highclere Downs, John Porter's training ground. Saw J. P.'s horses gallop, over 20, then an interesting trial of Bullingdon and Grey Leg, Duke of Westminster's horses, the former making very easy 1½ miles, but I don't think he can beat Ladas. Saw also a trial of 5 two-year-olds. *Ascot, June* 23.—The Prince of Wales announced this evening that a son and heir had been born to the Duke and Duchess of York, which tidings were received with great acclamation. *24th.*—Drove down to White Lodge. Saw the Duke of York and all my family there, overjoyed and writing telegrams, and in the highest possible spirits. Saw the boy baby, a very nice healthy looking child, 8 lbs. in weight. *30th.*—Mary and Francis came here to drive with me to the opening of the Tower Bridge by the Prince of Wales in the Queen's name. His Royal Highness and the Princess went in semi-State in open carriages and four horses. We went in barouches in red undress liveries. Vast crowds were in the streets, all in the best possible humour and temper, and the general enthusiasm was very great. The Military and some Volunteers lined the streets from Temple Bar, up to there the Police. The Lord Mayor presented an address read by Charles Hall,[1] we drove over the bridge and back and then by electric machinery the Prince raised the roadway, which enables large steamers to move up the River. The structure is handsome in itself, though it has the effect of dwarfing the Tower.

Birth of Prince Edward

July 1.—Drove to the White Lodge. Saw dear May looking wonderfully well and getting on most satisfactorily. Also saw the dear baby, a charming little fellow. *2nd.*—Attended Requiem Mass at the French Church, Leicester Square, upon the death of Monsieur Carnot.[2]

Death of President Carnot

---

[1] Recorder of London.

[2] Marie François Sadi Carnot, fourth President of the French Republic. He was stabbed by an Italian anarchist named Caserio at Lyons on June 24, and died almost immediately.

The Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, the Corps Diplomatique, the Ministers and many others were present and we were all in uniform. Cardinal Vaughan took part in the Service. *Newmarket, 5th.*—Drove to the course to see the Princess of Wales's stakes—a most interesting race, which ended after a severe contest with Isinglass 1st, Bullingdon 2nd by a short head, and Ladas a bad third to the surprise of many, for they laid 2 to 1 on Ladas. This makes Mr. McCalmont's horses the best in the Country at the present time. 16*th.*—To Sandhurst with Head Quarters Staff for inspection. On my return drove to the White Lodge, taking Algy Teck with me. Dressed there for the Christening at 5 o'clock which the Queen and all the members of the Royal Family, including the Cesarevitch, attended. All went off extremely well: the baby behaved beautifully and all was well arranged. I stood as one of the Sponsors at to-day's Christening.

(*From the Queen*)

Osborne, July 23, 1894.

. . . *Nothing* could have gone off better than the Christening and I was much pleased to be present, and hold my dear little great grandson! . . .

Diary, July 23.—Went to Sir Blundell Maple's house near St. Albans. Maple showed us over his breeding establishment which is very beautifully managed and where he has a very fine collection. Afterwards drove through the town of St. Albans, which was very prettily decorated and where I met with a very loyal and hearty welcome from a very large assembly of people. I first visited the Cathedral, a magnificent old building of large dimensions, recently restored by Lord Grimthorpe at his sole expense for £130,000—a noble work. He was present and showed me over it. From there to the Park, which I formally opened in the presence of a large assembly, presented by Sir B. Maple to the town of St. Albans for public recreation ground. I received an address from the Corporation which I acknowledged. I had a very smart Yeomanry Escort of Lord

Clarendon's Hertfordshire Regiment, and a Guard of Honour of Lord Brownlow's Volunteer Regiment.

At the end of July the Duke left London for Homburg.

Visit to Germany

Diary, August 2.—Drove out to Schloss Friedrichshof, the Empress Frederick's new summer residence which she has made into a lovely place, the house perfect, the furniture quite beautiful, the view very fine. She received me most kindly and affectionately and was looking very well, though she complained much of rheumatic pains in the neck. After luncheon looked at the lovely things in the house and the handsome rooms: also the stables, which are very perfect. *9th.*—Went to Wiesbaden and called on Pagenstecher the celebrated oculist to consult on my right eye. A nice man, and I liked him very much. His report was satisfactory and reassuring, as to its not being likely to get worse. *September* 3.—From Newby (Lady Mary Vyner's) attended the funeral of poor Sir John Cowell,[1] who was buried at his wife's place. A large number of the Queen's Court and Royal Servants, and the Service was sad and impressive. Lorne represented the Queen, and the Emperor sent his German Naval Attaché to represent him. We then drove to a clean little Inn, where we had a nice small luncheon—Probyn and de Winton joining us. *October* 16.—To Maidstone to open a new Technical and Art School there, just completed by the Corporation. Was received by the Mayor at the Station and drove with him to the opening Ceremony, escorted by Kent Yeomanry, and having a Guard of Honour of the local Volunteers. I addressed a very large gathering assembled at the new building, then went all over it and the Museum which is next door to it, and then went to the Corporation building, where the Mayor entertained all at a large luncheon where I had again to speak. My reception at Maidstone was extremely cordial and good. *November* 6.—Attended a funeral Service for the Emperor Alexander at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck Street, representing the Queen by her gracious desire. The Chapel is small. The Service very peculiar, and personally I did not think it very impressive, not understanding the prayers, which were in the Russian language. The Choir, without Organ, was very good. The Duchesses of Connaught and York, Mary and Teck, the whole Corps Diplomatique and our Cabinet Ministers were present, and these filled the Chapel. The Tsar's death is a grievously sad event for the family and for the world in general, but a happy release, poor man, for himself. His last moments seem to have been most calm and noble and religious. A terrible blow for poor dear Mimmi and the Cesarevitch. *26th.*—To Windsor, where the Queen had a large dinner party in honour of the wedding of the young Emperor of Russia which took place to-day. All the Royal Family in England were present and all the Russian Embassy. The Queen dined with us in the Dining Room and we sat down over 30 to dinner and the Queen was in excellent spirits. *December* 11.—Left London for Eaton Hall for marriage of Dolly Teck. *12th.*—At 12 the wedding took place at the house Chapel, which is very handsome in all its details, besides being very spacious. There were many invited guests from Chester, &c., besides the house party. The two Teck boys, all the Officers of the 17th Lancers, the Duke of Westminster and his sons were all in uniform. We were all in plain clothes. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were amongst the guests in Church. The Choir from Chester Cathedral chanted the Hymns, &c. The Duke of York arrived during the night from Sandringham to be present, and Lorne was also there. Afterwards there was a big luncheon when I gave the bride and bridegroom's health. We then saw the young couple start for Lilleshall for their honeymoon, both looking supremely happy, and I think the marriage has given the Duke and Duchess and all the family great pleasure. The whole thing was extremely well done.

---

[1] Major-General Sir John Cowell, P.C., K.C.B., Master of the Queen's Household, and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle. He was Governor to the Duke of Edinburgh from 1856 to 1865, and to Prince Leopold for a year.

The friendship which had existed for so many years

1895 Æt. 75 between the Duke of Cambridge and Marshal Canrobert was brought to a close early in 1895 by the death of the aged Marshal and Senator of France. To the Duke, however, was given the satisfaction of seeing his old comrade in arms in the Crimea a few days before his death. It was on January 8, when His Royal Highness was passing through Paris on his way to the South. 'Called on dear old Canrobert whom I found very ill, evidently dying. He conversed with me for several minutes and seemed very pleased to see me once more, taking a tender leave when I left.' Death of Marshal Canrobert Canrobert died in Paris on January 28, and his body was accorded a public funeral. The Duke, who by this time was in Cannes, was unable to be present, but he went to a Memorial Service for the Marshal at the Church of Nôtre Dame. 'It was very fully attended; the music fine and impressive,' he writes in his journal at Cannes on February 7.

Æt. 76 *Diary, London, April 2.*—Went to Chelsea to attend the funeral of dear old Sir Patrick Grant,[1] a sad loss, as he was one of the finest old soldiers of our age. It was largely attended, was partly military and was well carried out. The first part of the Service was conducted in the Chapel of the noble old building, and the body, under Military Escort, then went on to Brompton Cemetery for interment in a family vault. The Emperor William sent one of his A.D.C.'s to represent him: a very gracious attention and highly appreciated. *23rd.*—Went to Imperial Institute for a gathering of the Knights of St. Michael and St. George, who gave me a dinner in honour of my having become a Knight of the Order 50 years ago. A large attendance, 160 sat down to dinner, which was well arranged and good in itself. The Prince of Wales was in the Chair. It was a real success, and I made an excellent speech, as all assured me.

---

[1] Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

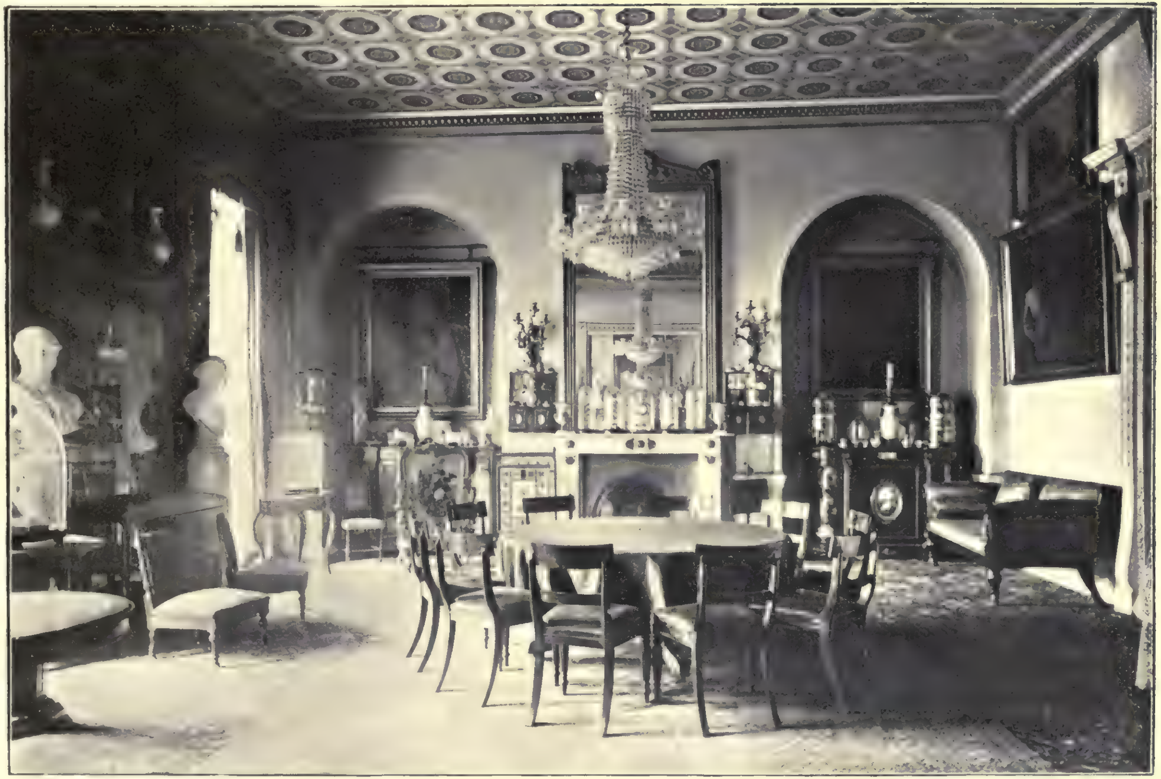


Photo. Langfier, Ltd.]

THE SMALL DINING-ROOM AT GLOUCESTER HOUSE.
(Between the State Dining-Room and the Equerry's Room.)

The Duke's retirement

We now approach the end of the Duke's active military career. The story of his retirement belongs, of course, essentially to the record of his military life, and has already been told in full by Colonel Willoughby Verner, but there are in the pages of His Royal Highness's private journal—pages, it must at once be confessed, which are among the saddest which he was ever called upon to pen—passages which find their proper place in these memoirs, and which cannot be passed over in silence. Dark as is the picture of these days, it is not entirely one of gloom. All that the rare consideration of the Queen, the affection of friends and relatives, and the devotion of the Army could do to mitigate the severity of the blow was done, freely and generously, and the diary will show that it helped the Duke to sustain a burden which otherwise would have proved almost insupportable.

Diary, May 19.—Had a lengthened conversation with Campbell-Bannerman on a wish expressed that I should, before the end of this year, retire from my command of the Army with a view to great changes being made at the War Office. This decision has filled me with the very deepest sorrow, as I still feel quite equal to the performance of my duties, and never anticipated such a decision being come to without my willing consent, but I must submit as best I can to the inevitable, but I own that I am disgusted with this, to my mind, most unjustifiable proceeding, though Mr. C.-B. was most amiable in all he said. *24th.*—To Exeter. Was met by the Mayor and Corporation and drove through crowded streets to the public Gardens, where a Memorial has been erected to Sir John Bucknill, the originator of the Volunteer Movement in 1852. Lord Clinton, Lord Lieutenant of the County, addressed me there, to which I replied, and then unveiled the Memorial. We then drove to the Assembly Rooms where there was a large luncheon for 300 Guests. I made a long and, I think, a good speech. *June* 5.—Went to Aldershot with Prince of Wales and Afghan Prince for a Review. Drove to Government House with

1895 ÆT. 76 Princess Louise (Lorne) who also came down, then mounted our horses, being joined by Hd. Qr. Staff. The troops looked and marched past extremely well, in two Brigades of Cavalry, four Brigades of Infantry, and 12 Batteries of Artillery, besides Engineers. The Duke of Connaught managed the whole thing admirably and there was not a hitch of any sort. One Brigade was composed of Militia and one of Volunteers. It ended with a gallop by Brigades up to the Front, admirably performed by Lord Dundonald and Brabazon, in command of Brigades. *15th.*—Had a long interview with Mr. C.-Bannerman. This interview with the Secretary of State was a very sad one to me, as the arrangements for my retirement are in rapid progress: a terrible blow to me! *20th.*—It has now been quite decided that a new arrangement is to take place at the War Office on October 1, entailing my retirement. It is quite against my wish or present feeling that I am called upon to go, and is to me a terrible blow. *21st.*— . . . After announcement of changes at the War Office and Horse Guards involving my retirement, the Government were defeated by 7 on a War Office Estimate Grant, a censure being cast on Mr. C.-Bannerman, who immediately tendered his resignation. The complication thus created becomes very curious. *22nd.*—On reaching home found numerous letters of sympathy and condolence on last night's announcement of my retirement from Commander-in-Chief of the Army, made by Mr. C.-Bannerman. *24th.*—The feeling in the Army and indeed in all quarters on the subject of my relinquishing, or being called upon to retire from my post is intense, and a very beautiful amount of sympathy is shown.

The letters and telegrams received by the Duke constituted, indeed, a magnificent tribute to his services to the country and his popularity with all ranks of the Army. As most of them have already seen the light in the 'Military Life' of His Royal Highness, there is no need to reprint them in these pages. The following letter from the Duke of Connaught, however, is of more than passing interest : 1895 Æt. 76

Government House, Farnborough, June 26, 1895.

Dear Uncle George,—Nearly a week has passed now since the announcement of your resignation of the high appointment of Commander-in-Chief and I feel that it is impossible for me to keep silence any longer although I have felt all along that I could not express my regret to you in an ordinary manner nor before others. It is now 28½ years since I first served under your orders as a Cadet at Woolwich and a little over 27 years as an officer. During those many years, times of constant change and hard work, I have received nothing but kindness and help from you and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for all you have done for me and especially for the confidence you have always reposed in me. With the whole Army I share the regret we feel at being about to lose as Commander-in-Chief one who has had the interests of one and all at heart and who is beloved by all ranks.

I know you have always hoped that when the time came for your seeking a well earned repose I should be your successor. I believe this is not to be, though I am considerably in the dark as to what the future is to bring. Come what may, you know me well enough to know that I will loyally serve on until I see that there is nothing for me to do and that I ought to make place for younger and more fortunate men.

Thanking you again for all your kindness to me in the Service and with the deepest regret that you are laying down your command,

I remain ever
Your very affectionate
Grateful nephew

Arthur.

Diary, *June* 25.—To-day was the wedding of the Duc d'Aosta with the Princess H. d'Orléans, and the whole Royal Family and Foreign Ministers went down by the Prince of Wales's special train in uniform to Kingston

1895
Æt. 76

Station, where our carriages met us, and we drove direct to the Roman Catholic Church just outside the town. The little Church was quite filled with Royalties and Frenchmen. The bride looked very lovely and all passed off well. We drove thence to Orleans House where there was a large luncheon given by the Duc d'Orléans, who was wheeled about in a chair, not having yet recovered from his broken leg. Drove back by road. Dined at Savoy Restaurant with Duc d'Orléans, a very large party of Royalties and others in honour of the occasion, 45 Royalties, French, Italian, English, &c. sat down in one room and about 100 other guests in another. There was afterwards a large Reception of French people. *26th.*—Saw Mr. Campbell-Bannerman to take official leave of him. *July* 1.—Had interview with Lord Lansdowne, who has been appointed Secretary of State for War in the new Government of Lord Salisbury. He was very nice, as he always is, and a great gentleman, and I gave him an account of the whole position of affairs as regards myself.

The Queen's consideration

Nothing shows more clearly the Queen's extraordinary tact and her studied consideration for the feelings of the Duke of Cambridge than the letters that she wrote to him at the time of his retirement. If the blow was to fall, Her Majesty was determined that it should fall as lightly as possible.

Windsor Castle, July 1895.

I am anxious to confer on you, in recognition of your long and valuable services, the office of my *first personal* Aide-de-Camp, with the right of attending me on all military occasions, and of holding the Parade on my birthday. I trust that this will be agreeable to you and keep up your connection with the Army, who are deeply attached to you.

Last inspections

In August, after a brief holiday at Homburg, the Duke began with a heavy heart a final round of official inspections. 'I feel terribly depressed,' he writes after the first, near Dover, 'at these being my *last* Inspections, in fact the finish up of my long and active Military Career ! ! !' But

1895 ÆT. 76

this last farewell tour was destined to be of the nature of a triumphal progress for the Duke. On every manœuvre ground, at Aldershot, at Colchester, at York, and in Scotland, officers and men vied with one another in showing their affection for the retiring Commander-in-Chief, and the welkin rang again and again with the cheers which they raised for him. At last came the final parade of all at Southsea.

Diary, October 4.—At 10.30 inspected the garrison at Southsea: an excellent parade and very smart, Field and Garrison Artillery, 2 Companies Engineers, Marine Artillery, 5th Fusiliers, Dublin Fusiliers, Red Marines and 90th Scotch Rifles, the latter from Parkhurst. The march past extremely good. The troops cheered me most enthusiastically as I left the ground. I fear this will be my *last* Parade as Commander-in-Chief, which to me is most painfully sad. Rode direct to Dockyard, through which Admiral Fane[1] took me in the local railway. Visited the *Majestic* just launched, a noble vessel, preparing for commission. Then went over to Whale Island, a beautiful establishment, in charge of Captain Douglas of the *Excellent*, when I saw a splendid lot of gunners now in training. From thence went in the Admiral's Steam Launch to Gosport side, landing at the Clarence Victualling Yard, and rode to the Gosport Barracks, now occupied by the Rifle Depôts under command of Colonel Brown, an excellent officer. 30*th*.—Early to the Office, seeing a good many people and making arrangements for going out of office. Altogether I am passing through a very depressing time for myself, and I feel the impending change greatly. 31*st*.—My *last* day of office! Too sad! Drove to the Old Horse Guards, where a Deputation of the Lieutenancy of London came to present me with an address of regret on my withdrawal from office. From there went to the Pall Mall Office, and at 4.30 took leave of all the Officers of my own Department, and leading Clerks, as also of the

Last day of office

---

[1] Admiral Sir C. G. Fane, K.C.B.

Civil side, where a very large number attended and I made them a farewell address, which I believe was good, though extremely painful and distressing to me. In the evening I had a dinner at home, a farewell to all my Horse Guards Staff, Prince Edward and Dolly being the only exceptions. The rest of the party were Buller, Gipps, Evelyn Wood, Grenfell, Duncan, Lowe, Gordon, Grant, Maitland, Lloyd, Augustus, Downe, Algy Lennox, Davidson, Ardagh, Mackinnon, Wilson, Chapman, Luck, Markham, Albert Williams. I made another farewell speech and thus my official duties come to a close. It is a sad moment to me and I feel it intensely, the general feeling of regret at my departure and sympathy with me, as well as appreciation of my long services, being my only consolation. *November* 1.—So now I am out of Official life, though I have my hands still full of matters connected with my withdrawal from office, dinners, letters of regret, &c.; of course I have ceased to go to the Office.

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, Nov. 2, 1895.

Pray accept my warm thanks for your kind letter. It is with great and much pain that I see you leave the high, important and responsible office which you have held so worthily for nearly 40 years. Accept also my sincerest thanks for the great services you have rendered to the Country, to the Army and myself, which will ever be most gratefully remembered.

Believe me that I feel deeply for you and this severance of a *tie* which existed so long between you and the Army. It is not, however, a *real* severance, for you are a Field Marshal and Colonel of many Regiments. I need not either say that I shall be glad to have your opinion on affairs of importance connected with the Army.

I shall gladly support anything which the Government may feel able to propose for you.

With renewed expressions of my affection and friendship,

Believe me always,

Yr. very affte. Cousin and Friend.

Farewell Banquets

Diary, November 2.— . . . Dined with the Naval and Military Club, a very large and handsome dinner, nearly 200 members sat down, Sir Redvers Buller in the Chair, to express their sorrow at my withdrawal from Official life. The enthusiasm in my reception was great and I am sure was sincere. Buller made a very nice and gentlemanlike speech, and I made one in acknowledgment. The dinner excellent, all done by the Staff of the Club.

This dinner was only the first of a remarkable series of farewell banquets given in the Duke's honour. Representative of all that was best in the Army and marked by the warmest enthusiasm and affection, these gatherings were a source of no small consolation to His Royal Highness, who saw in them a welcome proof that his services to the Army were fully appreciated by those who were best qualified to pass judgment on their value.

The Military Order of Merit of Savoy

Diary, November 4.—Dined at the Cavalry Club, a farewell dinner of 50, Baker Russell in the Chair, who spoke nicely, and I replied in a suitable speech. Was much applauded. Dinner good. 5*th.*—Dined at the Café Monico, a great Civilian and Military farewell Banquet given to me by the Civil and Military officials still alive who served with and under me during the 39 years I was at the Head of the Army, and employed in the office. Every Secretary of State still alive was present, except Campbell-Bannerman who is ill. Lansdowne was in the Chair and did it very well indeed and I made a careful speech which was very well received. The compliment paid to me by this great gathering of 160 guests is quite unique and gratified me very much. 6*th.*—Received the Italian Ambassador, who brought to me the Military Order of Merit of Savoy, very amiably sent to me by the King of Italy on my withdrawing from office, which I take as a great compliment.

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, October 31, 1895.

Accept my best thanks for your kind letter received yesterday with the very kind and gratifying letter from

1895 Æt. 76 the King of Italy, which I return—of course I gladly sanction your accepting this distinguished Order, and am much pleased at the King's kind thought in conferring it on you.

You will rejoice, I am sure, at Maud's engagement to her Cousin Charles of Denmark. It is a great thing.

Diary, November 9.— . . . Drove down to Woolwich to attend a Mess gathering of the Royal Artillery, as a farewell banquet to myself; 192 sat down, all Officers on full pay, and representatives of every Artillery Mess at home. It was a most enthusiastic gathering, Lord Roberts in the Chair. I made a long speech, which was extremely well received, and the Chairman's remarks were also excellent and in very good taste. 11*th.*—Dined at a great farewell banquet given to me by the Senior United Service Club, when 283 members sat down to dinner, the Prince of Wales in the Chair. It was admirably arranged and the dinner excellent. All the leading men of both Naval and Military Services attended, and the warm and enthusiastic feeling expressed towards me by this large and most representative gathering was truly gratifying and admirable. His Royal Highness spoke very nicely indeed, and I believe I made a speech in return appreciated by everybody. 16*th.*— . . . Dined at a very handsome banquet in my honour at the Junior United Service Club, extremely well arranged, and held in the Club's large and expansive Coffee Room, Colonel Pope, the Chairman of Committee, presiding, 180 dined, and the gathering was most enthusiastic. 23*rd.*—Dined at Army and Navy Club, extremely well done, and dinner good. A hundred and forty sat down and they were very cordial to me, which was gratifying. Sir Arthur Herbert was in the Chair, and he spoke very well. 27*th.*—Dined at the Métropole, the great banquet given to me by the Brigade of Guards, a splendid ovation in my honour, and a most representative dinner, the Duke of Connaught in the Chair, who spoke extremely feelingly and well. It was a very enthusiastic audience, and I believe I spoke very well. The Prince of Wales was present, and all my *personal* friends, and I felt extremely gratified at a result which was simply grand. *December* 18.—To Brighton for the Presentation of Prizes to the Sussex Volunteer Artillery Regiment, under Colonel Bucknall, who with William Seymour and his Staff and a fine Guard of Honour of the Irish Rifles now quartered there received me at the Station. We drove direct to the Pavilion Rotunda where I was very cordially received by the Mayor and a large gathering, including the whole Volunteer Regiment, and after an address to the Corps distributed the prizes which were handsome and very valuable. Dined with Colonel Bucknall and the Officers of the Regiment in the old Dining Room, so well known to me in the olden days of King William. I had another speech to make. 31*st*.— . . . Was alone in my room at the beginning of the year 1896, thinking of all my dear friends in various parts of the world. Thus closed a year of sad reminiscences to myself, as with it has closed my active service, very unexpectedly to myself, though very flattering to me from the great feeling of sympathy and regret expressed to me in all manners and ways by the whole Army and by the Nation at large.

CHAPTER XXIII

CLOSING YEARS

1896–1901

The Jameson Raid—Visit to the Khedive—President Faure—Marriage of Princess Maud—Ceremonies at Newcastle—The Tsar at Balmoral—Honour from the City—Memorial to Sir Patrick Grant—Illness of Princess Mary—The Diamond Jubilee—The great naval and military reviews—The Duke receives the order of the Maha-Chakri—German reviews—The freedom of the cities of York and Bath—Death of Princess Mary—Funeral at Windsor—The victory at Atbara—Death of Mr. Gladstone—Battle of Omdurman—Murder of the Empress of Austria—Death of the Queen of Denmark—Return of the Guards from Egypt—The Duke leaves for Copenhagen—Funeral of the Queen of Denmark—Letter from the Queen—The freedom of Kingston—Death of Prince Alfred of Coburg—Visit to the French fleet—The Duke of Connaught and the Coburg succession—The Duke of Cambridge and the Boer war—Funeral of the Duke of Teck—Eighty-first birthday of the Duke of Cambridge—Lord Roberts's return—The Queen's illness and death—Accession of King Edward—The Duke summoned to Osborne—Funeral of Queen Victoria—The King opens his first Parliament

1896
Æt. 76

It may be said with truth that the Duke's retirement from active service was for him the beginning of the end. If circumstances had made it possible for His Royal Highness to continue in the full performance of his military duties, it is conceivable that his life might have been prolonged even beyond the generous limit which it did in fact attain; it is at any rate more than probable that the first signs of physical decay would have been somewhat postponed. His sudden and unwilling severance from the highest office in the Army, however, struck a blow at his forces which the burden of years left him unequal to sustain. Only by those who knew him intimately was the full bitterness of his sorrow recognised and appreciated. For over fifty years the Army had been the centre round which his being revolved; his work as Commander-in-Chief had claimed his best, physically and mentally, for so long a period that the abandonment of the multifarious duties of his post meant nothing less than the breaking of the mainspring of his life. With many the sudden snapping of a high tension late in life is followed by rapid and complete disintegration. Fortunately the Duke had the wisdom and the strength of mind to turn at this critical period to those other duties which had always occupied a prominent if a secondary place in his existence, and which served now to mitigate though they could not neutralise the evil effects of his retirement. We see him in the pages of the diary ever ready to undertake those missions abroad which in appearance were ceremonial, but which in reality were seldom divorced from political and diplomatic purposes; we find him untiring in the cause of charity and eager to offer himself for any service which the Queen might delegate to him as a highly placed member of the Royal Family. Nor did he allow the field of his interests to be narrowed. Home and foreign politics he followed with the closest attention, and although he was debarred from taking an active part in the conduct of the affairs of the nation he sought every opportunity of conversing with those who were still bearing the burden and heat of the day. He was a constant and careful reader of the daily journals, and he still followed his old practice of recording in his diary the events which were making history in this and other countries.

The first news of the Jameson Raid reached the Duke on the eve of his departure from London for Egypt.

The Jameson Raid

Diary, January 3.—Heard to-day the extraordinary news that Dr. Jameson with an expedition of 750 men, chiefly Police, had entered the Transvaal to force his way up to Johannesburg, and that Mr. Chamberlain had at once telegraphed to put a stop to this proceeding, but that he had failed in his endeavours to do so. Everybody is therefore most anxious to know what has caused this sudden outburst, of the intention of which nothing was known in London, though it now appears that it was hinted at in private letters from Officers and others out there. *4th.*—Everybody was horrified to-day by the news from the Transvaal, the unaccountable raid of Dr. Jameson and about 600 men on the Boers, and the surrender of his force after hard fighting, and the unfortunate telegram of congratulation sent to President Kruger on the success of the Boers, which has produced a very painful sensation in England and astonishment in all countries from the unfriendly spirit towards England which is evinced in it.

So black was the outlook that the Duke, who had reached Cannes on the 6th, paused in his journey to the East to await the outcome of events.

January 8.—The news continues to be most grave. A special Flying Squadron of ships of modern type has been at once commissioned, and troops returning from India have been landed at the Cape. The feeling against the German Emperor in consequence of his congratulatory message to President Kruger is very grave, and the Press of both countries is both violent and offensive. Altogether very sad.

Later in the month, when the tempest of angry feeling in this country had been allayed in some measure, and it had become evident that the danger of European complications was over for the time, His Royal Highness continued his journey to Cairo.

Visit to the Khedive

January 27.—With Lord Cromer to the Palace to pay a visit to the Khedive, who was extremely amiable and nice : a stout young man with a very pleasant face. He speaks English, French and German, and it is not at all difficult to keep up a conversation with him. We had coffee and a cigarette, but he does not smoke himself. Returned thence to the Hotel, when he came immediately after to pay me his return visit. We conversed further, and he offered me one of his Steam Yachts to go up the river in, which I have accepted. Nothing could be more amiable than his manner and conversation. 30*th*.—Went at 10.30 in a Khedivial carriage, and with an escort, though in plain clothes, beyond the Abassiah Barracks where I saw the Garrison of Cairo (Egyptian) go through a manœuvre under Randal Pasha, Kitchener being absent, 1 Regiment of Cavalry, 1 Horse and 1 Mule Battery and four Infantry Battalions. The Khedive joined us on horseback, coming from Kubah Palace where he always resides. He was on horseback and rides well. He was most amiable and nice to converse with and seemed to be anxious to be in all respects accommodating and obliging. Nothing could have been better managed or arranged, and the troops did very well, concluding with a very creditable march past. We then lunched with the Officers of the Egyptian Army in a large Marquee Tent, the Khedive himself presiding. *February* 2.—Paid a visit to Princess Nazali, the Khedive's Aunt, a very enlightened lady, quite European in habits and manner. She lived in Paris some years as the wife of a former Turkish Ambassador who is dead. She talked freely on all subjects connected with Egypt and Turkey, and is well versed in Eastern affairs. *March* 5.—Dined with the Khedive, a semi-official and private dinner party of 30, very well done, an excellent cuisine, and the establishment very handsome and the rooms highly furnished and well lighted. The Khedive was most amiable. I sat on his right. 7*th*.—Drove out to Kubah Palace on a visit to the Khedive at his invitation, and he received me most amiably and showed me over his breeding establishment which he superintends himself. . . . At 8 the Khedive came and dined with me, and I gave a large party of 27, all leading Officials and military men of British and Egyptian Service. *He had never dined out before*. All went off well and we had a very good dinner. 9*th*.—Left Cairo on return to Europe. Went to the Station with Lord Cromer and an Escort of the 2nd D. Guards, well turned out. At the Station a large number of officials and friends were assembled to see me off, the Cromers, 1896 Æt. 76 Kitchener, the British and Egyptian Officers, and many of the Egyptian Ministers and Consuls-General, besides other friends. All most amiable and sorry at my leaving. Old Nubar Pasha was amongst the number. I was very sorry to leave, since I had been so amiably and cordially received and treated by all I met, including the Khedive, who during my whole stay had shown me the greatest kindness, attention and consideration.

That the Duke's journey to Cairo was no mere idle tour in search of pleasure, we learn from the Queen herself, who wrote to congratulate His Royal Highness on 'the most excellent effect' which the visit had produced in Egypt.

Æt. 77

President Faure

Diary, Paris, April 9.—Had a long and interesting conversation with Dufferin on the very wild and confused state of affairs. 11*th*.—To the Elysée to pay a visit to Monsieur Faure, the President of the Republic, a good looking and gentlemanlike man with whom I had a conversation for about half an hour. He called upon me immediately afterwards, but I was out.

London, May 2.—Attended at the Métropole a very large and representative banquet given in my honour by the Militia and Yeomanry Officers. A very large number, over 200, attended. The Duke of Beaufort was in the Chair and the speeches were good. The whole thing was very flattering to me. *June* 3.—Derby Day, course very crowded. The Prince of Wales's horse Persimmon, ridden by Watts, won the great race, beating Leo Rothschild's horse by half a length. A great race in itself, and as a result a great popular ovation, which it gladdened one's heart to see. 9*th*.—Attended inspection Parade of the Queen's Veteran Bodyguard (Beefeaters) in St. James's Palace Garden, to which I was invited by Lord Limerick, the present Captain. A splendid body of old Soldiers, all covered with medals. It was a pleasant sight. 14*th*.—To Chelsea Hospital to inspect the Corps of Commissionaires, under Sir Edward Walter. About 1,300 fine old

Veterans were on parade, and it was a pleasure to see them looking so hale and well-to-do. After going down the ranks, I made them a speech before dismissing them. *23rd.*—To the painter's, Mr. Cope, in uniform. He is to paint my portrait for the Senior United Service Club, which I appreciate as a high compliment. He is a pleasant man to sit to. *July* 11.—To Feltham to present prizes to Industrial Boys, who are being educated and reformed there—750 boys. A large and well conducted establishment now under the County Council. Saw the poor lads on parade, who went through their Military and Naval drills most creditably; then distributed the annual prizes and addressed the lads. *20th.*—To the office of the *Daily Telegraph* in Fleet Street, where Sir Edward and Lady Lawson had a great gathering with sit-down supper, and we went afterwards over the Printing Establishment of the paper with the new machinery, which was well worth seeing.

Marriage of Princess Maud

22nd.—Maud's Wedding Day! Drove to Buckingham Palace at 11.30, taking Mary and Teck. There was a great assembly of Royalties, and the Queen was present at the Ceremony in the private Chapel of the Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiating. All went off well, the bride and bridegroom looked well and happy, and there was no hitch. After the signing of the Register had been completed, we had a very handsome luncheon there, the Queen not appearing. Went to Marlborough House to see the young couple depart for Sandringham for the honeymoon.

Visit to Newcastle

Newcastle, September 2.—Drove to Medical College where I received an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation to which I replied. Then went on to the large College Theatre, where the Mayor received the Members of the College, to which, in their name, I had to reply as President of the Sanitary Institution. After that I attended a large luncheon of all the delegates, and had to reply to my health being given. After that drove to the Exhibition Building and passed through it and opened the Exhibition with a speech. Then drove to the Elswick Works of Lord Armstrong, around which Sir A. Noble conducted me—a

1896 Æt. 77

most interesting visit, any amount of work going on. The Company employ 19,000 men and are building 15 war vessels, chiefly for foreign countries, and any number of guns and carriage fittings. Saw also some of the heavy forgings that are carried out with marvellous facility by the application of steam hammers and boring apparatus. After dinner went again to Medical College Theatre, where Lord Percy read a very sensible Congress address, and I had again to reply to a vote of thanks to myself, which was very amiably received by the Company. *Doncaster*, *9th*.—To the Course to see the Leger, which was won by His Royal Highness's horse Persimmon. The Prince got an ovation as a result and everybody was delighted at his success.

Later in the month the Duke went to Glen Muick to stay with Lord Glenesk.

The Tsar at Balmoral

September 22.—Drove to the Station (Ballater) in full uniform. The Royal train arrived exactly at 7. Their Russian Majesties looked extremely well, the Empress very handsome. A Guard of Honour of 42nd Highlanders received them, and an escort of the Scots Greys took the procession up to Balmoral. We followed up, and a torch-light procession of the Queen's retainers met the Royal Party at the Gates and went up with the carriages to the Castle, a very pretty sight. There was a family party of 10 at the Castle, and the Suites dined by themselves. The Queen, Emperor and Empress, Beatrice, Prince of Wales, Connaughts, Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, Yorks, F. of Battenberg and self all in uniform. After dinner we sat some time in the Drawing Room, some of the Russian attendants coming in afterwards. *23rd*.—To-day the Queen exceeds all her predecessors in the length of her reign, a wonderful event. *October* 19.—Went to the Guildhall to be presented with an address from the Corporation on quitting office, and for the unveiling of my bust by Mr. Williamson, which has been very successful. I had a very excellent reception. The address was read by Charley Hall, the Recorder, and was handed to me in an exceedingly handsome casket. I then went to the Mansion House to lunch

Honour from the City

with the Lord Mayor in his private dining room—no speeches. *November* 5.—Inkerman Day—forty-two years ago. How rapidly time passes away! We had an Alma-Inkerman dinner to-night at the Senior United Service, Prince Edward and 38 old Crimeans sat down. The dinner was most pleasant and good. No speeches, and all seemed pleased at the opportunity of meeting. Altogether I think it was a success. *December* 15.—In the Chair at Prince's Hall for a preliminary meeting for the Victorian Era Exhibition to be held in the summer at Earl's Court. It was well attended, and besides myself the usual Chairmen of the Sections into which the Exhibition is to be divided spoke, and the prospects of success seem hopeful. 1896 ÆT. 77

1897

January 1, 1897.—A fine morning to welcome in the New Year! May it be a happy one to myself and all my belongings, and to the world at large. 16*th*.—To the Mansion House to attend a large meeting, the Lord Mayor presiding, to raise a Fund for the Indian Famine Relief. The Duke of Connaught spoke and it was a good gathering. Afterwards saw the Duke of Connaught, Gipps, F. Stephenson, and Methuen on the details of the question connected with the increase of two Battalions to the Guards and three Battalions of the Brigade being sent for duty to the Mediterranean. *Paris*, 22*nd*.—Called on the Ambassador, Sir E. Monson. Had a long conversation with him, I liked him very much: a genial, pleasant mannered man. *Cannes*, 26*th*.—Heard to-day of the death of dear old St. George Foley, one of my very oldest friends. This grieves me much. *London*, *March* 31.—Dined at Métropole with the Colonial Institute. Mr. Chamberlain in the Chair, who made a very excellent imperial speech. I answered for the Army and think I spoke well. Altogether a very satisfactory meeting. *April* 10.—To Chelsea Hospital to unveil a Memorial Slab to the memory of the late Sir Patrick Grant, placed in one of the corridors in the Court of the Hospital: a very well carried out work and excellent likeness. Members of the late Field Marshal's family and a large number of comrades of Sir Patrick were present. Sir Donald Stewart, the present Governor of the Hospital, Æt. 78

Memorial to Sir Patrick Grant

made a short address, upon which I unveiled the tablet and then addressed those gathered around with reference to the distinguished services of Sir Patrick. I went afterwards into the fine old Hall, which has been cleaned up and renovated of late.

Illness of Princess Mary

May 1.—Heard from Dolly Teck that my dear sister Mary had been taken very ill, and that a serious operation had to be performed at once last night, but that it had been quite successful, and that she was so far doing well. I saw Tom Smith, the great operating Surgeon, who had been present, and came to report. We are naturally all much distressed but hopeful as to the result. Later in the day drove down to White Lodge where I found dear Mary going on well. I saw her for a few moments and found her apparently comfortable in bed, with a strong voice and no fever, which all looks hopeful. Francis was a good deal agitated. *24th.*—The Queen's 78th birthday! A very remarkable woman! May her reign be still prolonged for many years. I opened the Victorian Era Exhibition at Earl's Court. The collection very fine and useful. Had an address in the large hall, to which I replied. *26th.*—The Queen's Official Birthday. . . . Dined with Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office.

The Diamond Jubilee

June 20.—Went to a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral this morning with Augusta and Fritz. It was a special Service and all the foreign Princes and Ambassadors in London, besides the Prince and Princess of Wales, attended. The Cathedral was crowded and looked splendid. *21st.*—Paid visits all the morning to foreign Princes. Had luncheon at the Palace with all the foreign Princes and Envoys, who were afterwards received officially by the Queen. This lasted till nearly 5 o'clock. At 8.30 there was a great banquet (round tables) at the Palace for all the Royalties and Representatives, the Queen herself dining with us, the Suites downstairs, and all went up afterwards to pass by Her Majesty, who looked well and cheerful. *22nd.*—Jubilee and Commemoration Day. A nice morning, and not too bright, but mild air, and it turned out the most glorious day possible, just what was hoped for on this great occasion. I was up early, and all my guests arrived in good time. About 100 or more were in my rooms. I drove to the Royal Mews at 9.45, where I mounted my Chestnut Horse 'Rifleman' which carried me most admirably all through the day. The procession started most punctually at 11.15. I rode on the left hand of the Queen's carriage. All the arrangements including the 'turn out' were perfect, the behaviour of the people magnificent, the decorations lovely. We returned to Buckingham Palace by 2, and lunched there in State. . . . In the evening there was a State dinner at the Palace, and a reception afterwards. It was the most glorious and notable day and Ceremony I was ever present at, and the effect will, I think, be prodigious for good throughout the world, and specially for this Empire. *26th.*—Went with the Royal train to Portsmouth for the Great Naval Review. I wore Trinity House Naval Uniform. Embarked at the Dockyard with the Prince and Princess and all the Royalties and special Ambassadors in Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert.* We were thirty-one. The day cleared up beautifully, and the afternoon was perfect for this special occasion. Steamed out to Spithead, where the grand fleet of 166 vessels was anchored in four long lines, each extending a mile. It was a grand and noble sight of wealth and strength and very heart-stirring. We steamed up and down the lines and anchored in the centre abreast the flagship of Sir Noel Salmon, who was in chief command, whilst the Foreign Admirals and their Flag Captains, as well as our own, came on board to be received by the Prince of Wales. We then proceeded back into harbour, and to the Dockyard by 6 o'clock. I stayed at Government House with General and Mrs. Davis. After dinner had a magnificent sight of the Fleet, brilliantly illuminated with electric light—a truly heart-stirring sight and a sign of the development of the Empire over the Seas. The Prince and Princess steamed out in the Royal Yacht, and as they left the Lines to return to harbour, the entire Fleet fired a simultaneous salute of 21 guns, which produced a grand effect. *27th.*—Gave a great dinner at Gloucester House to the Prince of

The great naval review

1897 Æt. 78

Wales, and all the Royal Princes and special Ambassadors for the Jubilee, 35 in number. We dined in plain clothes, a very excellent dinner, much appreciated. Besides the Prince of Wales there were the Grand Dukes of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Prince of Naples, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Princes of Bavaria, Saxony, Luxemburg, Charles of Hesse, Waldemar and Charles of Denmark, C. of Holstein and son, Teck and son Algy, Hermann and Edward Weimar, Sweden, Egypt, Persian Ambassadors, Princes of Japan, Oporto, Wurtemberg, &c. Everybody seemed pleased, and the House and Plate looked charming. The band of the Grenadiers played in the vestibule.

Review at Aldershot

July 1.—A lovely day for the Review at Aldershot. At 12.30 left Waterloo in the Prince's train for Farnborough, Albert Williams attending me, and Augustus taking charge of my sisters Augusta and Mary in my carriage sent down for the occasion. Most of the party drove from the station to Government House to lunch with the Connaughts before attending parade. I rode over with the Duke of York, young Coburg[1] and others. The luncheon was very well done, the Royalties at a large table, and the suites and others in a large tent to the number of 80. The Prince and we all then rode quietly to the Parade Ground on Laffan's Plain, which was green and fresh to look at and the road well watered, so we had no dust. The Queen arrived at 4.30. The crowd on the ground and in the stands erected was very great. Over 27,000 men were on the Ground in two Brigades of Cavalry and four Divisions of Infantry, one of these Guards, and two Brigades of Militia. The Duke of Connaught commanded, and made all the arrangements, which were quite perfect and not a hitch or accident took place. The Queen was much pleased, and well she might be! I never saw a finer Parade at Aldershot. The day was perfect. *2nd.*—To Marlborough House to see them all dressed before going to Devonshire House where there was a Fancy Dress Ball. They all looked well. *3rd.*—Attended an Inspection of all the Colonial Troops in Buckingham Palace Gardens by the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family. They paraded, under Lord Roberts, about 1,000 men of every Colony, a most interesting sight and very heart-stirring. The Prince then distributed the Jubilee Medals to each officer and man, and a fine body of men they were, denoting great Imperial and Colonial strength. In the afternoon drove down to Hurlingham to see a Polo Match between 6th Inniskilling Dragoons and 10th Hussars. Large number of people were present, amongst others the Prince and Princess of Wales, Yorks and Arthurs. After an excellent match the Inniskillings won by 2 goals, and I handed them the Cup after addressing them. 5*th*.—At 4 went to Chelsea Hospital where the oldest pensioners had a large dinner given them in the Great Hall from the Funds of the Soldiers and Sailors Benevolent Funds, under the auspices of Colonel Gildea,[1] and the Princess of Wales received purses for that Fund. The Prince as well as the Princess and most of the members of the Royal Family were present, and the large assemblage of the fine old pensioners was a very interesting and pleasant sight, particularly to myself, under whom in the Crimea and elsewhere they had all served. 10*th*.—Dined at the St. George's Club, Hanover Square, to meet the Colonial Premiers; Lord Loch was in the Chair and about 200 sat down, mostly Colonial. I replied for the Army in a speech well received, and with great enthusiasm towards myself. 20*th*.—Attended Prince of Wales's Banquet at St. James's Palace to the whole of the Grand Crosses of the Bath, to inaugurate the Prince's becoming Grand Master of the Order. Seventy-one sat down to a very handsome dinner in Banqueting Room. 30*th*.—At 5.20 to Victoria Station to meet the King of Siam, who was received with full Royal Honours. We were all in uniform, Guards of Honour and full escort. He was accompanied by his son whom I had met before at Marlborough House. The King is a nice active little man, speaking English perfectly and fluently and with quite European manners. Drove with him in State open carriage to Buckingham Palace, where he is to remain a week. He had the Officers on duty presented to

---

[1] Prince Alfred of Coburg.

The King of Siam

---

[1] Afterwards Sir James Gildea.

1897 ÆT. 78 him on arrival, and before leaving he presented his Order to me, the Maha-Chakri. *August* 12.—Grouse shooting begins to-day! I should like to be amongst the birds, but my shooting days are now alas over!

At the end of the month the Duke left England for Germany for a review of troops as the guest of the Emperor.

A German review

Diary, Coblentz, August 30.—Up early and started by carriage to the Parade Ground about 4 miles from the town, where I mounted on a very comfortable and steady horse which suited me admirably. The Emperor and Empress arrived by train from Berlin direct at 8, having travelled all night—mounted and joined us on the Ground. We then rode down the line of the troops of the 8th Corps. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden commands the Corps. The march past then commenced, first in Columns of Battalions, the Artillery at a trot, the Cavalry at a walk, and a second time Infantry in Regimental line of Columns, Cavalry and Artillery at a canter. We then drove back to the town, the Emperor riding back at the head of the Colours and Standards of Regiments. . . . At 6.45 there was a great military banquet for over 200 guests, extremely well served and done. I sat by the Empress, and both Their Majesties were most gracious to me, and when the Emperor gave the toast of the Corps, he alluded in very touching terms to my being there on the occasion and having headed my Regiment, the 28th, in the march past. The evening ended with a very fine Tattoo of 15 Bands massed—a very fine sight. 31*st*.—At 12 went to the Officers' Mess of the 28th Regiment to lunch with them. It was all very simply and nicely arranged. I gave the toasts of the Emperor and the Regiment in German, replied to by Colonel Thiele, the Commanding Officer, and all passed off well. Then returned home, changed to full dress, and attended the unveiling of the old Emperor's Statue, at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine, in the presence of Their Majesties and the Garrison. I cannot say I admire the work of art, which is very heavy. The Garrison then marched past the Emperor. We got back just in time to attend another great Civilian dinner to the Province of the Rhine, where the Emperor again spoke extremely well in giving the health of the Province. Afterwards there was a most beautiful illumination of both banks of the Rhine and splendid fireworks, which we saw from the Emperor's Steamer, passing up and down the river several times. *Homburg, September* 3.—The Emperor arrived at 12.50, and I saw him pass through the streets. Went to the Station to receive the King and Queen of Italy, the Emperor and Empress also being present. Dined at the Palace *en famille*: the Kings of Saxony and Wurtemberg, &c., and other Princes of Bavaria. After which was present at the Great Tattoo, performed in the Palace Yard by 29 Regimental Bands of the 11th Corps, which was extremely fine: about 1,000 performers. *4th.*—Started for the Parade Ground of the 11th Corps at 9.15 in carriage, and there mounted. The Parade was very fine in all its details, three Divisions of Infantry and one of Cavalry. General von Wittich was in command of about 35,000 men. Everything went off to perfection. The Empress and Grand Duchess of Hesse were on horseback. I rode the same horse as at Coblentz and he carried me most admirably. Dined at the Kursaal at a great banquet given by the Emperor. Home by 10 o'clock after fireworks in the garden. *5th.*—Lunched with the Empress Frederick at Friedrichshof and dined at the Schloss, a party of 48. Afterwards a concert by the Orchestra and singers from Wiesbaden. I then took a very cordial leave of Their Majesties and their guests, after a very pleasant stay amongst them, which I much enjoyed.

A freeman of the city of York

York, 23rd.—At the Station I was met by the Lord Mayor and the Civic Authorities, also by General Thynne, and a Guard of Honour of the 42nd Highlanders and a full escort of the 3rd D. Guards, both Regiments now quartered at York and well turned out. We went in procession to the Mansion House, and from there to the fine old Guildhall, which was crowded, and where I was sworn in as a Freeman of the City of York, received an address by the Lord Mayor, Sir Christopher Milward, and then made a speech of thanks and acknowledgment for the compliment paid to me. We then had a large luncheon at the Mansion House of 120, and I again spoke on my health being proposed by the Lord Mayor. From thence at 3 we drove in procession, with an Escort, to the York County Hospital, where, under the auspices of the Dean, Dr. Purey-Cust, I laid the Foundation of a new Children's Ward, to commemorate the Jubilee of the Queen and to be called the Victoria Ward. Had to make another speech, and the ceremony passed off well, and in fine weather. Lords Ripon, Feversham, Deramore, Jim Lowther, Mr. Butcher, M.P., Sir Frank Lockwood, and a large number of gentry from the neighbourhood attended, and I met with a very enthusiastic and loyal reception throughout the day. *October* 18.—Left London for Bath. The Mayor received me at the Station, also Cork, as Lord Lieutenant of the County, and a Guard of Honour of Volunteers and an Escort of Wilts Yeomanry, both well turned out, and the latter well mounted. Drove with the Mayor to the Municipal Buildings, where I received the Honorary Freedom of the City, and addressed a few words in acknowledgment. I then opened the new Roman Promenade, and saw the fine old Roman Baths discovered of late years and in marvellous preservation. I then laid the Foundation Stone of the new Art Gallery in commemoration of the Queen's 60th Jubilee, and made an address on the occasion to a large audience. Lunched with the Mayor at the Municipal Hall : 250 sat down, and on the health of the Royal Family being proposed I addressed this large gathering in reply. After that I drove through this handsome city, to the Officers' Daughters' Homes, &c., of which I am President, a very nice appropriate Building in the higher part of the Town, called Lansdowne Park. Went all over it, and found it in excellent order and well supervised by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Walker. The young girls looked happy and cheerful, about 100 in number. Then to the Pump Hotel, where I dined, and afterwards went to a *Conversazione* of the Mayor, held at the Pump Room, which was largely attended and ended in a Ball.

Ceremonies at Bath

Death of Princess Mary

London, 27th.—Early this morning I received a most painful and unexpected telegram from poor Teck, announcing

H.R.H. MARY ADELAIDE, DUCHESS OF TECK.

(From a Photograph by Ellis & Walery, 51 Baker Street, W.)

to me the afflicting news of the sudden death, during the night, at 3 o'clock, of my dear sister Mary, after undergoing a similar painful operation to that of the spring. As I had never heard that poor dear Mary had felt at all unwell of late, it came as a painful shock, which it was difficult to realise. The Prince of Wales and myself, of course, decided to go up to London and White Lodge, and started [from Newmarket] by 10.30 train. We were joined by the Duke of York at Cambridge. Reached Liverpool Street at 12.30. Then had luncheon and drove down to the White Lodge—a very painfully sad visit. The Prince of Wales was there, the Duke of York, and dear May, Dolly and Algy Teck, &c. Saw dearest Mary on her deathbed. She reminded me so very much of the countenance of my dearest Mother. Heard all the details of Mary's last moments. The operation had been successfully performed. She came to, and spoke a few words, then fell into a comatose state, the heart having given way from the shock to the system, and she expired very quietly at 3 o'clock in the morning. . . . Am overwhelmed with letters and telegrams of condolence from all parts at home and abroad. 29*th*.—The sorrow has come so unexpectedly that even now I can hardly realise it as a fact. Drove to White Lodge with Edward Weimar. Poor dear Mary's coffin was closed and stood in the Drawing Room, surrounded with wreaths and crosses, too sad! Had a long conversation on many matters connected with the sorrowful event. All very calm—poor Francis very shaky. 31*st*.—Drove down to White Lodge with Prince Edward to attend a Memorial Service by the Coffin of dear Mary, where Mr. Colman of the Robin Hood Church officiated, and which was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the inmates of the Lodge. I heard but little of the special prayers and psalms that were read on this occasion, which distressed me very much. *November* 3.—To-day was the sad day of the funeral of my dear sister Mary at St. George's Chapel. I went down by train from Paddington—a special Royal train at 12.5. On arrival we found Royal carriages which drove Edward Weimar and myself direct to the Chapel, where the mournful

1897 Æt. 78 procession was at once formed. All was admirably arranged and beautifully carried out. We were in plain clothes, but there was a dignity and real devotion about it which was impressive and gratifying, and the hymns and singing of the Choir were perfect. After all was over His Royal Highness and one or two more went into King Edward's Chapel, where all the wreaths and crosses were laid out, a magnificent *parterre* of lovely flowers. We then lunched together at the Castle in the White Drawing Room, the invited persons in the Wellington Gallery, and returned to London by special train at 3.20. *6th.*—Went to Windsor to visit the large Royal Vault, where poor dear Mary lies in her grave. It has been greatly improved since I last visited it some years ago, and is much less depressing than it used to be, the Queen having had it greatly renovated of late years. I am glad to have been there, for it has left a much more pleasing impression on my mind. From thence we went to the old Wolsey Chapel in connexion with St. George's Chapel, beautifully renovated by the Queen, a fine and imposing work of Art in Italian Marble. Here all the wreaths and crosses for dear Mary, 700 in number, were laid out most beautifully, a lovely *parterre* of flowers and most gratifying.

1898 Æt. 79 *April* 2.—Attended a Memorial Service at the Chapel Royal for poor Suffolk,[1] whose sudden death has shocked us all very much. He was a very old and kind friend of mine from the time he was Lord Andover, and he will be greatly missed on the turf, and especially at Newmarket. *8th.*—Fleetwood Wilson called with a satisfactory telegram just received from Egypt, where Kitchener attacked the Dervish Camp on the Atbara to-day, which he carried after a hard fight. The enemy were entirely routed, but there was considerable loss on our side. This is a very fortunate event, and will, I hope, ensure our getting to Khartum later on.

May 18.—Dined at Mansion House, the Lord Mayor in the Chair, for the London Hospital. I spoke for the Hospital. Up to that evening the collection amounts to £39,000.

Death of Mr. Gladstone

19th.—Mr. Gladstone died this morning at 5 o'clock, calmly and peacefully: a great man less in the world! after a most remarkable career. Personally he was always very amiable to me—a politician with a most remarkable intellect, and great power of attraction. *28th.*—At 10 went to Westminster Hall to join in the funeral procession of Mr. Gladstone, who had been lying in State in Westminster Hall since Thursday, having been brought up from Hawarden Castle during the night of Wednesday. The funeral was a public one and very largely attended, but a civil one, and we were all in black morning dress. It was very solemn, and Westminster Abbey, where he was buried, was crowded in every part and the Service was very solemn and effective in all its details. *July* 3.—Coming out of St. Paul's Cathedral this morning I missed seeing a step of the white marble stairs, and had a heavy fall, but escaped uninjured beyond a nasty shake. *6th.*—Left by special train with the Prince of Wales for Aldershot, to attend the Queen, who presented Colours at 5 o'clock to the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards. The whole regiment was present. We rode on to the Queen's Parade, North Camp, having driven from the Station to Government House where we mounted. The Parade went off well, but the Battalion is still quite in its infancy. The Bishop of Winchester blessed the Colours, and the Chaplain General assisted in the Ceremony. The Regiment then marched past, and when the Queen left we drove back to the Station. *7th.*—Went to Aldershot again with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sparta, and drove direct to the Queen's Pavilion, to lunch with the Queen. . . . Drove thence to Government House where I changed to riding dress, whilst His Royal Highness inspected the 92nd Highlanders, of which Regiment he has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief. We then rode together to Laffan's Plain, where the Review of the whole of the troops under the Duke of Connaught took place at 5. The troops looked exceedingly smart and well, and the march past was good in all its details. It lasted till 6.30. Alix, Duchess of Sparta and Victoria Wales had joined us after luncheon. *11th.*—Went to Waterloo Station to open the Underground Railway there to the Mansion House, which

---

[1] Henry Charles, 18th Earl of Suffolk.

1898
ÆT. 79

1898 ÆT. 79

runs, for part of the way, *under* the Thames. Went through the Tunnel and back, most comfortable. On return we had a large luncheon at Waterloo Station, well done, for 300 guests, Mr. Portal, Chairman of South-Western Railway, presiding, when I think I made a good speech.

Wiesbaden, August 22.—Consulted Pagenstecher, who thoroughly examined my eyes and gave a very favourable report, being of opinion that they had not got worse, especially the good eye. I was much relieved by this account, for I feared I saw less well.

The Battle of Omdurman

September 4.—Omdurman has fallen after a sharp action on Friday. The Khalifa has fled, our loss not serious, but young Grenfell, 12th Lancers, killed. It is a great victory for our troops and the Egyptians combined, and of great value and importance to this Country in every respect. *12th.*—Heard this morning of the assassination of the Empress of Austria by an anarchist at Geneva, coming out of the Hotel. It is too horrible and gave me quite a shock. I suggested to the Queen by telegram that I was ready to represent her at the Empress of Austria's funeral, which she graciously agreed to if not too trying an undertaking for me. Finding that the Ceremony was likely to take place on Friday, and that there was only just time for me to get there, travelling day and night, I thought it more prudent not to attempt it, and telegraphed back that I thought it more than I could prudently undertake. It grieves me to feel I cannot manage this, as I feel so deeply for and with the Emperor, whose wedding I attended in 1854, and for whom I entertain sincere and genuine respect. *Edinburgh*, *29th.*—Heard of the death of the Queen of Denmark, my dear Cousin Louisa. I am greatly grieved, though it is a happy release from great suffering. How many incidents of early life this brings to one's remembrance and thoughts.

Assassination of the Empress of Austria

Death of the Queen of Denmark

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral Castle, Oct. 6, 1898.

Pray accept my best thanks for your letter received yesterday and for your readiness to attend the funeral of your dear cousin, the Queen of Denmark. It will give the good King and dear Alix much pleasure, and they need much gratification, as they are sorely stricken. I think you ought to arrive on Thursday, so that you should rest entirely for a day and a half. I have also to thank you for your two previous letters. That ceremony would have been much more fatiguing and the journey more hurried for you.[1] I pray you to say everything kind and sympathizing to all the poor mourners and other relatives and Royalties whom I know. You will receive a wreath to place for me.

Diary, *October* 6.—Got a telegram that the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards would arrive at Wellington Barracks from Egypt by 1 o'clock, so drove up myself from Richmond to London to welcome the Battalion there. Their arrival was delayed till 2.30. Had luncheon at home, then returned to the Barracks. They were received by an immense crowd of people the whole way from the Station, and within the railings there was a large number of friends and relations and old Guards' Officers. The Officers and men looked thin, but otherwise well, a splendid Battalion and very soldierlike in all details. I addressed a few words of welcome and they gave me three very hearty cheers. 11*th*.—Started for Copenhagen this morning by 9 train from Charing Cross to represent the Queen at the Funeral of my dear old friend and cousin Queen Louisa, with Lord Strafford as Queen's Equerry, and Augustus as my Equerry. On reaching Brussels the Queen of the Belgians came to see me at the Station. Proceeded to Cologne, which was reached at midnight. *Copenhagen*, 14*th*.—Drove out to Bernstorff to call on the King, Prince of Wales, Empress Alexander and Thyra, and all the Family there assembled. It was a very melancholy meeting, but it was gratifying to my feelings to pay my last personal respect to my dear departed Cousin and *old friend*. The King took me through the dear Queen's rooms, very simply furnished, but having all the pictures of her family surrounding her, and up to her dear Coffin which was deposited in her sitting room. Everything was left in the rooms just as they were up to her end. The

The Duke leaves for Copenhagen

---

[1] See the Diary, September 12.

whole of her numerous family were then called in, and a private service around the Coffin was performed by the Court Chaplain, who made an address in Danish, which I could not understand, and some Psalms were sung. After that the members of the family carried the coffin to the hearse, and followed it on foot to the Station, where they accompanied it by train to Roskilde, where it was deposited in the Cathedral previously to the funeral service on the following day. 15*th*.—A very cold morning with N.E. wind blowing, though dry fortunately. Drove to the Station at 11.45, and there met all the Special Envoys on this sad occasion. Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, Duke of Genoa, Prince Leopold of Prussia, Prince of Siam, and Admiral Gervais for France were the principal representatives besides myself: most of the others were relatives, the blind Landgrave of Hesse and Adolphus Strelitz, and others. We drove to the small Palace near the Cathedral and waited there for the King and Family, who came direct from Bernstorff. We then all proceeded in procession to the Cathedral, a handsome well lighted modern building, very simple in its decoration. The King and Crown Prince having arrived for the Ceremony, the Court Chaplain then made an address, and some Psalms were sung very solemnly. The Church was crowded. After this solemn service, the body was carried by Officers into the Mausoleum attached to the Church, a very well lighted Chapel, where the Service was concluded and we all returned to the little Palace, where kindly words passed, and we took leave of the King and Family! Everything passed off solemnly and smoothly, and was admirably arranged and carried out by the Court Officials. The King was wonderful in his calm simplicity and dignified sorrow, and the whole Family were simple and affectionate in their grief. I was much gratified at having been present. We then all returned to Copenhagen and got back by 5.

Funeral at Roskilde

(*From the Queen*)

Balmoral, October 22, 1898.

. . . It must have been most sad and trying, but I am very thankful that you were able to go, as no one else was so well suited as you to perform this sad service for me, and it gave much pleasure to the poor mourners. I am so glad that you are none the worse for this long and rapid journey. . . .

Diary, November 4.—The Sirdar received the freedom of the City, and there was a great banquet at the Mansion House in the evening, which I went to with Franky Teck and Bateson—350 sat down to dinner, of all political shades, besides the military element. I replied for the Royal Family. The Sirdar spoke modestly and well and looked very soldier-like. The whole thing passed off extremely well. Lord Salisbury announced that the French had agreed to withdraw from Fashoda, which gave great satisfaction. Altogether a very successful gathering. 28*th.*—Drove to the Parish of St. Olave, Southwark, to open an Institute there for that Parish and that of St. John, which is in connection with the Grey Endowed School just opposite, which was established and endowed by Queen Elizabeth and is one of the oldest Institutions in London. I had an excellent reception there and in the Parish Streets—Tooley Street was very smartly decorated. The Institute is a new building, and there is every prospect of its being a success for the two Parishes. I received an address to which I replied, and I made a short second speech later on. I then walked across to the Grey School where the Senior Scholar presented me with another address, and I said a few words to the large body of lads there assembled. *December* 12.—Drove to Kingston. Opened first the small Victoria Hospital there built on my ground just under Kingston Hill, which I went over and thought well and comfortably arranged. It is built in remembrance of the Queen's 60th Jubilee. The Mayor of Kingston met me on the Hill and I had an Escort of Middlesex Yeomanry. After the Ceremony and an address and speech from myself, I drove on to the Town Hall to receive the Honorary Freedom of this very ancient Borough, and presented the Mayoress with a Mayoress's Chain offered to the Town by the Mayor. Then proceeded to the Assembly Rooms where there was a

The Freedom of Kingston

1898 ÆT. 79 large luncheon, where I made another speech. In the evening presided at the Métropole for the Infant Orphan Asylum—£1,600 collected—I spoke several times. Some of the boys and girls of the School came in after dinner and presented a very creditable appearance, and a little girl spoke a very excellent address. *16th.*—Heard this morning of poor dear Christopher Sykes's death last night. I am deeply grieved, though not surprised. He was always a most loyal friend to me, and I shall greatly miss him, poor dear fellow! *20th.*—Attended the Memorial Service at Curzon Chapel for poor Christopher, which was largely attended. Mr. Sheppard, the Sub-Dean, performed the Service. His Royal Highness was present and many of his old friends. *31st.*—Augustus and myself were together at home when 12 o'clock struck, and exchanged mutual good wishes. Thus ends 1898, which brought with it many sorrows and troubles, so I hope for better things in 1899, under God's Blessing.

1899 Death of Prince Alfred of Coburg

February 7, 1899.—Heard to-day of the death of young Prince Alfred of Coburg, the Duke's only son—a very sad event, which took me entirely by surprise, as I was not aware he had been ill.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, February 21, 1899.

I hope you will have kindly excused my not having written sooner to thank you for your kind letter of condolence on the most sad event of my poor dear grandson Alfred's death? But I have had so much to do and to write that I could not do so. It is indeed a most grievous calamity, and poor dear Alfred and Marie are quite broken hearted and crushed by the loss of their *only* son. It makes my heart bleed to think of their grief, which is shared by this country. The poor dear boy was very popular. I am sure you will have been grieved and shocked at good Monsieur F. Faure's death. I can truly regret him much, and he was always most kind and courteous to me.

Diary, February 16.—Drove over to Villefranche [from Monte Carlo, where His Royal Highness had gone two days previously] to pay a visit to the French Fleet anchored there at present of 12 vessels, a really fine sight. A boat was awaiting my arrival and took me on board direct where the Admiral (Fournier) and his Officers received me in the most cordial manner: a nice, agreeable and comparatively young man, as also are his two admirals under him, who spoke excellent English. I was conducted around the ship, where everything seemed in beautiful order, and the Crew, a very fine one, then marched past me. There was then a most excellent lunch, the Admiral giving the Queen's health and my own combined, and I answered in French, giving the President and the Admirals and the Fleet. After coffee and cigars, the Admiral took us on board another very fine Ironclad, which we walked over, and inspected the Ship's Company, equally fine with that of the Admiral's, and then we landed and drove back to Monte Carlo.

Visit to the French fleet

Æt. 80

March 26.—My 80th birthday! I feel very grateful for being still so active as I am, though I feel age creeping upon me in many ways. *Paris, April* 12.—At 3 drove to the Elysée to call on Monsieur Loubet, the new President, a quiet unassuming man, with whom I had half an hour's conversation on various topics of the day. I returned to the Hotel afterwards, when he returned my visit. *London*, 21*st*.—Went to Chapel Royal for a Memorial Service for the dear old Duchess of Marlborough, who was buried at Blenheim to-day, one of my oldest friends and acquaintances. It was very solemn: singing very good and service largely attended. 30*th*.—Drove to Kew Church, for a special Service there for the inauguration of the Memorial Window to dear Mary's memory, put up by the Parish of Kew, a nice quiet little service, when the Sub-Dean, Mr. Sheppard, preached an appropriate and touching sermon. There were also at Church besides, and at luncheon afterwards, Augusta and Marie, the Duke and Duchess of York, and all the Teck Family. *May* 12.—Tried as to getting on a horse, and found I had no difficulty about it, which is very satisfactory. 19*th*.—Dined at Bengal Cavalry dinner, Arthur in the Chair, at the Hôtel Métropole. In the course of his speech,

The Duke of Connaught and the Coburg succession

thanking for his health being given, he made an excellent little statement, in which he distinctly announced his determination *not* to accept the succession to Coburg, but to remain in England in his present position, which was very warmly received by the whole Company. *20th.*—Went to Windsor with Alfred to attend the Confirmation of Arthur's son, a nice lad, but looks very delicate. We all lunched with the Queen after the Ceremony in the Oak Room, 23 of the Family, including the younger branches, were of the party. *24th.*—The Queen's 80th birthday, a very appropriate day for beginning a new book.[1] May every blessing attend her for many years yet to come, and may her beneficent reign be still for many years prolonged. The whole Empire and Country is to-day doing her loyal honour. *27th.*—Presided at Annual Meeting of the Cambridge Asylum at the United Service Institution. I called at Augusta's, when she announced to me the impending marriage of Marie, with a young French Comte Jametel of good Legitimist Family of the Faubourg St. Germain, which we knew had been in contemplation for some time, and which, it appears, has been accepted at Strelitz by Frederick and the Family. He was introduced to me, and appeared to me to be a pleasing young man of about 30 to 40, and the young couple appeared very pleased and cheery together. *June 22.*—At 11 drove over to the Roman Catholic Chapel at Richmond, to attend the marriage of dear Marie with Count Jametel, a short ceremony performed by a French Monsignore. All the Strelitz family were present, besides a few others. Thence returned to the Church at Kew, where the Protestant wedding was performed. Both ceremonies went off well, and we then all assembled at my Cottage, the Yorks, and Princess Helena having joined us, and we had a sitting-down luncheon for 50 persons. The whole thing passed off quite satisfactorily, and without a hitch of any kind, though the previous arrangements had been troublesome, but dear Augusta was very calm and judicious and got over every difficulty with great prudence—so all's well that ends well! *24th.*—Saw the Duke of Connaught early with Sir Condie

---

[1] A new volume of the Diary.

Stephen and a Coburg Gotha Official, and signed, for the Duke's son, the young Prince's abdication of his succession to the Duchy, in favour of the young Duke of Albany. 8*th*.—Went with the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family to the Great Volunteer March-past Parade before the old Horse Guards in St. James's Park. General Trotter commanded. There were about 27,000 men who marched past. All the arrangements were excellent and the parade itself quite admirable, no hitch or confusion of any sort. I stood my long ride well. *Homburg, August* 20.—Got a telegram from the Empress Frederick asking me to lunch with her to meet the Emperor, who arrived last night from Metz, so after Church drove to Friedrichshof. Only ourselves and the Emperor's suite were there. He was looking stout and well, and was most gracious and amiable, as he always is to me, and I had a very pleasant talk.

The Boer War

From this point onwards until the conclusion of peace in the summer of 1902, the record of the operations in the South African campaign occupies a large space in the diary of the Duke of Cambridge. All movements of troops, all engagements, small and large alike, are set down with minute accuracy, while the gloom and anxiety of the earlier stages, and the growing hopes and rejoicings of the later period, all find their counterpart in the pages of the journal. Whatever might be the opinion of others, the Duke himself was under no misapprehension as to the seriousness of the struggle that lay before us in South Africa and the inadequacy of our preparations at home.

October 3.—Heard a great deal to-day about the Transvaal situation, which has become very grave, and where a long and serious war appears imminent, for which I fear we are not half prepared. Lord Wolseley paid me a long visit, and told me all the incidents that are taking place. About 70,000 men will in time be assembled there, and the Staff and Regiments for Field Service are all being selected and told off. The troops from India are beginning to arrive

1899 ÆT. 80 to-day, and I shall be glad when they are all landed, for they are greatly wanted. Sir Redvers Buller is to Command in Chief, and Sir George White is to be 2nd in Command at Natal.

Into the preparations for the conflict the Duke threw himself, heart and soul, with all his old vigour and determination. It seemed almost as if the excitement of inspecting troops and addressing departing regiments had tapped some latent spring of energy and given him back the years that the locust had eaten. Possibly the hurry and bustle helped him to forget the sorrow of his retirement ; possibly the return to the old scenes and the old ways re-awakened dormant vitality. Certain it is that no day was too long, no labour too arduous, if only the Duke could believe that he was playing his part in the great struggle in which the country was engaged. In the selection of the passages from the diary which deal with the war the aim has been to give those which indicate the scope and extent of the Duke's activity.

Diary, *October* 14.—Drove to Waterloo to be present at the departure of Sir Redvers Buller. There was a great crowd of relatives and friends on the platform including His Royal Highness, and amid great cheering and enthusiasm the train left at the appointed time. Altogether it was a heart-stirring sight, not easily to be forgotten. 19*th*.—Algy Teck came to say goodbye to me, as he goes to-morrow to Ireland to go out to South Africa as an attached officer of the Inniskilling Dragoons. He is a very fine young fellow, and may every success attend him. 20*th*.—Went to Wellington Barracks to see the Reserve men of the Grenadiers and the 2nd Bat. Coldstream Guards before leaving to-morrow for the Cape. The Grenadiers have all turned up, a very fine body of men, only two men unaccounted for, and the Coldstreams are a very fine Battalion under Colonel Stopford. I addressed the men generally, and on my leaving they gave me three hearty cheers, which were very heart-stirring. *November* 10.—Attended the Prince of Wales's inspection of the combined Household Cavalry Regiment for South Africa, one strong Squadron of each Regiment making up the number of 550 men. The Parade was dismounted. A splendid body of men, and a large body of officers, very nice fellows and all most keen to go out—a very satisfactory state of things. His Royal Highness made them a very appropriate address. *20th.*—Got a telegram from Beatrice that the Queen wished me to be present at the arrival of the German Emperor and Empress at Windsor Station at 1.30 to-day. I had just time to put on my German uniform to arrive in time. The reception on all sides was most cordial and satisfactory. Drove up in the procession to the Castle. A large crowd in the Streets, all very enthusiastic. After lunch with the Queen and Emperor returned to town. *21st.*—Have heard of the death of Lady Salisbury, which took place last night—a very sad event—and at a most unfortunate moment for it to come, with the Emperor's visit and the War in South Africa. In other respects I should say a very happy release from long suffering. Left for Windsor, the banquet in St. George's Hall taking place at 8.30, very handsomely done; 120 sat down to dinner. The Hall has recently been lighted with the electric light. There was a large reception in the State Drawing Room afterwards; the Queen looked well and pleased, the Emperor seemed in excellent spirits, and was most amiable to everybody. The whole of the Queen's family were present, besides all the Ministers, past and present, the Ambassadors, Suites, &c. *December* 15.—Accompanied the Prince of Wales to Windsor, where His Royal Highness distributed the Omdurman Medal to the 1st Bat. Grenadiers. After the presentation of the Medals, the Battalion marched past and was addressed by His Royal Highness very prudently and judiciously. *16th.*—Last night the terrible news arrived of Sir Redvers Buller's attempt to cross the Tugela River and his final retirement with the loss of 11 Guns, besides a very heavy loss of officers and men. It is an awful catastrophe and to-day everybody consequently is in the deepest sorrow and

1899 despair. What is to happen next, I cannot imagine. This ÆT. 80 is a terrible blow to the prestige of our Arms, so great a disaster not having been experienced in the British Army in modern times. The depression existing in all quarters is a most painful one. 18*th.*—The papers announced this morning that Lord Roberts has been ordered out to South Africa, as Commander-in-Chief, with Lord Kitchener as his Chief of the Staff, Sir Redvers Buller remaining in charge of the operations in Natal. It strikes every old soldier, including myself, that this is a very hard measure to Buller, who has had enormous difficulties to contend with thus far owing to the want of news and to the bad preparations before his arrival in the Field. I attended a Memorial Service at the Chapel Royal for my poor dear friend Winchester, a very fine and solemn Service, and largely attended by his relatives and numerous friends. He is a very great loss to the Brigade of Guards, being very popular with the whole Brigade. 23*rd.*—Heard of the death of the Duke of Westminster, a great and national loss, and a fine old English Gentleman.

1900 *January* 12, 1900.—Drove to the Guildhall to attend the Lord Mayor's Court, when there was the swearing in of the Members of the Imperial City of London's Regiment as Freemen of the City before leaving for the Cape, Colonel Cholmondeley commanding the Mounted Infantry of the Corps, Lord Denbigh the Artillery and Infantry with Lord Albemarle. We thence drove to the Mansion House where the Lord Mayor gave a lunch to the whole of the Officers going out, Colonel Mackinnon commanding the whole Corps. We had no speeches. 15*th.*—To Aldershot, where I saw the 17th Lancers on parade. I desired them to be marched by fours to their Barrack Rooms past me, a fine healthy looking set of men, the Reserves just called out following the Regiment. I addressed the latter before dismissing them and they gave me a very hearty cheer. I then walked through some of the stables, a very fine lot of horses, mostly Reserve horses, and much more even than I had anticipated probable, but I did not see them out. 27*th.*—Left for Windsor in the special train with His Royal Highness and the Family for

Funeral of the Duke of Teck

the interment of poor Francis Teck[1] in the Royal Vault under St. George's Chapel. We drove up direct to the Chapel, and the Ceremony at once took place. The service was very simple and solemn, but extremely impressive. The Military were in uniform, the Civilians in plain black clothes. The Choir was perfect. His Royal Highness represented the Queen, and the Duke of York and myself were the chief mourners. The Dean of Windsor performed the Service. After looking into the Wolsey Chapel and seeing the monument to the Duke of Clarence, we returned direct to the Station and back to London. *29th.*—To Colchester. On arrival, drove up to the Cavalry Barracks where we saw horses and men of Lord Alwyne Compton's Company of the Imperial Yeomanry in their Stables. Both looked very fit and well; a good lot of horses in hard condition. Afterwards the Company was drawn up on parade, and performed several movements, finishing with a march past, most creditable and steady. I then made a short address to the Company and drove back to the station. *February* 17.—Went to Southampton with the Committee of the Cambridge unit of the Imperial Yeomanry to see the first Company under Colonel Spragge embark on board the *Dungarvan Castle.* After luncheon, when I was asked to respond to the toast of the Queen and gave success to the troops, we adjourned to a large shed. I addressed the men, and then saw them file on board, and took leave of them. *21st.*—Went to Head Quarters of St. George's Volunteers in Davies Street, to inspect Mr. Langman's Volunteer Ambulance Corps, which has been fitted out at his own expense, including Medical Officers and staff, to be sent out to South Africa for the Imperial Yeomanry. There was a considerable gathering—I inspected first the officers and men, and then addressed them, a very nice lot of fellows, including Dressers, &c. *27th.*—Presided at the National Rifle Association at the United Service Institution. In making my address, I urged the necessity of forming Rifle Clubs and suitable ranges all over the country, which is now generally supported.

---

[1] The Duke of Teck died on January 21.

1900 ÆT. 80 *March* 8.—. . . Dined at Buckingham Palace with the Queen, a family party of 12. Her Majesty in high spirit. *9th.*—Went to Wellington Barracks to inspect the 2nd Bat. Grenadier Guards under Colonel Lloyd before their embarcation for South Africa as part of the 8th Division going out under General Rundle. It is a very healthy looking, fine, even Battalion, and there were over 1,000 men on parade. They marched past after I had walked down the ranks, and I then addressed the Battalion. *Rome, 26th.*—

Æt. 81

The Duke's 81st birthday

My *81st* birthday; received many telegrams and letters from Her Majesty downwards from family and friends, and observed with pleasure that I was not forgotten by a very large circle of friends and supporters, which is always gratifying.

(*From the Queen*)

Windsor Castle, March 23, 1900.

Pray accept my best wishes for many and happy returns of your birthday, on which day I have several times had the pleasure of wishing you joy in person on the beautiful Riviera, the visit to which I miss very much. . . .

The capture of Bloemfontein will have given you great pleasure, and the war news continues very good, excepting for Mafeking, which is not yet relieved!

We went yesterday to Woolwich, where I had again a tremendous reception, and visited the Herbert Hospital, where I had never been, and saw many sick and wounded soldiers from South Africa, the latter all doing well. On the 2nd, weather permitting, I start for Ireland.

Diary, London, April 30.—Dined at Hotel Cecil, a very large gathering of the British Empire League—the Duke of Devonshire in the Chair—550 sat down, the Australian delegates being the guests. The speeches were long but good. The Prince of Wales was present and spoke well, and I sat between him and Lord Salisbury. *May* 2.—The Prince of Wales won the Two Thousand with Diamond Jubilee, a very fine horse with a very difficult temper to manage, but he was quite quiet to-day, and was ridden by his stable boy, Jones, who manages him well. The horse won easily and the public were all delighted. *17th.*—Went to Windsor for the Christening of the Yorks' little boy [1]; the Wales's, Fifes and Prince Albrecht of Prussia, specially sent over to represent the Emperor William as Sponsor, in the same carriage. The Bishop of Winchester officiated. The baby is a very nice lively little fellow and behaved well. The Queen looked well and was cheerful. I represented young Algy Teck as Sponsor. *18th.*—Drove (from Windsor) in one of the Queen's carriages to Wellington College. Had luncheon with Mr. Pollock, and then went to look at the boys' athletic sports. . . . Later on gave the prizes and addressed the boys—a nice set of lads who gave me a great ovation. *24th.*—The Queen's *real* 81st birthday! A great Sovereign and a splendid reign. May it be further prolonged. Dined with the Colonial Club at Hotel Cecil, Sir Robert Herbert in the Chair; all the Colonials and specially the Australian delegates at present in England. I spoke for the forces of the Empire and made a good speech, which was well received. *30th.*—Derby Day. Never saw more people there. The Prince of Wales won the race with Diamond Jubilee. The event was received with great enthusiasm by the public. . . . *June* 9.—I was greatly distressed to hear of the death of poor General Marshall, my old A.D.C.—a fine soldierlike and loyal man, who was taken off by an attack of pneumonia after a short illness. . . . *17th.*—To Chelsea Hospital, to inspect the Commissionaires, a very fine body of old soldiers, under Sir Edward Walter—about 1,200 men on parade. I then addressed a few encouraging words to them before going to the Sunday Service in the Hospital Chapel. *Homburg, August* 4.—Attended a Memorial Service for the Duke of Coburg, arranged for and by the Empress Frederick, who came over with her daughter, the Princess of Hesse. It was very simply and nicely done by the local Chaplain, and was well attended. I thought the Empress was most changed in appearance, and was very much shrunk up, and she is

---

[1] Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900.

1900
ÆT. 81

evidently in very delicate health, and can hardly walk. She was much affected and showed it very much when we met. *December* 3.—Drove up in uniform to Regent's Park Barracks where the Prince, who had lunched there, inspected the Combined Household Squadron under Colonel Miles, just returned from South Africa. The men looked extremely healthy, though rather thin, particularly as regards their legs. After going down the line, the Regiment marched past in Squadron Division, and His Royal Highness made a nice address to them on their safe return home. The Canadian Volunteer Regiment, who came home in the same ship with them, were then inspected and addressed by His Royal Highness. The Princess of Wales, and a large party of ladies and friends of the Regiment, were present. Dined at the Grand Hotel with the Cambridge Militia Regiment, being myself in the Chair.

1901

Lord Roberts enters London

January 3, 1901.—The day on which Lord Roberts is to enter London officially. The troops were occupying the streets by 10.30, and we were to meet him led by the Prince of Wales. A great many of my friends and acquaintances came to my house to see the Procession pass. I started at 12.30, and drove to Paddington. The day was raw and very foggy, the streets were not overcrowded, and the troops looked very cold. All the guards in London were out, and a large body from Aldershot of all sorts, also from Chatham and Woolwich. The train was delayed by the fog, and arrived half an hour late. The Field Marshal was looking well, though he still had his right arm in a sling from the fall he had with his horse at Pretoria. After his reception at the Station, the Prince and Princess and all of us drove through the line of troops and crowd along Piccadilly to Buckingham Palace, Roberts following about a quarter of an hour later along the same route. A large party was there assembled to welcome him : all the Princes, Lord Salisbury, and the leading Ministers and all the Head Quarters Staff as well as his own. *7th.*—Dined, in the Chair, at the Cecil at a dinner given by the Green Jacket Club to Redvers Buller. Both Rifle Regiments were well represented and the Duke of Connaught dined. We were about 160 of the two Corps. I think I made a good speech, and Buller seemed much gratified by the gathering. 10*th.*—Left by road for Woolwich, where the Artillery Mess gave their dinner to Lord Roberts, at which I was in the Chair as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, and where we sat down 190, the largest mess gathering they ever had collected in one night. I spoke, as did Lord Roberts, who spoke very modestly and well.

The Queen's last illness and death

Paris, 21*st.*—We had very anxious accounts from England with regard to the dear Queen's health. . . . We heard that the Emperor William had accompanied Arthur on his return from the Fêtes at Berlin, a fine and noble decision on his part, which will produce a very favourable effect in England and on the world at large. 22*nd.*—No better news, so left for England. On reaching Charing Cross heard that the dear Queen had passed away, quietly and calmly, surrounded by her children and grandchildren at 6.45, the announcement having been made by the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor. It is a fearful blow and a great catastrophe, not only for England, but for the world at large. 23*rd.*—A very busy day. Prepared for the Privy Council, which was summoned at St. James's at 2 o'clock and to which I went. There I was received by the Prince of Wales in the Closet, who received me most graciously and kindly, and with great dignity and affection. The ceremonies of the swearing in the new Sovereign and swearing allegiance to him then took place, and the Prince accepted the Throne under the title of Edward 7th in an extremely well expressed address to the Privy Councillors there assembled, who then kissed hands. Dined with the Duke of York to meet the King and other members of the Royal Family. 24*th.*—Drove early to the House of Lords, to take the Oath to the King at 12 o'clock. 25*th.*—Attended the House of Lords, which was largely attended, and where Lord Salisbury moved, and Lord Kimberley seconded, and the Archbishop (Temple) of Canterbury spoke on the Queen's death and the King's accession. 26*th.*—I got a summons to go to Osborne to-day. Left Victoria at 3.50, Dolly Teck going with me, instead of my Equerry, for whom

Accession of King Edward

1901 Æt. 81 there was no room. On reaching Dockyard Station Admiral Hotham, who met me, strongly urged me not to attempt to go over to Cowes as it was blowing and raining so hard, and embarking and landing being consequently so slippery and difficult, but to stay at the Admiralty House with him for the night, all the more so as no Royal Yacht had come over for me; so I decided to do so, and was most comfortably put up for the night. *27th.*—Breakfasted at 9.30, and then I started for Osborne at 10.30, the *Alberta* Royal Yacht having come over to fetch me. Got in at 12.15, being put up at Osborne Lodge very comfortably in ground floor rooms. Drove up to the House for lunch at 1.45, and saw the whole family there assembled. It was a very sad meeting. Then had a long talk with Queen Alexandra, who, as well as the King and all of them, were most sympathetic and affectionate. The Emperor and Crown Prince—his son, a nice tall lad—had gone on board his yacht, the *Hohenzollern*, and the King and all the Princes here, with the exception of myself, went to visit him and congratulate him on his birthday there, but I could not attempt it, as the gale was so heavy. Called also on the Duke of York, who has got a chill and is ill in bed. Returned to the Cottage till dinner time, paying the Emperor my birthday visit before dinner. All the Royalties dined together and soon broke up. *28th.*—Drove up to lunch at the House, after first attending a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, when the King invested the Crown Prince of Germany with the Order. All were in uniform and in Collars of the Order, besides the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Roberts, the German Emperor's attendants and the King's Household. The King made a very fine and noble address to the young Prince, in which he also referred to the Emperor's presence, and the affectionate relationship existing between the two families. . . . The whole Royal Family dined again together, and passed through the Chapel Chamber, where the Body of Her late Majesty lies guarded by Grenadiers. *February* 2.—This was the day of the Funeral and procession through London. Fortunately the day was dry, though cold and dreary. I drove to Victoria Station with Prince Edward and Dolly, now in

Funeral of Queen Victoria

waiting, and there joined all the Kings and Royalties, whence I rode with the King and Emperor behind the hearse. The Royal train with the Queen's Body arrived at 11, and we then all started. I drove in the fourth carriage with Edward Weimar and Lord Wolseley. The crowds were very enormous, but their demeanour magnificent, solemn and silent. Got to Paddington at 1, and left by train for Windsor at a few minutes afterwards. At Windsor Station there was a sad delay by the Artillery horse in the shaft of the Gun Carriage kicking violently. Fortunately no injury resulted; the horses were taken out, and the Guards of Honour of Bluejackets put in their place and dragged the remains up to St. George's Chapel. We walked through the town, following in procession, and I managed to get through it, leaning on Dolly's arm. The Church was crowded, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester officiating; the Service was choral. We then walked back to the Castle where lunch was served to us in the usual dining room, and to the general attendants (very numerous) in St. George's Hall. After that I returned to London by 7 o'clock, being dead beat, and I just crawled into bed. *5th.*—. . . At 3 drove to Marlborough House in plain clothes, to take leave of the Emperor, who was most affectionate and gracious to me, and I stayed there till he left for Charing Cross Station accompanied by the King, Duke of Connaught, self and all their surroundings, in semi-State and with a Royal Escort. *6th.*—To Windsor. We dined in the usual Dining Room and sat in the old Drawing Room which reminded me so much of old times. *14th.*—Started, after an early lunch, for Buckingham Palace, a little before 1 o'clock, and thence with all the Ladies and other members of the Royal Family for the House of Lords, where we robed and took our seats in the House, the Princesses in Arm Chairs to the right and left of the Throne. The King and Queen with his full Court arrived just after 2, and the King most gracefully handed the Queen up the steps, when Their Majesties seated themselves, a lovely and most impressive sight, the Queen looking quite young and most lovely. The ordinary ceremonial then followed, and

The King opens his first Parliament

1901 ÆT. 81 the King after taking the usual Oath of Fealty read his speech on opening a new Parliament in a firm and manly voice. I saw afterwards the start of the Procession, the 8 cream coloured horses with 4 postillions in the old State coach. The crowd was very dense and very loyal, and all passed off well.

CHAPTER XXIV

CLOSING YEARS—*continued*

1901–1904

Eighty-second birthday—Meeting with M. Loubet—Lord Milner's return—The Tuberculosis Congress—Death and funeral of the Empress Frederick—Return of the Duke and Duchess of York—First anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria—The Anglo-Japanese Treaty—Peace in South Africa—The King's illness—Postponement of the Coronation—Lord Salisbury's resignation—The King's return to London—The Coronation—Death of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar—The Duke's eighty-fourth birthday—The Duke and the London Hospital—The Soldiers' Daughters' Home—Requiem Mass for Pope Leo XIII.—Last visit to Germany—End of the diary—Last illness—Death—Universal sorrow—Tributes from the Lords and Commons—Funeral

IN the record of these last closing years the feature which stands out most prominently is the amazing activity of the Duke of Cambridge. The flesh might often be weak with the infirmities of age, but the spirit was always willing and the old indomitable determination to work while it was yet day burned with a clear and steady flame; a flame which lost nothing in clarity or steadfastness from the knowledge now relentlessly borne in upon the Duke that the day was far spent and that the night was near at hand. **1901 Æt. 81**

Diary, March 26.—My 82nd Birthday! It is a great age and I am very thankful that I still have health and strength to approach it, with a large circle of the kindest relations and many friends to take a lively interest in all that concerns me. *Paris, April* 24.—Paid a semi-official visit to Monsieur Loubet the President, a very simple gentleman-like man who was extremely conversational and has **Æt. 82** **Monsieur Loubet** pleasant manners, and with whom I had ten minutes' pleasant conversation. On my return home he called on me, and we had another short talk. *London, May* 24.—Drove in Uniform to Horse Guards, Whitehall, at 10.30 and joined the Queen there in the old Levee Room to see the giving of Colours to the 3rd Bat. Scots Guards and afterwards the Trooping of the Colour for Guard Mounting by the King, who suggested my doing so in preference to my riding with His Majesty as I had intended. All passed off well and without a single mistake. 25*th*.—Lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain at Claridge's Hotel to meet Sir Alfred Milner, who landed yesterday and at once drove to Marlborough House, to pay his respects to the King, who bestowed on him a peerage as Lord Milner of Cape Town. There was a large gathering, chiefly Members of the Government, headed by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and others to welcome him home. He was very nice and very modest in his utterances in the speech he made on his health being proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. *June* 13.—Presided for the King at the opening of the new Hall for the College of Music in S. Kensington. The concert by the Students was extremely good, the whole thing being under the direction of Sir Hubert Parry, the Musical Director. Lord Pembroke supported me on the occasion. 17*th*.—Went to High Wycombe from Paddington to welcome young Lawson[1] and the Buckinghamshire Imperial Yeomanry back from S. Africa, who landed on Saturday, having been in the field from the early days of the war. We got out at Loudwater, and were met there by Lord Carrington and drove with him to his Park, where the Volunteers were received by Lord Rothschild and the County, and where we first attended a Thanksgiving Service attended by the whole Yeomanry Regiment, besides the Squadron that had been out, who were all looking fit and well, including young Lawson their Colonel. After the Service we all lunched in a large tent accommodating over 1,200 persons, the whole thing being very well done and thoughtfully carried out. Lord Rothschild presided and spoke well and I spoke for the Royal Fusiliers' Toast.

---

[1] Lieut.-Colonel W. A. W. Lawson, D.S.O.

July 22.—I went to St. James' Hall to preside for the King at the Tuberculosis Congress, got up by Dr. Malcolm Morris. There was a very large gathering from foreign parts, as well as those from home, and a very important Medical Gathering supported by Sir William Broadbent, Sir W. McCormac, and all the leading Medical men in England. I made a short address at the opening, which I believe was satisfactory, and then the heads of the foreign deputations all spoke, being personally presented by Lord Derby, the President of the Reception Committee. It lasted 1½ hours. *25th.*—The anniversary of my dear Mother's birthday, who would have attained her 104th year! How many recollections it brings back to my mind. *Coblentz, 30th.*—Was met by the Colonel who commands my Regiment, a most pleasant man of the world and moreover a very good officer. *31st.*—The Band came and played early in the morning and I had coffee at 11. I drove to the open space in front of the Palace, where the three Battalions of the Regiment were drawn up, which I drove out to see and inspect. I then got out and the Regiment marched past in open Column, a fine set of N.C. Officers and men and highly trained. I addressed the Regiment in German and we then drove over the floating bridge to the officers' Casino, where I lunched with them and where there were several toasts given. I gave the health and prosperity of the Regiment in German after which they gave my health. I acquitted myself fairly, I think. *Homburg, August* 5.—Heard of the death of the dear Empress Frederick—most sad but a very happy release from great suffering. *8th.*—The Emperor walked to my lodgings soon after 9 o'c. and paid me a very pleasant visit. He looked extremely well, of course sunburnt for his Northern voyage. He has got his face still disfigured from the attempt on him at Bremen, which was evidently much more serious than was at the time admitted. He spoke upon everything that was taking place and expressed a wish I should drive out to Friedrichshof for the short English Service to be held there by the Empress's Coffin at 6 o'c. We found the Empress and all the four daughters with their husbands

The Duke's German regiment

Death of the Empress Frederick

and children assembled there, the Bishop of Ripon, assisted by Shore, officiating and the English Church Service read. All looked so sad and solemn, and the dear coffin was covered with the Royal Flag. After the Service we drove back to Homburg. 11*th*.—Having dressed in full dress drove out to Cronberg Protestant Church where the official funeral Service took place. It is a small Church and was filled by the Family and their suites, a nice organ, and the Emperor's choir from Berlin. The body of the Empress was in the centre, before the Altar. The Court Chaplain officiated and made several extempore addresses and some sacred hymns were well sung, but I did not think the service at all impressive, and the Lord's Prayer was the *only* one I could quite follow or hear. We all stood and sat near the Coffin and Altar. Besides the whole Royal Family here, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Connaughts with their son etc. etc. also some friends. Then returned to Homburg and was glad to get out of my hot uniform. Dined at 5 at the Palace with the Emperor and Empress *en famille* as he leaves to-night for Potsdam. 25*th*.—Drove with the King in his motor to Friedrichshof for tea with the Spartas and Hesses. We went most steadily and safely out, and without dust, but I cannot say I like this mode of conveyance and prefer the carriages *with* horses. *London, October* 23.—Gipps called to see me, terribly distressed—as all his friends, including myself are—at the official announcement in the *Gazette* of this morning that our dear friend Sir Redvers Buller had been superseded in his command at Aldershot and of the 1st Army Corps, as a result of his most incomprehensible speech which he made the other day at a lunch of the City of Westminster Regiment of Volunteers. I grieve at the event but I felt assured something of the kind must follow his most incomprehensible remarks. *November* 2.—Went to Victoria Station in uniform to meet the Duke and Duchess of York on their arrival in London. All the Members of the Royal Family were there, beside the Head Quarters Staff and other official members and the streets were lined along their route to Marlborough House. The day was

Return of the Duke and Duchess of York

bright and lovely. They arrived punctually accompanied by the King and Queen and their children, and drove off in 6 carriages and four in semi-State, making a very nice procession. We all drove direct from the Station to Marlborough House and were there before they arrived, and there was a large family luncheon. Both were looking extremely well and were very much pleased at having accomplished their long Colonial tour so successfully. At lunch the King asked me to give their health and welcome home, which was replied to by the Duke, who gave my health in amiable terms. *8th.*—The Connaughts called and had a long talk about their son going out with his Regiment, the 7th Hussars, to S. Africa, which I strongly advised, but it is postponed till the first draft goes out, which I regret.

1902

January 15, 1902.—Went to Wellington Barracks to attend the King who inspected a draft of 1,200 men going to-morrow to their Battalions in South Africa, 600 Grenadiers, 400 Coldstreams and 200 Scots Guards, a very fine set of young and hardy looking fellows. I think the new hat very unsightly. *16th.*—To House of Lords for the opening of Parliament by the King and Queen. The King read his speech very well and the Queen looked exceedingly fresh, young and well. *24th.*—Sir Robert Herbert and others connected with the Order of St. Michael and St. George came to my house for a short meeting to discuss the adoption of a Chapel at St. Paul's for the Order, for which Dr. Tristram, who was present, had obtained leave from the Chapter, and it was arranged that steps should be taken for financial assistance to carry it out.[1] *22nd.*—The anniversary of the late dear Queen's death, a most solemn occasion. I went to Windsor by the special train to attend the short Memorial Service at the Frogmore Mausoleum which the King and Queen and all the Members of the Family attended and which, though short, was very impressive. All the Members of the old Court, and some intimate friends of the old Court, including Lord Salisbury attended. We then drove up to the Castle, where there was a family luncheon in the Oak Room and a collation for the other guests. The Queen showed me her own rooms, very charmingly renovated, with which she expressed herself as much pleased. *28th.*—Lunched with Princess Edward, and afterwards went upstairs to the Prince's room and was delighted to see him so much better, walking about his bedroom fairly well, and evidently in better spirits. We had a nice talk together and he seemed as pleased to see me, as I was to see him. *February* 15.—Heard to-day of the Japanese Treaty with us, which has been a great surprise to many, but which I think is an uncommonly good thing. Æt. 83 *May* 30.—The King's official Birthday. Drove to the old Horse Guards in uniform where I joined the Queen and Princess of Wales in the Levee Room, from where we witnessed the King's Presentation of Colours to the Irish Guards and the regular Guard Mounting afterwards, which all went off remarkably well, and the four Guards' Bands were very perfect. The march past also was creditable. . . . At 1.15 attended the King at Buckingham Palace when he presented new King's Colours to the King's Company of the Grenadiers, which I received as Colonel in Chief of the Regiment. I then lunched with their Majesties at the Palace, a private luncheon, and then attended a Chapter of the Garter which was held immediately after. The Dukes of Bedford and Marlborough were the two new Knights, and there was a full attendance of Knights.

---

[1] The scheme was successfully carried out, and the chapel was opened by the King with great ceremony in the summer of 1906.

Peace in South Africa

June 2.—Peace was announced last night. . . . Drove to the House of Lords when Lord Salisbury announced the terms in which it had been concluded, which seem very generous to the Boers, but in other respects fair and good. *8th.*—This was the National Thanksgiving Day for Peace. Went to the Public Thanksgiving at St. Paul's. The King and Queen and all the Royal Family attended. The music was not well selected, though the choir is very good, and the new Te Deum composed by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan for such a special occasion is not worthy of his usual good church music. The Bishop of London, however, preached a good and short sermon on the blessings of Peace having been made. A large crowd was in the streets and cheered us on our return. 16*th*.—The Review at Aldershot took place this morning, but the King did not attend it, as he got a chill on Saturday night at the Tattoo. The Queen held the Review and presented new Colours to the Highland Light Infantry—the old 74th. 23*rd*.—Went to Westminster Abbey to try my getting up and down from the King's Throne, which I think I can manage without much difficulty. . . . Went to dinner at Buckingham Palace where all the Royalties who had just arrived dined. The King was not well enough to dine and the Queen did the honours. It was a handsome dinner at 7 round tables, only Royalties. I sat next to Maud and took in Princess B. of Coburg, Alfred's youngest daughter, who is extremely pretty and nice. All the suites dined below and came up afterwards to be presented to the Queen and we stood and sat by. 24*th*.—Heard this morning that the Coronation had been postponed, the King being so seriously ill that an immediate operation had to be undertaken. The utter dismay and distress is general. Heard later that Mr. Treves[1] had performed the operation on His Majesty successfully and that he had got over it remarkably well and was greatly relieved. 26*th*.—A lovely morning and dry. It would have been perfect for the Coronation, but alas! it was not to be! Went to St. Paul's for the Prayers for the King. It was a very impressive service, the Lord Mayor and his whole Court attending in their robes, also the Archbishop and many clergy, including the Archbishop of York. . . . We had the Litany and some special Prayers. 29*th*.—Went to Marlborough House Chapel where the Queen was anxious to have a solemn service for the King's recovery. Dr. Sheppard, the Sub-Dean, performed the Service, which was most impressive, and the Bishop of Winchester made a short and impressive address, the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and most of the Members of the Royal Family and the Queen's Family, also my sister Augusta, being present. *July* 4.— . . . Dined with the Gipps. . . . Afterwards gave up going to the

The King's illness

---

[1] Afterwards Sir Frederick Treves.

India Office to avoid dressing again. . . . I hear it was a very handsome and interesting Fête, which the Royalties and Wales's all attended, and I am told the sight was a most beautiful one and I afterwards greatly regretted that I was too idle to go! All the Indian Native Officers were present and the Prince of Wales accepted their swords. *7th.*—Sir John Gordon called early and gave me a full account of the India Office Fête, which seems to have been an enormous success and makes me regret more than ever that I did not go. . . . *9th.*— . . . Drove down to Hampton Court to pay the Indian Troops a visit in the Palace Garden. Saw the Commandant of my Regiments, the 10th Bengal Lancers and the 20th Punjab Infantry, besides old Corps. I spoke some time with the men, who came up to the carriage, splendid fellows! and fine old Native Officers. All seemed pleased to see their Regimental Colonel in Chief. . . . 13*th.*—Drove to the Palace by 1.30 where I had a most satisfactory interview with the King, who looked far better than I could have expected, and seemed in good spirits with his prospect of health returning after a trip by Sea, for which he starts on Tuesday in his Yacht with the Queen, Prince of Wales, and all his family. After an interview of about 20 minutes I returned home. . . . 14*th.*— . . . Dined at Lord Roberts' to meet Lord Kitchener, a large ladies party. . . . There has been a good deal of political excitement to-day, Lord Salisbury having tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, and Mr. Balfour has been appointed Prime Minister and as such kissed the King's hand as Lord Privy Seal. The change is a serious one! and will have great weight abroad, I am afraid, as Lord Salisbury was greatly esteemed there and his name carried very great weight. 18*th.*—Drove down to St. Martin's Place to unveil the statue of Charles Gordon set up there temporarily till it is sent out to Khartum. Lord Glenesk addressed me, as the *Morning Post* had got up the subscription, and it is under his management; the statue is a very good one, being a similar one to that at Chatham, Gordon being seated on a camel in an Eastern costume. A Battalion of the Guards kept

Lord Salisbury's resignation

the ground. After Glenesk, Kitchener said a few words and I took off the covering and then addressed Colonel Probyn, the Mayor of Westminster, delivering up the statue into his charge till removed to Egypt, and I then said some words in reference to my personal knowledge and acquaintance with Charles Gordon, whom I had known as a boy 60 years ago, when at Corfu, and up to the time of his departure for Khartum. Colonel Probyn replied and the ceremony concluded. *21st.*—Drove to Wellington Barracks and saw 500 splendid Reservists just returned from S. Africa, who were to be disbanded to-day, and the officers of the Grenadiers who came back with them under Colonel Legh of Lyme[1] who came back in command of them, as also several other officers of the Regiment, to whom I distributed their medals and addressed the men, thanking them for their splendid services in the Field. They afterwards gave me a hearty cheer, and then passed by before me before being discharged to their homes. *August* 6.—The King returned to town and there were huge crowds to greet him all along Constitution Hill in spite of the rain which was incessant, and at times very heavy, but the people quite disregarded it. *7th.*—Drove to Buckingham Palace to pay His Majesty my respects. He received me most amiably and graciously and I found him looking remarkably well and he moved about the room much as usual. He is certainly a most marvellous man for vigour and strength of will, and talked cheerfully on all subjects. *9th.*—Coronation Day. The day was dry but not bright, rather dull all the morning. Drove to Buckingham Palace in my own carriage at 9.30, where I got out to go with the Royal Family in procession to the Abbey. I drove in the first carriage with Princess Frederica, the Duchess of Albany and her daughter Alice and young Fred. The Ceremony in the Abbey was quite magnificent. All went off without the slightest hitch or smallest trouble. It is all recorded in the books issued on the occasion. The King and Queen did their part in a most admirable manner. I did not get home till 4, when I got some luncheon and

The King's return to London

Coronation Day

---

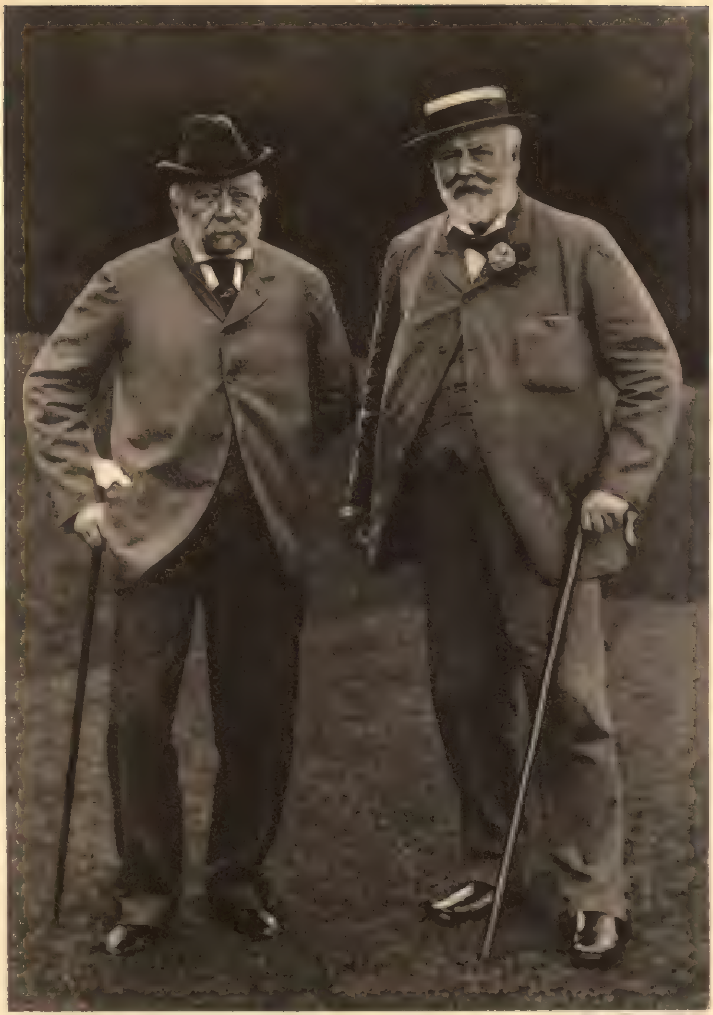
[1] Afterwards Lord Newton of Lyme.

lay down, being very tired, and I remained in bed the rest of the day. 10*th*.—Dined with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, large family party of 34. The King quite wonderful in activity and energy. *October* 20.—Attended the dinner to Sir John French at the Cavalry Club, which I presided over and which Lord Chesham also attended. We had an excellent dinner, which went off extremely well: about 50 sat down. The speeches were good and not too long, and I came home well satisfied with myself and General French. 25*th*.—To-day was the day of the King's Procession to the City and South London. Fortunately the day was bright and dry. I drove to the Palace at 11.30 and there got into one of the King's carriages with Princess Victoria and Louise Argyll. The King and Queen went with their eight cream-coloured horses. Reached Guildhall about 1, where an address was presented to the King by the Lord Mayor and City of London and where we then had luncheon, ourselves on a higher table, overlooking the Hall, where there were 750 guests. We then proceeded over London Bridge through Southwark and back over Westminster Bridge and the Horse Guards and Mall to Buckingham Palace, where I got back into my own carriage, and came home. 26*th*.—The Thanksgiving Day at St. Paul's. Drove there direct at 10.30. The day was wet and very unfavourable. The Church was crowded. We were all in the Stalls. The Service was very fine and imposing. The Choir was much expanded, to 400, the organ beautifully played. The Bishop of London preached and altogether it was most dignified and imposing. *November* 9.—King Edward's 61st Birthday. May the new year bring him every possible success and happiness.

Death of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar

The Duke was on a visit to Sir Edward Lawson at Hall Barn when the news reached him of the death of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

November 16.—I was more upset than I can describe by the death of dear Edward Weimar, which was telegraphed to me here this morning. It appears that the dear Prince



The Duke of Cambridge
&
Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar
(taken at North Berwick 1901)

became much worse on Saturday evening and, after taking the Holy Communion and being aware his end was approaching, he died quietly at 3.30 this morning. I cannot sufficiently express my grief and distress at this painfully sad event and to me so unexpected, though I was aware that his heart was in a most enfeebled condition for some time past. I went to the Church at Beaconsfield with Sir Edward and Dolly[1] at 11—a nice Church and Service. We walked back. Everybody was deeply distressed by the sad and unexpected news. Afterwards I remained at home, Kelly Kenny sitting with me and giving me a good deal of military information, and was quietly in my room till dinner time. *17th.*—Returned to London by the 11.6 train. . . . On return drove direct to Portland Place[2] where I saw Lady Lucan[3] who had not anticipated this sad event when she went back to Laleham on Saturday afternoon; she was greatly distressed. From thence I drove to the Duke of Richmond, who is in town. He was very calm, and gave me all the details of all that occurred before the dear Prince's death. *19th.*—Poor dear Prince Edward was buried to-day. The King ordered a full Military Funeral to be arranged, so there was a Military Procession from Portland Place, early, to Victoria Station, and at 10.30 the Body was taken down to Chichester, as well as the official attendants, where troops met the Body, and it was deposited in the Family Vault of the Dukes of Richmond within the precincts of the Cathedral. Augustus[4] went down to represent me. The Prince of Wales represented His Majesty. I attended the Memorial Service in the Guards' Chapel at Wellington Barracks, with Dolly. I went in uniform. . . . *20th.*—To Portland Place to see poor dear Princess Edward, who was very calm and resigned, though overwhelmed with grief and sorrow at her great loss. *December* 9.—Heard to-day of the sudden death of poor dear Manley Sims. Another horrible shock to me, for he was a kind and most excellent and warm hearted man and had attended me for about 30 years. It is terrible to think

---

[1] Admiral FitzGeorge.

[2] Prince Edward's London residence.

[3] Sister to Princess Edward.

[4] Colonel FitzGeorge.

1902 ÆT. 83 how many of one's friends are taken daily during this sad season. 31*st.*—The last day of a very eventful and very sad year. May the coming one turn out more satisfactorily to myself and all concerned, though I am afraid I can hardly hope for or expect that as regards myself.

1903 Æt. 84 The Duke's 84th brthday

Cannes, March 26, 1903.—My 84th birthday, a great age to have attained with comparative health and strength to support it, for which I ought to be extremely grateful. Drove to the Réserve where Sir Edward Lawson gave a large luncheon in honour of the day to 30 people, chiefly lady friends. Fortunately we were there quite sheltered from the gale and all went off very smoothly and well. He gave my health in a neat little speech. *London, May* 4.—Dined with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House for the dinner of the London Hospital. I made a speech which was, I think, appropriate. A very large collection was made. 26*th.*—To the Savoy where I was in the chair for the Regimental Dinner of the 12th Lancers, which was well attended and went off well, we being about 35 in number; a nice lot of men, Jary [1] as usual was the life and soul of our meeting and made a very lively speech, and the Honorary Colonel, General Russell, also spoke and one of the Majors answered for the Junior officers. It was a lively gathering and I made a good speech. 28*th.*—To the Regimental Dinner of the 17th Lancers, which was very fully attended by the Regiment which is now stationed at Edinburgh under Colonel Haig, who is going out shortly to India as Inspector General of Cavalry. I am very sorry to lose him from the Regiment, as he is so excellent an officer. Drury Lowe, the Colonel of the Regiment, also dined. He and Haig sat next to me and we had a very good gathering, about 46 in all. *June* 2.—Dined at the Whitehall Rooms with the officers of the Bengal Cavalry, Probyn and Watson being my two neighbours. We sat down 60 in all, very nice and some very distinguished men. I gave the King's health, who is also the Patron of the Club, and Sir Power Palmer, the late Commander-in-Chief in India and a very nice man, gave my health, to which I responded, and made a suitable speech. When we came into the Drawing Room we found the King's Native Officers there under Colonel Brown, whom I complimented, and I had a good talk with Sir Hugh Gough and several others. 11*th*.—Dressed in uniform to receive Their Majesties at the London Hospital. The day was too melancholy, wet and dreary, when I drove there. I received Their Majesties at the entrance, where the King received various addresses, notably one from Mr. Holland, the Chairman of the House Committee, who had made all the arrangements for the reception. We first entered the large Theatre, where Their Majesties were warmly welcomed and thence proceeded over a portion of the wards of the Hospital and interviewed some of the nurses who had been out to S. Africa, whilst I waited below till Their Majesties had departed. The King and Queen went direct to the Mansion House to take tea.

---

[1] Captain Jary.

The Duke and the London Hospital

The Duke's connection with the London Hospital demands more than a passing reference. For fifty years His Royal Highness was President of the hospital, and throughout that period and indeed up to the day of his death he took a deep personal interest in all that concerned its fortunes. No detail of administration was too small for his earnest attention, and he did not hesitate to show his resentment if any steps were taken without his knowledge and advice. At considerable personal inconvenience he attended and spoke at the great Quinquennial Dinners in 1898 and 1903 and at both he referred in very touching words to an old man's duty not to stay progress, while at the same time he hinted that as he grew older he felt that things were moving a little too fast for him. His attendance on June 11, 1903, at the opening by the King and Queen of the new out-patient department of the hospital was among his last public appearances. The burden of years was beginning to weigh very heavily upon his shoulders, and it was with difficulty that he could get up to the platform. Yet he was overheard, forgetful of his own infirmities, urging the King to

1903 Æt. 84 remember his serious illness of the previous year and to be careful not to overtire himself.

An amusing incident occurred at the Press Bazaar for the London Hospital in 1898. 'I had forgotten,' writes Mr. Sydney Holland, 'to tell His Royal Highness which door to arrive at. There was a tremendous crush and a huge crowd waiting to get in. It was an anxious time, as the Queen was just due and the crowd looked dangerous because of its numbers. So I sent out word that no one else was to be admitted in any circumstance. The Queen arrived at her special entrance—reserved for him too—and I was conducting her round when I heard a noise as of an earthquake. Up came the Duke; he almost seized me by the collar and forgetful of the Queen being present said, "What does this mean. I—I—I as President of the Hospital was refused entrance." I tried to explain. "You're a d——d bad organiser—no excuse can be received—you ought to be shot!" and so on, only worse. It was useless for me to try and explain. In fact I did not know then what had happened. The Queen was much amused and said, "You seem to have annoyed the Duke!" When I heard what had happened I am bound to admit that enough had occurred to ruffle the equanimity of a man not blessed with what one might call a very even temper. The dear old Duke, keen to help the Hospital, had arrived in plenty of time and had found the huge crowd blocking the doors. He had forced his way through and had at last reached the door. A young policeman guarded the door. He hammered at it. The young man opened it, "What do you want?" "I want to come in." "Well, you can't, Mr. Holland has sent orders that no one else is to be admitted." "D——n Mr. Holland, I am the Duke of Cambridge!" "Oh! I daresay," said the policeman, "we are all Dukes to-day!" Just imagine His Royal Highness's feelings! It took him three weeks to forgive me.'

Although the Duke felt that his strength was failing fast he struggled manfully against any surrender to growing infirmities and endeavoured so far as he was able still to continue his old life of busy activity. 1903 ÆT. 84

June 22.—Drove to the United Service Institution to preside at the annual Meeting of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. Dined at the 3rd Guards Club Dinner, Duke of Connaught in the Chair, about 90 members were present. I gave the Royal Family, including the Duke's health. 26*th*.—The King's Official Birthday. At 10.30 drove in Grenadier Uniform to the old Horse Guards Room where saw the Queen Alexandra and all the Princesses in the large Levee Room where we all were, as well as the Khedive who had just arrived to attend the wedding of his Minister, Mr. Gorst,[1] which is about to take place. It was a very good Parade and all went off extremely well; Colonel Inigo Jones, Scots Fusilier Guards, commanded the Parade. Thence went to Buckingham Palace to lunch with the King and Queen and the Members of the Family and then sat there for some time to hear the Bands play. Got home at 1.30, being very tired. *July* 10.— . . . Drove to the Trinity House, where I dined in Naval dress with the Prince of Wales in the Chair and the Elder Brethren. I replied for the toast of the Military Forces and was most warmly received by the usual gathering there, and the Prince acted well in the Chair and spoke well. 11*th*.—Drove down to Hurlingham to see the Polo Match between the Horse Guards Blue and the 17th Lancers. The Queen and the Wales's and other members of the Family were likewise present, and I rejoice to say that the dear old 17th beat the Blues by several goals—a very great triumph by the 17th for whom Colonel Haig, their present Colonel and my friend, and Major Tilney played admirably and successfully. It was a great victory, for the Blues had very superior ponies. The Queen handed them the Cup, and they came up to receive it at her hands. Went to the Trocadero Restaurant, to preside at the National Rifle Association where the Council of the Body,

---

[1] Afterwards Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.

1903 ÆT. 84

under Lord Cheylesmore, entertained the Members of the foreign teams that are competing at the Ranges in the Competition.[1] The Americans have won the first prize and are much elated by it. We sat down 250, and all went off well. I made a speech to the Competitors. 28*th*.—To the Oratory at Brompton to be present at the Requiem Mass and Service for the late Pope. Lord Denbigh represented the King, and the whole Corps Diplomatique and others were present in Uniform. The Bishop of Emmaus and Monsignor Stanley performed the Service, which lasted 1½ hours, and the voices which sang were beautiful. A large number of the London Roman Catholic Priests were present, and a large congregation.

Last visit to Germany

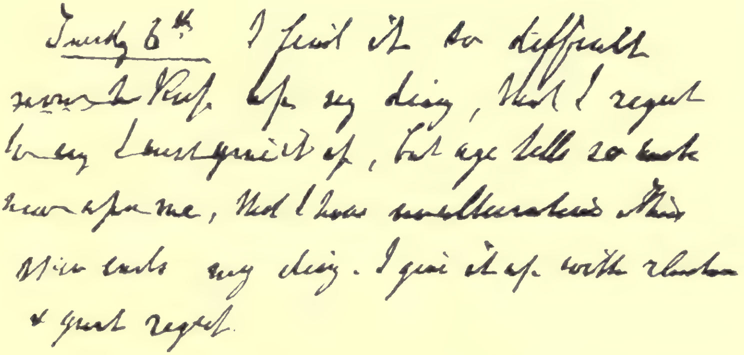
In August came the Duke's last visit to Germany, in the course of which he made his accustomed pilgrimage to Rumpenheim. 'Drove out to Rumpenheim [August 25] to find the dear old place looking clean and nice and in excellent order, though nobody lives there now, unfortunately. The Caretaker was a most excellent man and keeps the place very nice and clean. Having gone over the house and looked at the garden, we crossed the Maine and drove back to Frankfort on the right bank, having driven out through Offenbach.'

End of the diary

After his return to England in September he was able to pay a round of visits to a few intimate friends. But his strength was ebbing so quickly, alas! that even the writing of his well-loved diary became too heavy a tax upon his failing powers. 'I find it so difficult now to keep up my diary,' he writes on October 6, 'that I regret to say I must give it up, but age tells so much now upon me that I have no alternative. Thus then ends my diary. I give it up with reluctance and great regret. I possibly might carry on a little longer and I will try to do so, at all events for a little longer.' The effort was destined to be of short duration, and no more than a month had

---

[1] For the Palma Trophy.



Tuesday 6th. I find it so difficult now to keep up my diary, that I regret to say I must give it up, but age tells so much now upon me, that I have no alternative than to close my diary. I give it up with reluctance & great regret.

FACSIMILE OF ENTRY IN DIARY.

passed before the Duke was compelled to lay aside his pen for ever. Two entries, however, that he made during this very brief period must be quoted. The first was made on the last day of October, upon his return to London from Newmarket, where a few of his old friends had assembled for the shooting. 'The shooters went early and I started by 12.15. This is the last day I shall have the shooting and a very pleasant and enjoyable time I have had of it, but alas! all now is of the past.' The second entry is the one with which the diary closes. For nearly half a century as the years came round it had been the pride and joy of the Duke to turn his thoughts back to that memorable Fifth of November when he played so gallant a part in the Battle of Inkerman. By a happy accident the last words in the Diary were written on November 5: 'Inkerman Day! How many remembrances come to one's mind of this day 49 years ago.' From the gathering shadows, the mind, spanning the intervening years, went back to the full noonday light of that grim struggle in the Crimea. Could we take a more fitting leave of the personal record of the life of His Royal Highness than by joining him in his backward glance to the splendid visions of that glorious day?

The last entry in the diary

Of the last months, naturally, there is little to tell. Gradually the Duke found himself compelled to withdraw more and more completely from public life. But although the sands were running out quickly the world outside his own intimate circle had little apprehension that the end was so near at hand. The announcement, made towards the end of February 1904, that His Royal Highness had been compelled owing to indisposition to postpone a visit which he had arranged to pay to Brighton, aroused, indeed, some anxiety, but the daily bulletins that followed allayed any fears which had been raised, and it was not till March 16 that the gravity of his condition became known. On that

1904
Illness and death

1904 ÆT. 84 day the bulletins announced a serious relapse. Early in the morning there had been a recrudescence of hæmorrhage of the stomach, and the Duke's condition, so the official statement ran, gave ground for the gravest anxiety. The hours brought nothing to lessen this anxiety for those who stood around the Duke's bed at Gloucester House. Shortly after two o'clock on the following morning (March 17) there was another attack of hæmorrhage, and this was followed by two further attacks within a few hours. The Duke lapsed into unconsciousness, and at 10.35 A.M., in the presence of Mrs. Hamilton, his sons, Mr. Roxburgh Fuller, his medical attendant, and the writer of this memoir, he passed peacefully away and set forth on that mysterious road 'which to discover we must travel too.'

Universal sorrow

The sorrow evoked was instant, sincere, and universal. The King and Queen hastened to Gloucester House to express their sympathy with the Duke's family, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were staying with Sir John and Lady Fisher at Portsmouth, cut short their visit and hurried to London. From the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign States came messages of sorrow and of sympathy, and the approaches to Gloucester House were quickly thronged with men distinguished in every walk of life who had come to pay their last tribute to the illustrious dead. In the name of the City of London the Lord Mayor tendered to the King and to His Royal Highness's family the profound sympathy of the citizens on the death of the Duke, 'who was so long identified with the City as President of Christ's Hospital, Colonel of the London Rifle Brigade, and in many other capacities, in all of which His Royal Highness much endeared himself to them.'

Tributes from the Houses of Parliament

In both Houses of Parliament expression was given to the deep regret with which the members had heard of the Duke's death and to the heartfelt sympathy which they desired to extend to the Royal Family. The Marquis of

Lansdowne, speaking in the House of Lords, dwelt especially on the Duke's services as Commander-in-Chief : 1904

> I do not think that I should misinterpret your lordships' wishes if I were in a very few words to give expression to the deep regret with which I believe this House has heard of the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. We in this country are fortunate in that we have in our midst a Royal Family the members of which make it constantly clear to us by their conduct that it is their desire to avail themselves of every opportunity of taking a useful and honourable part in our public life. Their opportunities are not infrequently restricted. It happens often that a Royal Prince, from the mere fact that he is a Royal Prince, finds that the accident of his birth is an obstacle and a hindrance rather than an assistance to him in realising his natural aspirations. In this respect the Duke of Cambridge was exceptionally fortunate. His opportunity came to him, and he turned it most successfully to account. He chose the profession of a soldier, and for forty-eight years he followed that profession. He held many prominent appointments ; he saw service in the field ; but the most remarkable feature in his military career is that for almost forty years he filled the high and distinguished office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army. That office has now ceased to exist, but I venture to say that when we refer to it and look back to it we shall invariably connect it with the long and honourable career of his late Royal Highness. My lords, during those forty years, as his Royal Highness pointed out when in 1895 he took leave of the Army, many great and important changes took place. I will not upon this occasion enumerate them, or recapitulate the history of the British Army during the time in which it was under his Royal Highness's command. Two great measures, at any rate, took effect while he held that position—I mean the abolition of purchase and the introduction of short service, changes which have been the bedrock of all subsequent reforms and which, in my opinion, are the bedrock even of those now before us. But it would be the merest affectation

1904 to describe the late Duke of Cambridge as having been a great Army reformer. His best friends would not claim for him that that was his merit, and I do not think that he himself would have put forward any such claim. His bent of mind was eminently conservative. He was content to leave it to others to propose and initiate changes ; he regarded it rather as his business to be the watchful guardian of the interests of the Army and to criticise and, if possible, improve any measures which were presented to him for his consideration. My lords, I think there are two observations which may be made in regard to the conduct of his Royal Highness. In the first place, his criticism was that of a man who knew and understood the Army as probably no other living soldier did. He was able to foretell how any change would be regarded by every one serving the Crown in the military profession, from the general at one end of the scale to the last joined recruit at the other. The other observation I will make of him is this, that if his Royal Highness, as undoubtedly was sometimes the case, accepted changes which he would not himself have proposed, or which may in some instances have been distasteful to him, he accepted them after they had once been thoroughly discussed with absolute loyalty, and he was glad to put his great knowledge and experience at the service of those whose business it was to carry those great changes into effect. And so it came to pass that the Duke of Cambridge earned the confidence and good will of many successive Secretaries of State and many successive generations of British soldiers. In this House his Royal Highness not infrequently took part in our debates, particularly if the subject under discussion was one concerning the affairs of the Army. His speech was, as one might expect from a soldier, simple, and altogether devoid of studied effect, but he spoke with point, with sincerity, and with thorough knowledge of the subject. Outside this House the Duke of Cambridge associated himself with all useful and beneficent movements. I suppose no man ever worked harder in that direction than did his late Royal Highness. No charitable movement appealed to him for assistance in vain; and if it were one which was in any way connected with the Army or with the wives and families of those who were serving in the Army it commanded a double measure of his good will. The life which is now ended was a long life, a useful life, and, if popularity and the knowledge that one's efforts are appreciated be a source of happiness, I take leave to say a happy life also. He has passed away, leaving, I believe, no single enemy in this world, but a host of friends endeared to him by the kindliness and geniality of his disposition; and if he was generally respected he was certainly not least respected in this House, of which he was for so many years a conspicuous and distinguished member. I am told that it would not be usual, or in accordance with precedent, that we should move any formal resolution of condolence with those who are mourning his death; but I do believe that it would be the desire of your lordships, even in some less formal manner, to signify your deep sympathy with his Majesty the King and with those who are mourning the great loss which has fallen upon the Royal Family and the country. 1904

Lord Tweedmouth spoke for those who sat on the other side of the House:

My noble friends Lord Spencer and Lord Ripon are away from this House to-day, so it has fallen to me quite unexpectedly to echo the graceful and eloquent words which have fallen from the noble marquis. If I fail to give expression to what is the feeling of all the members of your lordships' House who sit on this side it will not be from any want of appreciation of his late Royal Highness, but from the fact that I have not had the opportunity of thinking over my remarks. My lords, I cannot, of course, speak, like the noble marquis, with full knowledge of the illustrious Duke's services as Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Army; but this I know—that when he laid down that honourable and distinguished position he laid it down with a recognition of his good service from the whole Army, and commanding the affection and regard of the officers and of all who had been brought into contact with him. I think, too, every

1904 one of us has the feeling that with his Royal Highness's death a notable link with the past has been severed. I think I am right in supposing that his Royal Highness was absolutely the last male member of his generation of the House of Hanover to survive. That family has had a great share in the history of this country for the last century and a half, and the death of the last survivor of its past generation brings home to us very strongly the changes which have taken place. I believe that many instances will occur to the minds of your lordships of kindness and good fellowship shown by his Royal Highness both as a public man and as a private friend. I think the quality in his character which most came home to me, with my small knowledge of his Royal Highness, was his absolute determination never to give in. It seemed to me that he certainly possessed in a high degree that quality of which we, as a nation, are so proud—that we never know when we are beaten. Only last year, when he took the chair at a dinner in commemoration of the golden wedding of my noble friend Lord Cork, in the speech which he made on that occasion he said that so long as he could struggle to the fore he would always make the effort, and especially when it was to give gratification or do a service to a friend. Those, I think, are high qualities. I think you will agree with me that his Royal Highness well lived up to the traditions of the family to which he belonged, and that we all to-day most sincerely mourn his death and are most anxious fully to express our sorrow for it to his Majesty and the Royal Family.

Speaking for the Government in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour insisted on the Duke's zealous devotion to the service of the State :

I think the House will agree with me that we ought not to enter on business this afternoon without making some reference to the melancholy event that occurred this morning—the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Cambridge was not merely a distinguished member of the Royal Family ; he was not merely the oldest member of the Royal Family in this country, a contemporary of our late Queen ; but he was a man who devoted by far the larger portion, I may say the whole portion, of his active life to the earnest service of this country. He served his country in the field, he served his country in the high office of Commander-in-Chief ; and, though I suppose it would be too much to hope that at any time of our political history questions connected with the War Office should be outside the pale of controversy, there is one thing in which every man will agree—namely, that the Duke of Cambridge devoted to this great office his whole time, his whole energy, his whole strength, and that he was intimately and profoundly acquainted with every question that affected the British Army, and that throughout his whole career he possessed the confidence of both officers and men. I am sure the House will feel with me that a great figure has disappeared from among us, and that not merely of a member of the Royal Family, but of a zealous and devoted servant of the State, and that it would not be fitting that we should pass the melancholy occasion by without some expression, even though that expression be informal in character, of our sorrow for the event and of our deep sympathy with the illustrious family of which he was a member. 1904

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in associating the Opposition with Mr. Balfour's expressions of regret and sympathy, struck a more personal note :

I am sure the right hon. gentleman has taken a course which will meet the feeling of every member of the House. I have nothing to add to what the First Lord of the Treasury has said of the Duke of Cambridge. It so happens that I perhaps have had a longer relationship with him in the administration of public affairs than almost any other member of the House ; and therefore I can bear testimony to the fact that the picture which the right hon. gentleman has drawn has not been too highly coloured. The Duke of Cambridge was devoted, with an intensity of devotion beyond description, to the Army of which he was the Commander-in-Chief for many years. I may, perhaps, 1904 refer to the fact that it was while I was Secretary of State that he came to the conclusion that he ought to relinquish the high position he held. I can bear witness to the extreme reluctance and almost anguish which he felt in severing that connection, and, at the same time, to his loyal acceptance of the necessity of its being severed, as he felt advancing years telling upon him. I feel sure that during the few years that have passed since he retired from active life he has enjoyed the recollection of all the years of close association with the Army in which his life has been passed. The Duke of Cambridge was not only a conspicuous figure in the public life and society of this country, but he was the true friend of all his friends. He had a personal charm which drew to him every one with whom he came in contact, and both in that sense—in the sense of the personal feeling of affection which he created in all who knew him—and also as a notable and loyal, faithful and energetic public servant, he deserves, I think, all the eulogy which the right hon. gentleman has passed upon him. I would associate myself, and those on this side of the House, with the expression which he has given to our regret and to our sympathy with the Royal house in the loss it has sustained.

Funeral

From the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge no honour was lacking which could fittingly be paid to the memory of a great soldier and a distinguished member of the Royal Family. It was the Duke's own desire that he should be buried in the tomb at Kensal Green in which the remains of his wife had been laid to rest fourteen years before. To the fulfilment of this wish the King gave ready and willing consent, but at the same time, in order that effect might be given to his own determination and to the universal desire of his subjects that every signal mark of respect should accompany the ceremony, he ordained that the first portion of the burial service should take place in Westminster Abbey. For four days the body of His Royal Highness lay at Gloucester House, and on the evening of March 21, after a short service, held by the Sub-Dean

(Dr. Sheppard) in the State Dining Room, a service at which only the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Francis of Teck, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the members of the late Duke's family and household were present, it was removed to St. Faith's Chapel at Westminster Abbey. There, reverently watched by men of the Grenadier Guards, it remained throughout the night until the following morning, when it was carried to its appointed place under the lantern, in front of the High Altar, to await the funeral service. In our own day the Abbey has been the scene of many great and notable ceremonies; but it is safe to say that the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge will stand out in the memory of all who were present as an event without rival for splendid pageantry and solemn grandeur. At the head of the coffin as chief mourner stood the King, and near by were many members of the Royal Family. Prince Albrecht of Prussia (Regent of Brunswick) came to represent the German Emperor, a life-long friend of the Duke of Cambridge; the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Denmark, and the King of the Hellenes were amongst the heads of Foreign States who sent their representatives; Ministers and ex-Ministers were there with many members of both Houses of Parliament, and a vast company of officers of every branch of the Army and Navy had assembled to pay their last tribute of affection and respect. The pall-bearers, all officers who had been closely connected with His Royal Highness during his long tenure of the post of Commander-in-Chief, comprised five Field-Marshals—Lord Wolseley, Sir F. Haines, Sir Henry Norman, Lord Roberts, and Sir Evelyn Wood; seven Generals—Sir F. Stephenson, Sir William 1904

1904 Cameron, Sir G. Higginson, Sir Reginald Gipps, Sir John Gordon, Sir R. Buller, and Sir R. Harrison; together with Lieutenant-General Lord Grenfell, Lieutenant-General Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, Lieutenant-General Sir J. French, Major-General Sir Henry Trotter, Major-General W. Leigh-Pemberton, and Major-General Sir Alfred Turner. To quote the list of societies and institutions which had made good their claim to be represented is to show the catholicity of the Duke's interests. Representatives there were of Trinity House; the Royal Parks; the Royal Military College; Christ's Hospital; King's College, London; the University of Oxford; the University of Dublin; Richmond Park; the Royal United Service Institution; the Royal Hospital, Richmond; the Sanitary Institute; the Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home; the Royal Cambridge Asylum; the 17th Lancers Comrade Society; the Bristol Crimean Veterans' Association; the Malden District Council; the County of Middlesex Quarter Sessions; the Victoria Hospital, Kingston-on-Thames; the Order of the Thistle; the Foundling Hospital; the National Rifle Association; the Incorporated Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society; the Royal Female Orphan Asylum; the Royal Society of St. George; the Order of St. Michael and St. George; the National Artillery Association; the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy; University College Hospital; the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; the London Lock Hospital; the London Hospital; the City Orthopædic Hospital; and the Royal Hospital for Consumption. This is no mere dull catalogue of names; in each of the institutions mentioned the Duke had taken a deep personal interest, on each he had spent his energies ungrudgingly, and each now mourned his death with a sense of real personal loss.

If the service in the Abbey had been for the privileged few, the procession which followed to the cemetery at

Kensal Green was for the many. How intimately the Duke of Cambridge had won his way into the hearts of the people was perhaps never realised until that bright March morning, with its first hint of coming spring, when he passed through their midst for the last time. There was no public holiday, the work of the great city went on as usual, yet the whole of the route from the Abbey to Kensal Green throughout its five long miles was lined on either side by dense masses of people who had left their toil for a brief hour in order to say farewell to a friend. It was a day of great silences. No strains of martial music were heard. In silence the long procession passed between the waiting lines and the silence was more eloquent than any words of the people's love and affection. At Kensal Green the last words of the burial service were said by the Sub-Dean, a hymn was sung by the Choir of the Chapels Royal, three volleys were fired by men of the Grenadier Guards, and then again all was silence, save for the dying echoes of 'The Last Post' and the lingering reverberation in the memory of the words of comfort so beautifully sung at the Abbey: 'I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours.' 1904

CHAPTER XXV

THE DUKE AND CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

[BY THE REV. E. H. PEARCE]

NEXT to his interest in his profession, and in the Patriotic Fund as a charitable institution connected with it, there is not much doubt that the Duke of Cambridge would himself have placed his interest in the Religious, Royal, and Ancient Foundation of Christ's Hospital. It was a connection which, as we shall see, began quite early in his life and continued with his latest moments of consciousness. It passed through certain constitutional changes, which he keenly and emphatically regretted, but the changes never affected his personal goodwill towards the foundation.

In order to find a convenient starting point for a description of this side of his life, we open the minutes of the Court of Governors at the 23rd of March, 1854, three days before his thirty-fifth birthday, and read as follows :

> The Treasurer . . . declared the Ballot to be opened, and some votes were deposited in the glass, when the Right Hon : the Lord Mayor began to address the Court, but many Governors pressing to the Chair to tender their votes a great deal of confusion ensued, and his Lordship could not obtain a hearing. After some time the Court determined that, the Ballot having been commenced, it must be proceeded with, and it was accordingly continued. Whereupon the Lord Mayor handed to the Treasurer a written protest against the election of any person to the office of President of this Hospital other than an Alderman of the City of London, which protest the Treasurer read

to the Court, and, having put the question that it be entered upon the minutes, he declared the same, upon a show of hands, to be carried in the negative. At three o'clock . . . the Treasurer began to draw the votes from the Glass ; and, upon casting up the numbers, the Scrutineers reported that there were for

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge .	216
The Right Hon : the Lord Mayor . . .	87

His Royal Highness having been introduced to the Court, and informed of his election, the President's Charge was read by the Clerk, and on being placed in the chair His Royal Highness returned his thanks to the Court, and stated that he had not in any way solicited the appointment, but having been requested by a large and influential body of the Governors to allow himself to be put in nomination, and entertaining the opinion that the Presidency of such an useful and noble Charity as Christ's Hospital might be held with honour by any person of whatever rank and station, he had acceded to the request ; and he assured the Court that he did not belong to any party of the Governors, and whilst he should always be ready to listen with attention to the advice and opinion of every Governor whether an Almoner or a Foundation—or Donation—Governor, and to act with courtesy and impartiality towards all, he should pursue that course upon all occasions which his own judgment should point out to him as the best calculated to promote the general interests of the Institution over which they had placed him.

Beside this record may be placed the brief notice of the same event in the Duke's diary on March 23, 1854 :

Was elected President of Christ's Hospital by a majority of 129 over the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Sidney. Went to the Hospital and at once took the chair.

It will naturally be asked, what could have induced a prominent member of the Royal house to engage in a contested election for the presidency of Christ's Hospital against the Lord Mayor of London for the time being? A full answer would take too long to give here, for it would involve much of the history of an institution then just three hundred years old. But, briefly put, it comes to this. Christ's Hospital was administered under Charter by a Court of Governors, who did most of their detailed work through a smaller body called the Committee of Almoners. Governors were of two kinds, Foundation Governors and Governors by gift of £500 or more, generally called Donation Governors and constituting the immense majority. All the Aldermen of the City were Foundation Governors. They no longer contributed to the funds; only a few took a personal interest in the children and their welfare; but, by reason that their predecessors three centuries earlier had given noble help in the starting and maintenance of the Hospital, all the nineteenth century Aldermen, irrespective of any gift on their part, still presented a child each year to receive the benefits of the foundation. Moreover, the Presidents of Christ's Hospital, of whom up to that moment there had been thirty-nine in three centuries, had all been Aldermen of the City of London, including Mr. William Thompson, M.P., who was just dead. Therefore those Governors who waited upon the Duke with a request that he would permit himself to be nominated knew that they were initiating a mild revolution in a very steady-going concern, and were not likely to keep that fact from their Royal nominee. But they had reason on their side. The balance of power among the Governors was now certainly in favour of those who had no connection with the Corporation. The Governors present on the occasion already described included the second Marquis of Bristol and his son, the present Marquis (then Earl Jermyn), the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Strafford, Viscount Chewton (the present Lord Waldegrave's father), Viscount Midleton, and Lords Sandys and Southampton.

Let it be acknowledged that the Lord Mayor made a brave fight for what he deemed to be the privilege of his office. He printed his election address in the advertisement columns of *The Times*, and the Duke's supporters followed with an intimation to the Governors that 'your presence is earnestly solicited in support of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge as president.' (*Times*, March 17, 1854.) The Lord Mayor summoned a Court of Aldermen to discuss this breach of privilege and suggested that an aldermanic deputation should wait on the Duke; but, says a reporter, 'not one of them uttered a word, or made any sign except Alderman Moon, who rose evidently for the purpose of submitting a motion to the effect suggested by the Lord Mayor, but soon sat down, probably because he anticipated that he would not be able to find a seconder.' The sequel was at once sad and comic; for the Lord Mayor washed his hands of the Hospital during the rest of his year of office. He refused to receive the 'Blues' at the Mansion House on Easter Tuesday and to disburse the customary gifts; so that *Punch* invented a letter from some 'constant readers' in Christ's Hospital, who begged the editor to 'work upon [the Lord Mayor's] feelings like fleas and get the Shilling and the Bun for the Blues.'

Under all the circumstances the Duke was the most natural man in the world to endeavour to secure as titular head of the foundation. For, thirteen years earlier, he had proved his interest in it by a donation of £500. Appropriately enough, it was on St. George's Day, 1841, that the Court of Governors acknowledged his gift 'for the use of the poor Children harboured in this Hospital.' At the same time they accepted the report of a committee that in virtue of the high position of His Royal Highness the standing orders for examining 'the qualifications of every gentleman proposed for a Governor' should be in this instance suspended, and 'that it be referred to the

Treasurer to make such arrangements as he may deem proper for presenting a Governor's Staff and delivering the Charge to His Royal Highness.' So it was on July 16 of the same year (1841) that Prince George of Cambridge attended a Court at the Hospital and 'received his charge' in the presence of Sir Moses Montefiore and some forty other Governors. The words of the charge are quaint enough to be given as they then stood :

> Worshipful Sir,—Agreeable to a very ancient and laudable custom, you will be pleased to take notice in the presence of this Right Worshipful Court, that . . . you have been nominated, approved, and appointed a Governor of Christ's Hospital.
>
> And you are earnestly required and confidently expected faithfully and diligently to act in that station, which is of the highest importance, and of great trust ; inasmuch as you are called to be one of the Distributors of the goods of Almighty God to a very numerous body of helpless children, and to many other necessitous persons : in which office if you shall be found negligent, you will not only declare yourself a most unworthy servant of Almighty God, but also a very great enemy to that work which doth most highly advance and adorn the Commonwealth, and chiefly the City of *London.*
>
> And you are, therefore, solemnly required to promise before this assembly faithfully to labour in your office of a Governor, that this work may have its perfection, and that the number of helpless infants committed to your care may be carefully kept, diligently attended and instructed, and wholesomely provided for ; and, promising to do this, you are now admitted a member of this Court.

Prince George had one further stage of initiation to pass through before he was entitled to take a personal part in the management of the institution. In June 1842, he received his charge as a Committee Governor, and not infrequently attended the Committee of Almoners. We may take one instance as a specimen of what would pass before his view on such occasions. It is December 2, 1845, and the committee have first before them a former Grecian and a then exhibitioner of the Hospital at Cambridge. He has fallen, as young men sometimes will, into some scrape at Cambridge, and his exhibition has been stopped. He has now turned over a new leaf, expressed his regrets for the past, and is informed that his exhibition will be restored. Then there come before the Governors several boys and a girl, whose time at the School has expired and who 'attended as usual to thank the Committee for their education.' They received each of them a Bible and Prayer Book, 'the Treasurer giving them collectively a suitable admonition as to their future conduct.' Besides his occasional attendance at such committees the young Prince was from 1842 onwards enabled to place yearly in the School a boy or girl to receive without cost the inestimable benefits of a public school training. From the time of his election as President in 1854 he had the annual privilege, *ex officio*, of an additional presentation, and it was his custom to give this to the child of some military officer, on the ground that it was his connection with the Army which had placed him in the presidential chair. From first to last His Royal Highness was able to nominate in this way over one hundred children, a number which it is safe to say was never equalled by any Governor in the history of the Foundation.

Enough has been said to show how natural it was that in 1854 a considerable section of the Governors should have desired the Duke as their President. He was then under orders for the Crimea, a fact which was actually used by his opponents as if it were a disqualification; but in February 1855 he was back again at his post, and during that year the minutes show that he presided at six meetings of the Court and twelve committees. If it were worth while, it would be easy to prolong the record for the whole period of his power. Its early days were troublous times for the Hospital. 'There was a noise, and behold a shaking.' A headmaster arose who was not as deferential to the governing body as he might have been, though his intentions were honourable, and on at least one occasion His Royal Highness the President from the chair of the Court administered to the Doctor one of those emphatic rebukes which few could manage as well. Indeed, it may be said that the Duke's whole career as President was a struggle in behalf of the Hospital's right to regulate and even regenerate itself from within, apart from outside interference. But Parliament thought otherwise. Endowed Schools' Commissioners and Charity Commissioners followed one another with their schemes. Newspaper correspondents, as usual, were quite sure about what was wrong and about the exact way to put it right. The Duke's plan was for the responsible persons to consider these matters in conclave and do their best with them, and one of his first tasks was to take part in a committee, which met for this purpose in 1855, and which in April of that year presented its report, signed by the Duke as President, for the consideration of the Governors at large. It boldly attacked the questions of the state of the education, the discipline, the health of the School, defending each but admitting that improvement was possible and was in process of achievement. The staff was being slowly though sensibly enlarged. French had been introduced into the curriculum. But the report shows a characteristic horror of any drastic change, and it is difficult altogether to scout its contention that 'an improvement in the health of the Children is not likely to be one of the results' of a removal of the school to the country. In the committee's statement that 'many theoretical ideas may be entertained on this subject' one can almost detect the very words of the Duke himself. But neither his words nor his industry nor the combined efforts of his colleagues availed to put off the day of visitation, and it will shorten a somewhat dismal story to say that the blow fell when the new scheme was accepted by Parliament and came into force in 1891. How the Duke fought against it cannot be told in detail, but a letter which he wrote to the late Mr. John Derby Allcroft, then Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, on his election in the Conservative interest for the City of Worcester in 1878 shows that he rejoiced when anyone was in a position to stand up for the cause. 'My dear Allcroft,' it ran, 'My hearty congratulations on your success at Worcester. We are most fortunate at the present juncture of our Hospital to get you into Parliament as our advocate and defender.' When the changes had come about, and the difficulties of the transition from the old to the new had brought their inevitable troubles, he would write to the present Treasurer about the effect of them in his emphatic fashion. 'These most deplorable changes'—the date of this letter is February 6, 1894—'have completely ruined the fine old foundation, which was the means of doing such an immense amount of good—for no earthly good to anybody, so far as I can see.'

But it was characteristic of him that he grieved least over the modification which the new scheme made in his own position as President, and most over the change in the locality of the School, which mattered more to the School than to him personally. As regards his presidential position, he found himself associated with an entirely new Council of Almoners, who were henceforth supreme in the management and were only in a secondary degree representative of the old Donation Governors, on whom the Duke pinned his faith. But it was not from any resentment that he came less often to the Court Room after 1891. For in January 1892 he wrote to Alderman Vaughan

Morgan to deplore his inability to be present at their meeting, owing to other engagements. 'Will you express,' he said, 'my sincere regret to the members of the Council, many of whom I have not even the pleasure of knowing personally? Pray assure them that this absence has not arisen from any want of interest in the future of the Hospital, to which, as you know, I am very much attached. . . . I feel assured the Council are doing all they can to make the new scheme work smoothly.' But what he did grievously resent was the decision to remove the School from Newgate Street. 'I entirely share your feelings of distress,' he wrote to the Treasurer in 1898, 'at having to vacate our fine old premises, which I look upon as Vandalism on the part of the Charity Commissioners.' And, as the day of the exodus drew nearer, his resentment did not abate. 'I confess' (June 27, 1901) 'it will be a *sad* day when our Schools leave the premises after many years' useful occupation, when we emigrate to Horsham next Easter. It seems to me the most *wanton* thing that ever was undertaken.' But again his personal feeling did not prevent him from taking the keenest and most practical interest in the selection of a new site, and in the early days of that process (April 24, 1892) he is found urging upon the present Treasurer that 'the nearer we place ourselves to London, the better for the Institution and for the young lads we educate.' It followed that the selection of the West Horsham site, on which the new school for boys has been built, by no means met with his approval, on the score of its distance from London.

He notes his visit to the site in his diary under date of May 19, 1896:

Went with Vaughan Morgan and Faudel-Phillips to Horsham to view the new ground there for Christ's Hospital. The country is very pretty about there and in many respects appropriate, but it is very far from London and on that account I regret its having been purchased.

But the choice was not his ; so, with whatever doubts, he accepted it. On October 23 (Founder's Day), 1897, he took the President's part in the ceremony, when the Prince of Wales (His present Majesty) laid the foundation stone of the new school on behalf of Queen Victoria, the Duke reading the loyal address of the Hospital to the Prince. As the buildings rose and the grounds came to be laid out, it gave him pleasure to think that his statue in Field-Marshal's uniform would be one of the features of the place, but the old feeling of regret became even intensified, as the actual depletion of the Newgate Street site was reported to him. This is shown by his entry on May 10, 1902 :

> Vaughan Morgan came to see me and tell me that the migration to Horsham of Christ's Hospital was now proceeding, and that the boys would join there on returning from the holidays. It is a most painful moment to myself who loved the old place in the City of London.

So much for his intimate connection with the administration. If he neglected no private chance of serving the interests of the children, it might go without saying that any public services of his were at its disposal. For instance, he was the natural person to receive members of the Royal house when they came to the Hospital. It is over forty years since His present Majesty paid a visit to the ceremony known as ‘ the Public Supping,’ of which more directly, and sat on the dais at the right of His Royal Highness the President. His Majesty's lamented eldest sister, the late Empress Frederick, went down to Newgate Street one May morning in 1876, accompanied by the Duke, and made a speech to the boys in the Hall, hoping that they would ' grow up good men and faithful subjects of the Queen.' The words she used to the authorities, as she left, showed that her woman's instinct had realised how to please the Duke : ' I have visited many educational institutions, and I have sometimes had to say, " Ah ! you will improve " ; but I say to you, " Remain as you are." ' There was also the annual occasion, formerly during Easter week, now in the week following, which is called the ' Easter Banquet ' at the Mansion House. Its origin probably goes back to the far-off day when Mayor, Aldermen, Governors of the Royal Hospitals, and the children of Christ's Hospital assembled on the Easter holy-days at the Spital in Bishopsgate or at Paul's Cross to hear sermons, which were often of great length, and for which the civic dignitaries would afterwards console themselves by partaking of the hospitality of the Mansion House. Anyhow, the Easter Banquet is always characterised by the toast of ' the Royal Hospitals,' and the Duke, whenever he was present, was their natural spokesman in reply. It was equally natural that his speech should concern itself chiefly with his own particular Hospital, its woes and its welfare. So thirty years ago he would generally be heard to deal with the attacks on the institution. He would tell the Lord Mayor, as he did in 1868, that the Governors ' ought not to make changes without being satisfied that they were sound, reasonable, and desirable ' ; or, as in 1873, that while he and his colleagues were ' anxious to court criticism,' yet ' he felt inclined to be extremely pugnacious, directly it was suggested that the institution itself should be attacked.' Even after the new scheme had come into being, he still attended the Easter Banquet from time to time and never hesitated to say what he objected to in its essential features. The amiable scorn which he could throw into his views on ' entrance by competition ' can easily be imagined by those who knew him.

At least once he did not hesitate to take part in a deputation to a Minister of the Crown—indeed, no less a person than Mr. Gladstone himself, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer was approached in May 1863 on the question of the payment of income tax on the charitable funds of benevolent institutions. 'It was a very large deputation,' the Duke writes in his diary, 'and I had to address the Chancellor on the part of Christ's Hospital. He replied, and was evidently not pleased at the great opposition raised to his plan. I was accompanied by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, Lord Shaftesbury, and many more.' The result was the withdrawal of Mr. Gladstone's proposal.

His more formal and regular visits to Christ's Hospital connected themselves with two things. A visit which he paid as often as he could to the junior boys' school and to the girls' school at Hertford generally happened without the public knowing much about it. He went as if he enjoyed going, and it was a great day in the year for the young folks chiefly concerned. One of these occasions he may be allowed to record in his own words. The date is June 26, 1884.

> To Hertford with the Governors of Christ's Hospital for our annual visitation. First saw all the boys and girls in the playfield. They looked extremely nice and healthy. Then inspected with the Treasurer (Mr. J. D. Allcroft) the several buildings and schools. We have improved the drainage, which seems to have answered very well with the children's health, and we have also reduced the number of boys in the dormitories. At one the boys went to dinner in the Hall, which I attended and then returned to London.

But most Londoners have heard of, and many have been present at, the 'Public Suppers' in the great Hall in Newgate Street, which, while they lasted, were a survival of an old-time condition of things. Those who managed the affairs of the Hospital in the latter part of the seventeenth century understood the uses of advertisement. They wanted benefactors, and the best way to secure these was to exhibit the benefits of the foundation in a practical way. Let the wealthy citizen see the happy faces of the children at their meals. Let him do it on the day on which in particular it is 'lawful to do good.' So their custom was to throw open the great Hall to the British Public on Sunday nights, after the early Evensong of those days. It was of course difficult to secure that none but 'persons of quality' should get in, and the result was the 'Public Suppers' as the Duke found them in his early days as a Governor. Naturally it was soon realised that nineteenth century arrangements and ideas were unfavourable to Sundays, so the day of the ceremony was changed to Thursday and the number of the Suppers gradually reduced to four. For many years it was the Duke's habit to take the chair at one of these ceremonies. Led by the Hospital's beadle in a seventeenth century robe with a seventeenth century mace, His Royal Highness passed in procession up the Hall at the head of the Governors. There were eighteenth century prayers read by a 'Grecian' in the garb of two hundred years earlier, after which the Royal President would pass round the tables and see the young lions feed. If any young lion were haply not feeding, he was soon spotted by the Duke and asked the reason, nor is it impossible that some of them delayed beginning their simple meal for the sheer sake of being asked if they were not hungry. Then followed an anthem, the words of which were always 'fair wrote' by the school's best caligraphist in his best copper-plate, and submitted with a bow to the President, who was equally ready with a sovereign for the scribe. The whole concluded with what was called 'bowing round' on the part of the seven hundred boys, some with the table furniture in their hands, some carrying the candlesticks, on which hideous nineteenth century artificial flowers were garlanded to the entire concealment of the ancient and graceful oak stems beneath. Arrived at a given line before the presidential throne, each pair of boys made its bow and retired, and to each pair the President responded with a genial salutation. And then all was over except the cheering and the passing of the old Duke down the Hall again. It was inevitable that his thoughts of late years on these occasions should dwell upon what was coming. At any rate we have his own statement that it was so on April 8, 1897.

> To Christ's Hospital for the public supping. A large attendance of Governors and about 750 boys, all looking fresh and bright. The usual ceremonial was gone through and the singing was very creditable. It is sad to think that this noble old institution is doomed to be removed.

Anyone who considers all the facts will see how natural it was that, as the days drew near to his completion of half a century as President, the governing body should meet and embody their gratitude in a resolution, which ran as follows:

> At a Council of Almoners holden in Christ's Hospital, London, on Wednesday, 2nd March, 1904. Resolved unanimously
>
> That the hearty congratulations of the Council of Almoners be conveyed to
>
> Field-Marshal His Royal Highness
> The Duke of Cambridge, K.G.,
>
> who on the 23rd instant will complete his Jubilee as President of Christ's Hospital, and that the Treasurer be authorised and requested to see His Royal Highness and express to him the thanks of the Governors for his long and valuable services, and the hope that he may be spared for some

time longer to preside over this Religious, Royal and Ancient Foundation, in which he has always taken so warm an interest.

(Signed) R. L. FRANKS, Clerk.

Alas! He could not receive it in person, but it is known that in his last few days of conscious weakness he spoke to those about him of the 'kindness' of the Hospital, as if he had only received and never given. But a few years earlier he had written his own epitaph as President and with its words this record may reasonably close. They are contained in a letter written by him in December 1896 to Alderman Vaughan Morgan, afterwards Lord Mayor of London and a baronet, in which he said that he had by him a portrait of himself, which he desired to present to the Hospital's Court Room, to hang among the long line of Presidents from 1552 onwards. It was true, he remarked, that there was a picture of him by Knight, R.A., in the Hall, but it was hung very high and was not very good; and then follow these loyal and unaffected words:

> I have been for so many years identified with our Hospital, and have so directly identified myself with our proceedings, often under difficult circumstances, that I should like those of the younger generation to know that the Hospital had before this time a President, who thoroughly entered into the interests of our truly magnificent Institution and defended its Ancient Foundation to the best of his ability.

To that verdict all 'Old Blues' of his days gratefully subscribe, as they showed when they gathered round him in the Great Hall at dinner on Founder's Day, 1901, an occasion which he thus described in his diary:

> Drove to Christ's Hospital, where I took the chair at the dinner on Founder's Day in the great Hall there, which was attended by 600 Old Blues, it being the last occasion

of their meeting in the noble old hall. Mr. —— [the Rev. Richard Lee] the headmaster, made an excellent speech and I got over mine, I hope, fairly well.

The 'younger generation' will better realise the truth of it when they remember that in 1854 the Duke of Cambridge accepted an office which had been the prerogative of Aldermen, and that in 1904 the same office was not thought beneath the dignity of the Heir to the Throne.[1]

---

[1] His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received his charge as President of Christ's Hospital at a special Court holden in the since demolished Court Room on May 10, 1904.

INDEX

Abercorn, Duke of, ii. 16, 24, 232
Aberdeen, Lord, i. 111
Abu Klea, battle of, ii. 139
Adams, General, i. 138, 149
Adelaide, Queen, i. 8, 9, 11, 15, 17, 22, 26, 30, 31, 38, 39, 40, 43, 46–48, 60, 63, 90, 91
Adolphus Frederick, Prince. *See* Cambridge, 1st Duke of
Adrianople, Russian advance upon, ii. 53
Adye, Sir George, ii. 27, 106
Afghan War, ii. 65–68, 71, 79–82
Afghanistan, Russian attack on Penjdeh, ii. 145, 146
Africa. *See* Ashantee; South Africa
Ailesbury, Lord (2nd Marquis), i. 200; ii. 24
Aird, Sir John, ii. 186
Airey, General Sir Richard (Lord Airey), i. 165, 181, 251; ii. 23, 24, 37, 44, 47
Albany, Duchess of, ii. 99, 109, 127–129, 295
Albany, Leopold, Duke of, i. 303; ii. 63, 70, 77, 78, 85, 95, 99, 101, 102, 109, 117, 121, 127, 128, 129
Albany, Leopold Charles, Duke of, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg, ii. 138, 274, 275
Albemarle, Lord, ii. 278
Albert, Prince, brother of Frederick William IV., i. 36
Albert, Prince Consort, (marriage) i. 79; 81, 89, 102, 103, 105, 111, 151, 154, 158, 159, 171, 172, 173, 176, 181, 182, 186, 193, 200, 201, 204, 212, 217, 220–222, (death) 222–224; 239, 253; ii. 20, 215
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII., i. 186, 189, 198, 200, 201, 203, 204, 219, 222, 223, 225, 227, 231, 233–236, (marriage) 237, 238; 239, 240, 248–251, 253–256, 259, 266–271, 274, 276, 277, 296, 298, (illness) 301–311; ii. 4, 5, 12–16, 19, 20, 24–30, 34–39, 42–46, 50, 55–57, 64, 70–72, 74, 77, 78, 80, 86, 92, 95, 98, 100, 102, 107, 108, 111, 112, 117, 121, 127, 138, 144, 145, 153, 155, 160, 161, 163, 165, 167–170, 176, 177, 182–184, 191, 197–199, 208, 211, 214–216, 221, 222, 225–227, 231–233, 235, 236, 240–244, 248, 254, 256, 259–261, 265–267, 269–271, 275, 277, 280–282, (accession) 283–286; 288, 290–293, (coronation) 295, 296; 299, 304, 311, 323
Albert Victor, Prince, afterwards Duke of Clarence, birth, i. 248, 249; ii. 50; 52, 107, 138, 139, 147, 160, 161, 213, 215, 222, (engagement) 224; (death) 225–227; 232
Albert Hall, (opening) i. 295, 296; 311; ii. 3, 4, 13, 43, 71
Alcester, Lord. *See* Seymour, Admiral Sir Beauchamp
Aldershot, reviews and inspections at, i. 175, 176, 179, 180, 284, 298, 299; ii. 27, 29, 37, 47, 51, 67, 104, 116, 135, 142, 147, 153, 168, 213, 235, 241, 242, 260, 278, 293; ii. 144, 267
Alexander, Empress, ii. 269
Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, i. 163, 164
Alexandra, Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Alexandra, i. 219, (engagement) 233, 234; 235, 237, (marriage) 237, 238; 239, 240, 248, 249, 253, 266, 267, 276,

277, 303 ; ii. 4, 12, 15, 16, 24, 34, 35, 37–40, 44–46, 70–72, 77–78, 89, 92, 95, 98, 102, 107, 111, 115–117, 131, 132, 138, 142, 153, 163, 165, 167–170, 174, (silver wedding) 182, 183 ; 191, 197–199, 213, 215, 216, 231–233, 259, 261, 265, 267, 269–271, 281–286, 288, 291–293, (coronation) 295, 296 ; 299, 300, 301, 304, 311
Alexandra, H.M.S., ii. 34
Alexandria, attack on, ii. 107
Alfred, Prince. *See* Edinburgh, Alfred, Duke of
Alice, Princess (afterwards Grand Duchess of Hesse), i. 212, 222, 223, 227, (marriage) 231 ; 239, 242, 244, 245, 303, 306, (death) ii. 63 ; 64
Alison, General, ii. 97, 98, 168, 169
Allcroft, John Derby, ii. 321, 325
Allen, Lieut., i. 217
All Souls College, Oxford, i. 112
Alma, Battle of, i. 132–134
America. *See* United States of America
Amoaful, Battle of, ii. 22
Anderson, Lieut., i. 215
Andover, Lord, afterwards Earl of Suffolk, ii. 266
Anhalt, Prince Leopold of, ii. 131, 132
Anson, General the Hon. George, i. 189
Anson, Major, i. 216
Aosta, Duc d', ii. 243, 244
Arab horses, i. 273
Arabi, ii. 107, 110
Arctic expedition, ii. 35
Argyll, Duke of, ii. 2
Armstrong, Sir William, afterwards Lord, i. 227, 249 ; ii. 27, 163, 164, 255, 256
Army and Navy Club, ii. 182, 248
Army (British), i. 52, 53, 64, 65, 110, 134, 140, 141, 149, 150, 156, 172, 176, 182, 188, 279 ; ii. 86–88, 110, 111, 115, 148, 149, 177, 186–188, 230, 231, 242, 278
Army Discipline Bill, ii. 76, 77
Arnim, Count, Prussian Minister, i. 123
Arthur, Duke of Connaught. *See* Connaught, Arthur, Duke of
Aschaffenburg, Battle of, i. 263
Ashantee War, ii. 17–22, 24, 25
Ashburton, Lord, ii. 172
Ashley, Hon. W., i. 154
Asia, H.M.S., i. 65
Atbara, Battle of the, ii. 266
Athens, Visit to, i. 70, 75, 76
Augusta, 1st German Empress, i. 36 ; ii. 43, 118, 175, 183, 184
Augusta, Princess, afterwards Grand Duchess of Meckenburg-Strelitz, i. 8, 10, 16, 24, 42, 48, 51, 61, 87, 90, 99, 103, 122, 212, 274, 280, 284 ; ii. 15, 16, 18, 19, 32, 37, 43, 44, 63, 77, 81, 128, 131, 132, 153, 168, 169, 231, 232, 260, 273, 274, 293
Augusta Sophia, Princess, i. 47, 48, 51
Aumale, Duchesse d', i. 267
Aumale, Duc d', i. 190 ; ii. 167
Austria, i. 119–122, 124, 125, 128, 129, 131, 132, 139, 167, 169, 170, 205, 206, 246, 247, 259–265 ; ii. 155–157
Austria, Emperor of, i. 116, 122, 123, 241–243, 245 ; ii. 156, 157, 174, 175, 311
Austria, Empress of, ii. 41, 53, 185, 268
Austria, Archduke Charles Louis of, ii. 270
Austria, Archduke Maximilian of, i. 187, 188
Austria, Crown Prince Rudolph of, ii. 53, 83, 156, 175, 191, 192
Aveland, Lord, ii. 52, 53
Ayoob Khan, ii. 81, 82

Bacchante, cruise of the, ii. 107
Baden, Grand Duchess of, ii. 184
Baden, Grand Duke of, ii. 77, 167
Baden, Hereditary Grand Duke of, ii. 138, 262
Bagot, Lord, ii. 22
Baillie, Lady Frances, ii. 24
Balaklava, i. 135, (storm) 141–143 ; (battle) 144, 145
Balfour, A. J. ii. 288, 294, 308, 309
Baring, Sir Evelyn, afterwards Lord Cromer, ii. 220, 252, 253
Barrington, the Hon. George, Vice-Chamberlain, ii. 22, 24, 158
Bassano, Duc de, ii. 77
Batalha, visit to, i. 55
Bates, General Sir Henry, ii. 176, 177
Bateson, General, ii. 56, 151–153, 162, 209, 271
Bath, i. 21 ; ii. 264
Bath, Lord, ii. 24
Battenberg, Prince Francis of, ii. 256

Battenberg, Prince Henry of, ii. 148, 213, 222

Battenberg, Princess Henry of. *See* Beatrice, Princess

Battenberg, Prince Louis of, ii. 168, 220

Battersby, Colonel, ii. 50

Bavaria, Duchess Maria of, i. 123

Bavaria, King of, i. 243

Bavaria, Prince of, ii. 167, 260

Bazaine, Marshal, i. 288, 290 ; ii. 19

Beachcroft, Sir Melvill, ii. 186

Beacon, H.M.S. i. 74, 75

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Lord, i. 92, 183, 271 ; ii. 6, 7, 22, 24, 30, 53–56, 60, 61, 66, 72, 74, 75, 80, 92, 93

Beaconsfield, Lady, death of, ii. 6, 7

Beatrice, Princess, afterwards Princess Henry of Battenberg, i. 188, 303 ; ii. 77, 78, 97, 98, (marriage) 148 ; 167–169, 256

Beauchamp, Lord, ii. 22, 172

Beaufort, Duke of, i. 103 ; ii. 248

Bedford, Duke of, ii. 292

Beefeaters. *See* Queen's Veteran Bodyguard

Belgian Volunteers, i. 271, 272

Belgians, Kings of the. *See under* Leopold

Bellerophon, H.M.S., i. 66

Benedek, General, i, 262

Bengal Cavalry Dinner, ii. 273, 274, 298, 299

Bentheim, Prince, ii. 101

Bentinck, General, i. 138, 152

Berber, advance upon, ii. 141

Beresford, Lord Charles, ii. 141

Berkeley, Major-Gen. Sir George, i. 68, 69, 133

Berlin, i. 34–36 ; ii. 82, 83

Berlin Congress, the, ii. 56, 60, 61

Bessborough, Lord, ii. 80

Bethmann, M., i. 244

Bethnal Green Museum, ii. 4

Biddulph, Sir Thomas, ii. 62, 66

Bingham, Lord, afterwards Earl of Lucan, i. 210, 249, 250

Birley, Mr., Mayor of Preston, ii. 109

Birmingham, visit to, i. 187

Birthdays, Prince George's list of, i. 22

Bisley, the first meeting, ii. 215, 216

Bismarck, Prince, i. 241–250, 260 261, 290 ; ii. 61, 78, 81, 96, 97, 155, 172, 184

Bismarck, Princess, ii. 81

Bisset, General Sir John, ii. 176

Black Sea, i. 290, 291

Blakeney, Sir Edward, i. 83, 84, 100, 237, 252

Bloemfontein, capture of, ii. 280

Blomfield, Dr. C. J., i. 26

Bodleian Library, Oxford, visit to, i. 210, 211

Boehm, Mr., ii. 55

Boer War. *See* South Africa

Borel, General de, ii. 62

Borton, Sir Arthur, ii. 57, 177

Boscawen, Colonel (Lord Falmouth), ii. 135, 139

Bosquet, General, i. 165

Bouverie, General Sir Henry, i. 63, 66, 76, 154

Bouverie, Lady Clementina, i. 171

Bowring, Sir John, i. 183

Boyce, Admiral, ii. 170

Brackenbury, General Sir Henry, i. 285 ; ii. 34, 141, 142

Bradford, Lord, ii. 22, 37, 232

Braganza, Duke of, ii. 168–170

Braganza, ship, i. 61

Brandenburg, Count, i. 93

Brassey, Lord, ii. 182

Bright, Dr. Richard, i. 96, 97

Brighton, i. 11, 18, 255, 282 ; ii. 111, 249

Brighton Pavilion, Court at, i. 11

Bristol, Lord, ii. 316

Britannia training ship, ii. 52

British Empire League Dinner, ii. 280

Broadbent, Sir William, ii. 289

Brompton Oratory, ii. 302

Browne, General Sir George, i. 133, 138, 151

Brownlow, Lord (1st Earl), i. 28 ; (2nd Earl), 259 ; (3rd Earl) ii. 238

Brühl, manœuvres at, i. 218, 219

Brunnow, Count, Russian Ambassador, i. 230, 252

Brunswick, Duchy of, i. 93 ; ii. 93, 94, 136, 137

Brunswick, Duke of, i. 242, 244 ; ii. 93–95, (death) 136–138

Brussels, i. 167 ; ii. 5, 185, 216–218

Buccleuch, Duke of, ii. 16, 232

Buckingham, Duke of, i. 230 ; ii. 131

Buckingham Palace, i. 49, 173, 284 ; ii. 14, 127, 166, 168

Buckinghamshire Imperial Yeomanry, ii. 215, 288

Bucknill, Sir John, ii. 241

Bückeburg, Prince of, ii. 94

Bückeburg, visit to, i. 37

Bulgaria, Prince Alexander of, ii. 72, 154, 155
Buller, General Sir Redvers. i. 138; ii. 79, 80, 126, 142–144, 177, 222, 246, 247, 275, 277, 278, 282, 283, 290, 312
Bulteel, Miss, i. 200
Buol, Count, i. 123, 124
Burgoyne, Field-Marshal Sir John, i. 251, 252, 271, 275, 276
Burgoyne, Captain, i. 285
Burke, Mr., statue of, i. 277
Burleigh, Mr. Bennet, ii. 140
Burrow, General, ii. 81
Bury, Lord, i. 293 *n*
Butcher, Mr., M.P., ii. 264
Bute, Lord, ii. 2, 3

CADIZ, visit to, i. 59
Cairo, ii. 121, 124, 220, 221
Caldas, visit to, i. 54
Calthorpe Park, Birmingham, i. 187
Cambridge, George William Frederick Charles, second Duke of:
  Career, Chronological Sequence of—
  1819. Birth and birthplace, i. 1, 4, 6; parents, 1, 3; baptism, 6
  1821–28. Contracts scarlet fever, i. 7; his tutors, 7; his diary, 8
  1830. Removal to England, i. 8
  1832. His playmates, i. 11; visits Hanover, 11
  1834. Returns to England, i. 14; at Brighton, 18, 19
  1835. Birthdays to be remembered, i. 22; examined for confirmation, 22; musical tastes, 23, 47; visits to the Derby, 23 (1858–1900), 199, 208, ii. 44, 254, 281; Confirmation, i. 25, 26; Order of the Garter conferred, 26; tour through England and Wales, 27; illness of his mother, 28
  1836. The Duke's comments on approaching return to Hanover, i. 29, 30; portrait painted by Mr. Lucas, 29, 32; plans for his military education, 30–32; first public ceremony, 31; enters Hanoverian army, 31 *n*; describes journey to, and life in, Hanover, 32–34
  1837. The Duke's visits to Berlin, i. 34–37; early military enthusiasm, 38; death of William IV. and consequent effect on the Duke's career, 38–43; personal narrative of his return to England, 42–47; tour on the Continent, 43–45
  1838. Death of his grandfather, i. 46; visits Duke of Wellington, 47; nineteenth birthday, 48; attends Eton Montem, 49; account of coronation of Queen Victoria, 50–52; removes to Kew, 52; military appointments, 52, 53, 55 (1839–89), 80, 82, 115, 177–180, 211, 226, 281, ii. 45, 173, 212; journey to Gibraltar and arrival, i. 53–55; father's advice to him, 56–58; future plans, 58
  1839. Attack of measles, i. 59; proposed presentation to the Duke by officers of garrison, 59; twentieth birthday, 62; leaves Gibraltar, 63; Mediterranean cruise: impressions of places visited, 63–76; return to England, 78; first railway journey, 78; visits Windsor, 79
  1840. Elected member of White's Club, i. 79; account of Queen Victoria's marriage, 79
  1844. Attends Prussian military manœuvres (1842), i. 81; at christening of Prince Alfred, 82
  1846. Arrival in Dublin, i. 82; wish to enter political life, 82
  1847. On distress and trouble in Ireland 1846–49, i. 83–90
  1848. Views on revolutionary movement in Europe, i. 84; on the war in Denmark, 86, 87
  1849. Recognition of his services in Ireland by Queen Victoria and Prince Consort, i. 89; receives Order of St. Patrick, 89; estimate of Louis Napoleon, 90, 104
  1850. The Duke's reverence and affection for his father, i. 91; ridicules rumours from Greece, 93; views on union of Church and State, 94; illness, death, and funeral of his father, 95–97; his letters relating his bereavement, 97–101; future plans, 99; leaves Cambridge House, 101; sympathy from King of Prussia, 101; steps taken to consolidate his position in England, 102; his seat in Parliament, 103; Queen Victoria's friendship, 103; returns to Dub-

lin, 104 ; apartments in London, 104 *n*

1851. Interest in charitable works, i. 104; filial affection, 105 ; views on the Great Exhibition, 106 ; return of his father's insignia of Russian Orders, 107

1852. Death and funeral of Wellington: impressions of, i. 110, 111 ; receives Order of the Black Eagle, 110

1853. Receives honorary degrees, i. 112, (1864–68) 251, 277

1854. Anxious to serve in Crimean war, i. 114; farewell dinners, 115 ; proceeds to Paris, 115 ; reception there, and meeting with Louis Napoleon, 116 ; attends review at Champs de Mars, 116, 117 ; and Council of War at the Tuileries, 118 ; mission to Vienna, 119–124 ; home criticism on his visits, 119, 126 ; tribute by Lord Clarendon, 121 ; general appreciation of the Duke's efforts in Vienna, 125, 127, 128 ; goes to Trieste and Constantinople, 124–126 ; letters on affairs before Alma, 126–132 ; describes the battle, 132–134 ; on the heights of Sevastopol, 134 ; at the Battle of Inkerman, 136–139 ; storm at Balaklava, 141 ; views on needs of the Army, 143 ; tribute from Duke of Newcastle, 145 ; returns to Constantinople, owing to ill-health, 146 ; and applies for sick leave, 147 ; attends Medical Board, 147 ; meets Miss Nightingale, 148 ; continued indisposition, 148 ; interest of Queen and Prince Consort in Duke's doings, 149–152

1855. Leaves Constantinople for Malta, i. 152 ; sails for England, and calls at Paris *en route*, 153 ; reception at Dover, and arrival in London, 153 ; visits wounded at Chatham, 154 ; speech in House of Lords on cavalry transport, 155 ; entertained at Mansion House, 155–157 ; meets Emperor and Empress of the French, 157, 190 ; receives Grand Cross of Legion of Honour, 158 ; at the Guildhall, 158 ; receives Crimean medal, 159 ; refuses Governorship of Gibraltar, 159 ; anxiety to return to the front, 159–161 ; visits Liverpool, 161 ; reflections on anniversary of Inkerman, 161 (1860–97), 214, 275, ii. 52, 98, 112, 213, 257

1856. Goes to Paris in 1855, i. 162, 163 ; attends Council of War and distributes Crimean medals there in 1856, 164, 165, 168–170 ; letter regarding peace proposals, 166 ; returns to England and visits Windsor, 170 ; views on the peace treaty, 171–173 ; witnesses naval review at Portsmouth, 172 ; sorrow at death of Lord Adolphus FitzClarence, 174 ; attends Palmer's trial, 175 ; at ceremony of laying foundation-stone of Wellington College, 175 ; succeeds Lord Hardinge as Commanding-in-Chief, 177–180 ; made a Privy Councillor, 180

1857. Views on Chinese question, i. 183 ; preparation for military operations, 184 ; death of his aunt the Duchess of Gloucester, 185–187 ; visit to Birmingham, 187 ; receives Order of St. Stephen, 188 ; speech on education in the Army, 188 ; receives news of revolt in India, 189 ; founds musical school at Kneller Hall, 190 ; opinion of Gloucester House, 190 ; visit to France, 191 ; visits Sheffield, 192 ; receives freedom and sword from the City of London, 193 ; grief at death of Norman MacDonald, 194 ; hears of relief of Lucknow, 195, 199

1858. Marriage of Princess Royal, i. 196, 198 ; at confirmation of Prince of Wales, 198 ; views on Lord Canning's Proclamation in Oude, 199 ; death of Duchesse d'Orléans, 199 ; present on Speech Day at Marlborough, 200 ; accompanies the Queen to Cherbourg, 200 ; visits from Prince of Wales, 201, 231 ; good news from India, 202, 210

1859. The Duke's affection for the Queen's family, i. 203 ; at opening of Wellington College, 204 ; witness in a libel action, 204 ; speech in Lords on vote of thanks to Indian Army, 206–208 ; at deathbed and funeral of Baron Knesebeck, 209 ; becomes a liveryman of the Grocers' Company, 209; visits to Rumpenheim, 209 (1861–1903), 218, 241, 253, 264, 274, 298, ii. 38, 94, 118, 131, 136, 154, 233, 302

1860. Removes to Gloucester House, i. 210; visits Prince of Wales at Oxford, 210; at confirmation of Duke of Edinburgh, 211; interest in and connection with London Hospital, 211 (1864–1903), 251, ii. 10, 40, 165, 211, 215, 266, 298–300; receives the Queen at dinner on Waterloo Day, i. 212; enthusiasm over Volunteers, 213; National Rifle Meeting at Wimbledon, 213; presides at dinner to Lord Clyde, 213

1861. Hears of death of Duchess of Kent, and attends funeral, i. 216, 217; at opening of Horticultural Gardens, 217; attends trial of Lieut. Allen at Guildhall, 217; witnesses Prussian manœuvres at Brühl, 218; illness and death of Prince Consort, 220–223; indisposition prevents his attendance at funeral, 224, 225

1862. Becomes acting Grand Master of Order of the Bath, i. 226; sits for portrait in Battle of Inkerman, 227; attends experiments with Armstrong gun, 227, 249; opens International Exhibition of 1862, 228–230; appreciation of Corps of Commissionaires, 231; at marriage of Princess Alice, 231; distributes prizes at Great Exhibition, 231, 232; presides at dinner to Viceroy of Egypt, 232; references to Prince of Wales's engagement, 233–235; regret for cession of Ionian Islands, 235

1863. Presents field-marshals' bâtons, i. 236, 237; at marriage of Prince of Wales, 237, 238; receives the Prince and Princess of Wales at Gloucester House, 239; presented by the Queen with picture of Prince Consort, 239; accompanies deputation to Chancellor of the Exchequer, 239; present at State ball in the City, 240; attends wedding of Duc de Chartres, 240; impressions of Congress of Frankfort, 241–245; the Schleswig-Holstein question and the Duke's references to it, 245–251; the war between Germany and Denmark, 246–251

1864. At christening of Prince Albert Victor, i. 249; comments on Garibaldi's visit to London, 249, 250; entertains General Todleben, 251, 252

1865. Is godfather to Prince George, i. 253; at unveiling of Prince Consort's statue at Coburg, 253; attends funeral of Lord Palmerston, 253; at funeral of King of the Belgians, 253–255; receives Belgian Order, 254; at Volunteer review at Brighton, 255

1866. Attends funeral of Queen Marie Amélie, i. 255; marriage of Princess Mary, 257–259; war between Prussia and Austria, 259–265

1867. Receives Danish Order of the Elephant, i. 266; at christening of Princess Louise, 266; on birth of Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, 267; at unveiling of statue to Lord Herbert, 267; goes to Paris Exhibition of 1867, 267; attends funeral of Colonel Purves, 268; visits of Sultan of Turkey and Viceroy of Egypt to England, 269, 270; Duke attends naval review in their honour, 270; entertains Sultan to dinner, 271; commands troops at review at Wimbledon, 272; sees the Sultan off at Dover, 272; presented with Arab horses by the Sultan, 273; present at funeral of Landgrave of Hesse, 274; opens Preston Town Hall, 275

1868. Presides at dinner to Field-Marshals Rose and Burgoyne, i. 275; visit to Ireland with Prince and Princess of Wales, 276; becomes President of Patriotic Fund Commission, 277; attends Queen at laying of foundation-stone of St. Thomas's Hospital, 277; speech at dinner of Newspaper Press Fund, 278; anxiety concerning health of Princess May, 279; attends baptism of Prince Adolphus of Teck, 280; in a carriage accident, 280;

1870. The Franco-Prussian war, i. 286–294; visits the Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst, Kent, 289;

on the Black Sea question, 290 and *n*, 291; opens workmen's dwellings, 290

1871. Sorrow at death of Lord Frederick Paulet, i. 291; opposes removal of Horse Guards to Pall Mall, 292; Parliamentary debate on office of Commander-in-Chief, 293 and *n*; on the revolution in Paris, 294, 296, 297; attends marriage of Princess Louise, 294; visits the Emperor Napoleon, 295, 297; with the Queen at opening of the Albert Hall, 295; at opening of International Exhibition, 296; visits Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead, 297; at opening of St. Thomas's Hospital, 297; attends manœuvres at Aldershot, 298; visits Raby Castle, 299; appreciation of General Forster, 299; anxiety during illness of Prince of Wales, 301–311; goes down to Sandringham, 303; his bulletins to Duchess of Cambridge, 305–307

1872. Attends Thanksgiving service, i. 309; present at celebrations for Prince's recovery, 311; opens Kew Art Institute, ii. 2; supports opening of rifle ranges, 2; presides at farewell dinner to Lord Northbrook, 2; opens International Exhibition, 3; entertains King and Queen of the Belgians, 3, (1873-78) 10, 70; attends firing tests at Shoeburyness, 4; at opening of Bethnal Green Museum, 4; at funeral of Sir George Pollock, 6; his sympathy on death of Lady Beaconsfield, 6.

1873. Distressed at death of Emperor Napoleon, ii. 7; his estimate of Louis Napoleon's character, 8; visits Empress Eugénie, 9; Duke of Sussex's rings given to him, 10; grief at death of his servant Ramsthal, 10; attends the funeral, 11; meets Shah of Persia, 12; attends festivities in honour of Shah, 11–15; presented by the Shah with diamond sword, 14; presides at meeting of Royal Veterinary College, 15, 36; attends funeral of Duchess of Inverness, 16; visits Franco-Prussian battlefields, 16, 17; and Paris fortifications, 17; illness of the Duke's mother, 18–32

1874. Assault on the Duke in Pall Mall, ii. 20, 21; unveils statue to Prince Consort, 20; at home-coming of Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, 22–24; welcomes home troops from Ashantee, 24; attends review at Windsor, 25; dines with Ashantee officers, 25; presides at dinner for Society of Blues, 26; and to Sir Garnet Wolseley 26; meets Tsar of Russia, on arrival in England, 26; attends festivities in his honour, 26–29; receives Order of St. Andrew, 29; meets his mother on her return to England, 29

1875. Attends public day at Royal Academy, Woolwich, ii. 33; at opening of Merchant Taylors' School, 34; at launch of the *Alexandra*, 34; views ships of Arctic expedition, 35; grants military request of Prince Imperial, 36; visited by Sultan of Zanzibar, 37; attends Aldershot manœuvres, 37; visits camp of Canadian Volunteers, 38; sees Prince of Wales off to India, 38

1876. Meets Empress of Austria, ii. 41; goes to Paris, 41, 42; visits to King of Hanover, in Paris, 41; welcomes Prince of Wales on return from India, 42; at banquet in honour of Prince of Wales, 43; views field of Sedan, 47; anxiety about illness of Prince Adolphus of Teck, 48; receives Order of Star of India, 49

1877. Attends funeral of Admiral Rous, ii. 50; inspects Chelsea boys, 50; receives Canadian trophy for British Volunteers, 50; inspects Chelsea pensioners, 50, (1882) 100; tours on the Continent, 51

1878. Leaves for Malta, ii. 56; death of King of Hanover, 56; reaches Malta, 57; visit to Germany, 61; meetings with Prince Bismarck, 61, (1879-87) 78, 81, 96, 172; attends review at Vincennes, 62; at funeral of Sir Thomas Biddulph, 62; grief at death of Princess Alice, 63, 64; attends memorial service, 64

1879. Afghan and Zulu wars, ii. 65–80; witnesses departure of troops for the Cape, 67, 68; attends wedding of Duke of

Connaught, 69; receives bad news from the Cape, 70–73; consults Lord Beaconsfield as to Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, 72; death of the Prince Imperial, 72–77; attends funeral of Prince Imperial, 77; visits Empress Eugénie at Chislehurst, 80

1880. Goes to Berlin for the manœuvres, ii. 82–85; receives Hohenzollern House Order, 85; presides at dinner to Lord Roberts, 86

1881. The war in South Africa, ii. 86–90; opposes meditated changes in the Army, 87, 88; the armistice with the Boers, 90, 91; assassination of the Tsar, 91; South African peace treaty, 92; sorrow at death of Lord Beaconsfield, 92, 93; mission to Brunswick, 93, 94; removal of his father's body to St. George's Chapel, 95; attends King's College jubilee celebration, 95; attends Volunteer review at Edinburgh, 97; invested with Order of the Thistle, 98

1882. Objects to closing of military schools, ii. 100; inspects troops from India and South Africa, 100; at marriage of Duke of Albany, 101; the Egyptian campaign, 103–110; speech in Lords on duties of war correspondents, 104–106; attends departure of Headquarters Staff, 106; sees Cetewayo, 108; attends Preston Guild Merchant, 109; inspects troops returning from Egypt, 111, 112; at distribution of Egyptian medals, 113; appointed personal A.D.C. to the Queen, 113

1883. Attends unveiling of statue of Prince Imperial, ii. 114, 115; godfather to Prince Arthur of Connaught, 115; a family gathering at Fredensborg, 118–120; attends German manœuvres, 120, 121; at farewell dinner to Duke of Connaught, 121; visit to Edinburgh, 122

1884. War in the Sudan, ii. 123–144; death and funeral of Duke of Albany, 127–129; inspects troops returned from foreign service, 130; attends funeral of Sir Bartle Frere, 132; inspects London Fire Brigade, 133; discusses the rescue of General Gordon, 133; starts for Brunswick, 136; and attends funeral of Duke of Brunswick, 137, 138; at christening of Duke of Albany, 138

1885. Account of Prince Albert Victor's coming of age, ii. 139; news from Sudan, 139–145; inspects troops going to Egypt, 142; his tribute to Gordon, Stewart, and Earle, 143; selects site for statue of Duke of Wellington, 144; attends Vote of Censure debate in Lords, 144; sworn as an Elder Brother of Trinity House, 144; concern at the Penjdeh incident, 145; the change of Government, 146, 147; at wedding of Princess Beatrice, 148; the Duke's tribute to Colonial co-operation in the field, 149; regret for Sir Edward Whitmore's retirement, 150

1886. Attends opening of Indian and Colonial Exhibition, ii. 152; at laying of foundation-stone of Tower Bridge, 153; visits Kneller Hall, 153; at opening of Ladies' College, Egham, 153; goes to Continent, 154–158; attends Austrian manœuvres 155, 157; at funeral of Canon Wood, 158

1887. The Duke's military jubilee celebrations, ii. 159, 160, 172–179; his advice regarding Prince Albert Victor's future, 160, 161; sits for portrait for Duke of Cumberland, 162; opens Charing Cross Road, 162; distributes prizes to Volunteer School of Arms, 162; present at Colonial Federation Dinner, 163; at banquet of Knights of St. Michael and St. George, 163; opens Newcastle Exhibition, 163; at opening of People's Palace, 164; presides at dinner to Sir F. Stephenson, 165; receives native Indian officers, 165; Queen's Jubilee celebrations, 165–170; at laying of foundation-stone of Imperial Institute, 168; military and naval reviews, 168–170; unveils statue of Queen at Reading, 170; visit to Worcester, 171; opens Town Hall in Manchester, 172; appointed Commander-in-Chief by patent, 173;

congratulatory messages on his military jubilee, 173–176; banquets in his honour, 176, 178, 182; presents received, 176; his mother's congratulations, 177; his friendship with Marshal Canrobert, 178–180

1888. Attends funeral of German Emperor, ii. 183, 184; returns to England, 184; at Mansion House meeting *re* Waterloo Monument, 185; opens Paddington Recreation Ground, 186; state of the Army, 186–188; at Eton on Speech Day, 188; opens public park at Crewe, 188; presents new colours to Durham Light Infantry, 189; meets the Empress Frederick, 190, 191

1889. Goes to Madrid and Gibraltar, ii. 191; thence to Cannes, 194; death of his mother, 195–204; the Queen's sympathy, 197, 200; his mother's funeral, 198–200; her bequests, 200, 201; his great love for his mother, 202–204; story of his marriage, 205, 206; illness of his wife, 206–208; at reception of Shah, 211; presented by Shah with Order, 211; at presentation of colours to Northamptonshire Regiment, 211; present at wedding of Princess Louise, 212; meets William II. of Germany at Portsmouth, 212; receives the colonelcy of a German regiment, 212; attends review at Aldershot, 213

1890. Death of the Duke's wife, ii. 207, 208; her funeral, 209; his stay at Cannes, 209; the Duke's family, 210; at funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala, 214; the proposal to abolish office of Commander-in-Chief, 214, 215; at unveiling of statue to Prince Consort, 215; and of General Gordon, 215; attends first Bisley meeting, 215; inspects his German regiment, 216, 289; unveils Waterloo Monument, 216–218

1891. Dines with King and Queen of Italy at the Quirinal, ii. 219; received by Pope Leo XIII., 219; goes to Malta, 220; visits Khedive at Cairo, 220; present at opening of Naval Exhibition, 221; at celebration of Duke and Duchess of Teck's silver wedding, 221; meets the Emperor William at Windsor, 221; at dinner and review in Emperor's honour, 222; the Duke's epitaph on Mr. W. H. Smith, 223

1892. Death of the Duke of Clarence, ii. 224–227; and of Sir G. Harman, 227, 228; present at memorial service for Grand Duke of Hesse, 229

1893. Speech in defence of the Army, ii. 230; engagement and wedding of Princess May, 231–233; attends opening of Imperial Institute, 231; at Lord William Paulet's funeral, 232; unveils memorial window to his parents, 232

1894. Meets King Alfonso XIII. at Madrid, ii. 234; visits President Carnot and Marshal Canrobert in Paris, 234; at opening of Soldiers' Home at Woolwich, 235; attends review at Aldershot, 235; birth of Prince Edward of York, 236; at opening of Tower Bridge, 236; attends Requiem Mass for President Carnot, 236; sponsor to Prince Edward, 237; attends funeral of Sir John Cowell, 238; opens Art School at Maidstone, 238; attends the funeral service for Emperor Alexander, 239; at wedding of Prince Adolphus of Teck, 239.

1895. Visits Marshal Canrobert on his deathbed, ii. 240; attends funeral of Sir Patrick Grant, 240; jubilee of his K.C.M.G., 240; retirement from post of Commander-in-Chief, 241–249; sympathy expressed on his retirement, 242–248; at wedding of the Duc d'Aosta, 243; last inspections and last day of office, 244, 245; appointed Queen Victoria's *first personal* aide-de-camp, 244; farewell dinner to the Horse Guards Staff, 246; series of farewell banquets, 247–249; receives Military Order of Merit of Savoy, 247

1896. The Jameson Raid, ii. 251, 252; goes to Egypt, 252, 254; visits Khedive, 252; visits President Faure at the Elysée, 254; at wedding of Princess Maud, 255; meets the Tsar at Balmoral, 256; honour from the City, 256;

present at Alma-Inkerman dinner, 257 ; presides at meeting *re* Victorian Era Exhibition, 257

1897. At meeting to inaugurate Indian Famine Fund, ii. 257 ; dines with Colonial Institute, 257 ; unveils memorial to Sir Patrick Grant, 257 ; distress at the illness of Princess Mary, 258 ; opens Victorian Era Exhibition, 258 ; attends Diamond Jubilee celebrations, 258–261 ; meets King of Siam, 261 ; receives Siamese Order, 262 ; guest of Emperor at German review, 262 ; receives freedom of City of York, 263 ; and also of Bath, 264 ; death of Princess Mary, 264 ; attends funeral, 265

1898. Attends funeral of Mr. Gladstone, ii. 267 ; opens City and Waterloo railway, 267 ; assassination of Empress of Austria, 268 ; attends funeral of Queen of Denmark, 268–270 ; welcomes Grenadier Guards home, 269 ; at City dinner to the Sirdar, 271 ; receives freedom of Kingston, 271

1899. Visit to French Fleet, ii. 273 ; his eightieth birthday, 273 ; calls on President Loubet at the Elysée, 273 ; at the unveiling of memorial window to Princess Mary, 273 ; attends marriage of Princess Marie, 274 ; the Boer war, 275–283 ; inspects troops for South Africa, 276–278, 280

1900. Funeral of Duke of Teck, ii. 279; urges necessity of rifle clubs, 279; eighty-first birthday, 280 ; at dinner of British Empire League, 280 ; at christening of Prince Henry of York, 281 ; attends memorial service for Duke of Coburg, 281 ; at inspection of troops from South Africa, 282

1901. Lord Roberts's return home, ii. 282 ; at dinners to General Buller and Lord Roberts, 282, 283 ; the death of the Queen, 283 ; accession of King Edward, 283 ; at family gathering at Osborne, 284 ; attends funeral of Queen Victoria, 284, 285 ; at opening of King Edward's first Parliament, 285 ; the Duke's eighty-second birthday, 287 ; visits President Loubet at Elysée, 287 ; witnesses Trooping of the Colour, 288 ; opens College of Music, South Kensington, 288 ; welcomes Yeomanry back from South Africa, 288 ; presides at Tuberculosis Congress, 289 ; attends funeral services for Empress Frederick, 289, 290 ; meets Duke and Duchess of York on their return from Colonial tour, 290

1902. Attends memorial service for Queen Victoria, ii. 291 ; at presentation of colours to Irish Guards, 292 ; attends the Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's for peace, 292 ; the King's illness, 293 ; attends services for King's recovery, 293 ; visits Indian troops at Hampton Court, 294 ; regrets Lord Salisbury's retirement, 294 ; unveils statue to General Gordon, 294 ; the King's coronation, 295 ; and procession through South London, 296 ; attends Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's, 296 ; death and funeral of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, 296, 297

1903. Eighty-fourth birthday, ii. 298 ; dines at Trinity House, 301 ; attends Requiem service for Pope, 302 ; last visit to Germany, 302 ; last entry in his diary, 302, 303 ; withdrawal from public life, 303

1904. Illness and death, ii. 303, 304 ; universal sorrow, 304 ; tributes from Houses of Parliament, 304–310 ; funeral, 310–313

His connection with Christ's Hospital, ii. 314–329.

Letters from, to Emperor Alexander, ii. 28 ; Hon. W. Ashley, i. 154 ; Empress Augusta, ii. 175 ; Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, ii. 175 ; Emperor of Austria, ii. 174 ; Duchess of Cambridge (his mother), i. 82–90, 105–109, 134–139, 148, 169, 177, 218, 305–308, 310, ii. 10, 21, 24, 26, 28, 119 ; Duke of Cambridge (his father), i. 91–93 ; Lord Chelmsford, ii. 75 ; Lord Clarendon, i. 166 ; Sir Bartle Frere, ii. 75 ; Crown Prince of Germany, ii. 176 ; Duchess of Gloucester, i. 126–128, 129–134, 134–139, 148 ; Landgrave of Hesse (his grandfather), i. 26 ; Prince Imperial, ii. 36 ; Captain Mildmay, i. 90, 93, 104 ; Queen

Victoria, i. 143–145; Prince of Wales, ii. 160; William I. of Germany, ii. 175.

Letters to, from Sir Richard Airey, ii. 48; Emperor Alexander, ii. 28; Empress Augusta, ii. 175; Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, ii. 175; Emperor of Austria, ii. 174; Lord Beaconsfield, ii. 6; Duchess of Cambridge (his mother), i. 9, 10; ii. 177, (her will) 201; Duke of Cambridge (his father), i. 56–58, 60–62, 76; Marshal Canrobert, ii. 178–180; Lord Clarendon, i. 121, 128; Duke of Connaught, ii. 243; Queen Louise of Denmark, ii. 176; Empress Eugénie, ii. 114, 115; Empress Frederick, ii. 174; Crown Prince of Germany, ii. 175; Landgrave of Hesse (his grandfather), i. 37; Queen Isabella of Spain, ii. 31; Sir G. C. Lewis, i. 226; Emperor Nicholas, i. 107; Shah of Persia, ii. 211; Sir Charles Phipps (for the Queen), i. 221–224, 226; Prince Christian, i. 234; Prince Consort, i. 82, 150–152; King of Prussia, i. 101; King Alfonso XII. of Spain, ii. 30, 130; General Todleben, i. 252; Sultan of Turkey, i. 273; Queen Victoria, i. 41, 103, 110, 128, 140, 149, 164, 180–182, 192, 195, 196, 200, 211, 213, 219, 234, 259, 279, 281, 285, 295, 308; ii. 10, 18–20, 30, 37, 41, 45, 46, 49, 69, 73, 74, 78, 79, 93, 96, 98, 110, 115, 120, 122, 126, 151, 165, 173, 180, 181, 185, 197, 200, 237, 244–246, 268, 270, 272, 280; Prince of Wales, ii. 74; Princess of Wales, ii. 174; Duke of Wellington, i. 81; William I. of Germany, ii. 175; William II. of Germany, ii. 222, 227; Mr. Wood (his tutor), i. 38–41, 42.

Cambridge, Duchess of, Mother, i. 8–10, 12, 23, 26–29, 34, 48, 82, 83, 90, 91, 94, 105–109, 111, 139, 140, 145, 146, 153, 154, 169, 171, 176, 178, 179, 185, 186, 212, 240, 241, 252, 258, 265, 274, 280, 305, 306; ii. 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 25, 26, 29–32, 35, 38, 39, 61, 119, 148, 170, 177, 178, 194–204

Cambridge, 1st Duke of, i. 1–5, 23, 35, 41, 43, 45, 46, 56–59, 61, 76, 77, 91, 92, 95–99, 107, 108; ii. 95

Cambridge Asylum, i. 296; ii. 3, 4, 102, 274

Cambridge House, i. 18, 45, 95, 101, 103; ii. 46

Cambridge House, Hanover, i. 1, 4–7

Cambridge, University of, i, 251

Cameron, General Sir William, i. 145; ii. 97, 98, 109, 311, 312

Cameron, Mr., war correspondent, ii. 140

Campbell, Sir Colin, afterwards Lord Clyde, i. 145, 184, 189, 191, 192, 194–196, 198, 202, 210 *n*, 213, 217, 236

Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry, ii. 241, 242, 244, 309, 310

Canada, i. 47, 48, 57, 220, 221, 282

Canada, Prince George of Wales joins, as midshipman, ii. 117

Canadian Volunteers, ii. 37, 38, 50

Cannes, the Duke's visits to, ii. 194, 209, 210, 225, 240, 252, 257, 298

Canning, Lord, i. 193 to 199

Canning, Lady, i. 154

Canrobert, Marshal, i. 135, 165, 230; ii. 42, 62, 178–180, 225, 234, 239, 240

Canton, bombardment of, i. 183

Captain, H.M.S., sinks, i. 285, 286

Cardigan, Lord, i. 115, 157, 271

Cardwell, Lord, i. 292; ii. 21

Carnarvon, Lord, ii. 50, 144

Carnot, President, ii. 234, 236, 237

Caroline Matilda, Queen, i. 33 *n*

Carriage accident to the Duke, i. 280, 281

Carrington, Lord, ii. 77, 149, 288

Cartagena, Duke visits, ii. 193

Castor, H.M.S. i. 66

Cathcart, General Sir George, i. 136–138, 140, 151

Cavagnari, Sir Louis, ii. 78

Cavalry Club, ii. 247, 296

Cavalry horses, the Duke's report upon transport of, i. 155

Cavenagh, General Sir O., ii. 177

Cavour, Count, i. 205, 206

Cawnpore, i. 194, 195

Cecil, Lord Eustace, i. 293 *n*

Cecil, Lord Robert. *See* Salisbury, Lord

Cephalonia, visit to, i. 171

Cetewayo, ii. 72, 79, 108, 125

Ceuta, visit to, i. 59

Chamberlain, J., ii. 251, 252, 257, 258, 288

Chambers, Dr. i. 39, 41
Champs de Mars, review at, i. 116, 117
Channel tunnel, ii. 101
Chanzy, General, i. 292
Chaplin, Mr., i. 267
Chapman, General Sir Frederick, i. 181, 200, 201, 252 ; ii. 27, 176, 246
Charge of the Light Brigade, i. 144
Charing Cross Hospital, ii. 235
Charing Cross Road, opening of, ii. 162
Charles, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, i. 37
Charterhouse, the, i. 14, 15
Chartists, i. 67, 85, 86
Chartres, Duc de, i. 240 ; ii. 167
Chatham, i. 154 ; ii. 51, 163, 215
Chelmsford, Lord, ii. 68, 69, 71, 77–79
Chelsea Hospital, i. 111 ; ii. 50, 100, 102, 166, 240, 254, 255, 257, 261, 281
Chesham, Lord, ii. 215, 291
Chesney, Colonel, ii. 14
Chesterfield, Lord, i. 302
Chewton, Lord, i. 133 ; ii. 316
Cheylesmore, Lord, ii. 302
Chichester-Fortescue, Mr., i. 284
Childers, Mr., ii. 50, 99, 104, 146
China, war with, i. 182–184, 210, 214–216
Chislehurst, Napoleon III. at, i. 289, 295, 297 ; ii. 7–9, 77, 78, 80
Christ Church, Oxford, i. 112, 210, 211
Christian, King of Denmark, i. 51, 86, 87 ; ii. 167
Christian, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, i. 281, 282 ; ii. 12, 14, 15, 27, 50, 70, 83, 86, 128, 129, 167, 222
Christian, Princess. *See* Helena, Princess
Christian Victor, Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, ii. 182
Christ's Hospital, ii. 304, 314–329
Churchill, Lord Randolph, ii. 148, 186
City Imperial Volunteers, ii. 278
City of London Rifles, ii. 13
Clanwilliam, Lord, ii. 16, 24, 37
Claremont, i. 193, 240 ; ii. 85
Clarence, Duke of. *See* William IV.
Clarence, Duke of. *See* Albert Victor, Prince
Clarendon, Lord, i. 88, 89, 92, 111, 121, 128, 129, 154, 165, 166–168, 173, 190, 212, 238, 243, 244, 286 *n*
Clarke, Sir Andrew, ii. 211, 234, 235
Clarke, Major-General Sir Stanley, ii, 131, 132, 135
Clayton, Sir Oscar, ii. 158, 197
Clerk, General Sir Godfrey, ii. 210
Clifton, Colonel, A.D.C. to Duke of Cambridge, i. 138, 139, 155, 237, 242
Clinton, Lord, ii. 241
Clyde, Lord, *See* Campbell, Sir Colin
Coblenz, review at, ii. 262, 289
Coburg, Duchy of, succession to, ii. 274, 275
Coburg, statue of Prince Consort at, i. 253
Cockburn, Sir Alexander, ii. 86
Codrington, Captain Sir William, i. 69, 271 ; ii. 27
Coghill, Lieut., ii. 69
Colborne, Sir J., i. 57
Coldstream Guards, i. 211, 212 ; ii. 267
Coles, Captain Cowper, i. 285, 286
Cologne, i. 218, 298 ; ii. 5, 136
Colonial Club dinner, ii. 281
Colonial Federation Congress, ii. 163
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, ii. 152–154, 163
Colonial tour of the Duke and Duchess of York, ii. 290, 291
Colonial troops inspected by the Prince of Wales, ii. 260, 261
Colonies, offers of military assistance, ii. 144; co-operation with the British Army, ii. 149
Colville of Culross, Lord, ii. 64
Commander-in-Chief, proposal to abolish office of, i. 293 ; ii. 214, 215
Commissionaires, Corps of, i. 231 ; ii. 117, 133, 254, 255, 281
Commons, House of. *See* Parliament
Compton, Lord Alwyne, ii. 279
Confirmations, Royal, i. 23–26, 198
Connaught, Arthur, Duke of, i. 254, 282, 296, 303 ; ii. 2, 4, 12, 15, 25, 27, 37–39, 44, 62, 63, (marriage) 69, 70 ; 77, 78, 82, 83, 86, 89, 97, 98, 112, 115, 116, 121, 152, 153, 167, 222, 235, 242, 243, 248, 256, 261, 267, 273, 274, 282, 283, 290, 301, 311

Connaught, Prince Arthur of, ii. 115, 116, 311
Connaught, Duchess of, ii. 239, 261
Constantinople, i. 125, 143, 147, 152, 153, 190; ii. 53, 54
Coomassie, captured by the British, ii. 21, 22
Copenhagen, ii. 118, 119, 269–271
Corfu, Prince George at, i. 66
Corinth, Prince George at, i. 73, 74
Cornwall, Colonel, i. 31, 32, 43–45, 48, 50, 51, 53–55, 58, 69, 71
Coronation of Queen Victoria, i. 50–52; of King Edward VII., ii. 293, 295, 296
Costa, Sir Michael, i. 296
Cotton, Lord Justice, ii. 178
Cotton, Sir Sydney, i. 208
Cotton, Colonel, commands Volunteers at Crewe, ii. 189
Cotton, Dr. George, Bishop of Calcutta, i. 200
Cowell, Major-General Sir John, ii. 238
Cowley, Lord, i. 116, 165, 170; ii. 57
Cowley, Lady, ii. 3
Cowper, Lord, ii. 15
Cranbrook, Lord, ii. 24, 37, 44, 55, 56
Crimea, anniversary of the storm, ii. 6
Crimea, the war in the, i. 113–173, 176, 179, 180
Crispi, M., ii. 219
Cromer, Lord. *See* Baring, Sir Evelyn
Crystal Palace, i. 155, 232, 250, 270, 311; ii. 15
Cumberland, Duchess of, i. 35; ii. 39, 40
Cumberland, Ernest, 1st Duke of, afterwards King of Hanover, i. 1, 37, 43, 93
Cumberland, Ernest, 3rd Duke of, ii. 64, 137, 158, 162
Cumberland Lodge, ii. 101, 102
Curzon, Lady Mary, i. 281
Cust, Lady Caroline, ii. 37, 232
Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, i. 192, 193
Cyprus, occupation of, ii. 60, 61

Daily Telegraph, ii. 186–188, 255
Dalhousie, Lord, i. 233
Dalrymple, Hon. Mrs., i. 264, 265, 279, 280
Dannewerke abandoned by the Danes, i. 248, 249
Dardanelles, ii. 53, 54
Darmstadt, i. 244, 263; ii. 63, 64
Daubeney, General Sir C., ii. 177
De Bathe, Sir Henry, ii. 37
Decken, General von, i. 209
De la Warr, Lord, i. 200, 201
Denbigh Lord (7th Earl), i. 31, 32; (9th Earl), ii. 278, 302
Denmark, i. 86, 87, 246–251; ii. 118–120
Denmark, King Christian of, i. 233, 234, 246–248, 266; ii. 37, 39, 40, 136, 167, 311
Denmark, King Frederick VII. of, i. 246
Denmark, Louise, Queen of, i. 33, 39, 40, 52, 86, 87, 219; ii. 119, 131, 132, 176, 268–271
Denmark, Prince Charles of, ii. 248, 255, 260, 311
Denmark, Prince Waldemar of, ii. 260
Denmark, Princess Thyra of, marriage to Duke of Cumberland, ii. 64
Derby, Lord (14th Earl), i. 19, 92, 112, 161, 170, 173, 175, 183, 206, 212, 230, 236, 240, 263, 264, 271; (15th Earl), i. 262; ii. 55, 109; (16th Earl), ii. 21, 55, 289
Derby, the Duke at the, i. 199, 200, 208; ii. 44, 254, 281
De Ros, Lord, i. 115, 118, 212; ii. 22
Desanges, Mr., paints the Duke's portrait, i. 227
Devonshire, Duke of. *See* Hartington, Lord
Diamond, H.M.S., i. 137
Diary, Prince George's first entry in, i. 8; written in German, 63; last entry, ii. 302, 303
Dickson, General Sir Collingwood, ii. 176, 178, 222
Dilke, Sir Charles, i. 230, 310
Disraeli, Benjamin. *See* Beaconsfield, Lord
Donegall, H.M.S., i. 54
Dongola, advance on, ii. 133
Douglas, Lt.-Gen. Sir Howard, i. 67, 69, 73
Douglas, Sir John, ii. 37
Doyle, General Sir Hastings, ii. 35, 49, 116
Doyle, Percy, ii. 30, 162
Drapers' Company, ii. 164, 165
Dresden, i. 261; ii. 85
Dublin, i. 80–94; ii. 196
Ducrot, General, i. 291

Düsseldorf, Prince George at, i. 44
Duke of Cambridge's Own, the, ii. 45
Dundas, Admiral, i. 149, 153, 165
Dundonald, Lord, ii. 242
Dunmore, Lord, ii. 22
Du Plat, Captain, i. 154, 171, 200, 201
Durham Light Infantry, ii. 189

Earle, General, ii. 141, 143
Earl's Court, Victorian Era Exhibition, ii. 258
Eastern Question, i. 113 *et seq.*, 116, 124–145, 150, 152, 160, 163–172; ii. 44, 49, 56. *See also* Crimea, the war in
Ebeling, Mr., ii. 3, 116
Edghill, Dr., Chaplain-General, ii. 128
Edinburgh, ii. 96–98, 122
Edinburgh, Alfred, Duke of, afterwards Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, i. 198, 211, (refuses the crown of Greece) 236, 280, 302, 303, 308, 311; ii. 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22–24, 26–30, 34, 35, 38, 39, 70, 71, 77, 78, 91, 97, 98, 113, 114, 121, 138, 144, 167, 222, 235, 281, 282
Edinburgh, Marie, Duchess of, ii. 22–23, 70, 89, 91, 97, 138, 290
Education in the Army, i. 188
Edward of Wales, Prince, ii. 236, 237
Egham College, ii. 153
Egypt, ii. 252–254. *See also* Sudan
Egypt, Khedives of, ii. 220, 221, 252, 253, 301
Egyptian Campaigns, the, ii. 103–112, 121, 124, 130, 131, 134, 135, 142, 143, 144, 146, 147, 266
Ekowa, relief of, ii. 71
Elcho, Lord, i. 232
Elgin, Lord, i. 75, 76, 214–216
Ellenborough, Lord, i. 199, 206
Ellice, Colonel Sir Charles, i. 69; ii. 24, 27, 99, 100
Ellis, Major-General Sir Arthur, ii. 37
Ellis, General Sir Charles, ii. 177
Elphinstone, Lord, ii. 22
Elswick Works, visit to the, ii. 255
El Teb, ii. 126
Enfield Small Arms Factory, i. 159
Ernest of Hesse-Philippsthal, Prince, i. 28, 51
Erroll, Lord, i. 17
Esterhazy, Prince, i. 124
Eton, i. 49, 50; ii. 166, 167, 188
Eugénie, Empress, i. 190, 214, 289; ii. 33, 37, 72, 73, 80, 114, 115
Evans, General Sir de Lacy, i. 137, 144
Exeter, Lord, ii. 316

Fairbrother, Miss Louisa, her marriage with the Duke, ii. 205, 206
Famine in Ireland, i. 83, 84
Fane, Admiral Sir C. G. ii. 245
Fashoda, ii. 271
Faudel-Phillips, Sir George, ii. 322, 323
Faure, President, i. 292; ii. 254–272
Fellowes, Sir Thomas, i. 64
Feltham Industrial School, ii. 255
Fergusson, Sir William, i. 224–226
Fife, Duke of, ii. 212, 222, 281
Fisher, Sir John, ii. 304
Fisheries Exhibition, ii. 117, 121
Fishmongers' Company, ii. 40, 117
FitzClarence, Adolphus, Lord, i. 16, 111, 115, 174, 175
FitzGeorge, Mrs., (marriage) ii. 205, 206; (illness) 206, 207; (death and funeral) 208, 210
FitzGeorge, Rear-Admiral Sir Adolphus Augustus Frederick, ii. 210, 297
FitzGeorge, Colonel Sir Augustus Charles Frederick, ii. 70, 153, 167, 188, 189, 210, 214, 222, 232, 246, 260, 269–271, 297
FitzGeorge, Colonel George William Adolphus, ii. 210
Flandres, Comte de, i. 212, 296; ii. 183
Florence, visit to, ii. 60
Ford, Sir Clare, ii. 192
Forey, General, i. 218
Fournier, Admiral, ii. 273
France and Austria, i. 169, 170, 262
France and England, i. 114, 117, 119, 120, 169; ii. 271
France and Italy, i. 203–206
France and Russia, i. 171
France, the Duke in, i. 153, 162, 163, 191; ii. 41, 42, 51, 56, 57, 234, 240, 254, 257, 273, 287, 288
Franco-German War, i. 266, 284, 286–294; ii. 16, 17

Frankfort, i. 241–245, 260, 261, 263, 274 ; ii. 5, 81, 82, 95, 190, 191, 302
Fredensborg, Family gathering at, ii. 118
Frederica, Princess, of Hanover, ii. 80, 81, 167, 295
Frederick of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duke, i. 36, 37
Frederick Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, i. 37, 38, 46
Frederick of Hesse, Prince, i. 87
Frederick Charles of Prussia, Prince, ii. 60, 82, 94, 136
Frederick William, Crown Prince, afterwards 2nd German Emperor, i. 196–198, 229–230, 287–288 ; ii. 70, 128, 129, 132, 175, 176, (death) 189, 190
Frederick William III., King of Prussia, i. 35
Frederick William IV., of Prussia, i. 36
French, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John, ii. 210, 296, 312
French Army, the, i. 117, 131–134, 137, 150, 168, 169 ; ii. 56, 57, 62
French, Queen Marie Amélie of the, her funeral, i. 255, 256
French Revolution, i. 294, 297
Frere, Sir Bartle, ii. 75, 76, 132, 133
Friedrichshof, ii. 263, 275, 290
Frogmore, ii. 13
Frogmore Mausoleum, i. 239
Fuad Pasha, i. 269, 271

Gambetta, M., i. 293
Garibaldi, General, i. 249, 250
Garter, Order of the, i. 25, 26, 27 ; ii. 284, 292
Geneva, visit to, ii. 38
George IV. at Hanover, i. 7
George, Duke of York, afterwards Prince of Wales, i. 253 ; ii. 52, 107, 117, 151, 214, 231, (marriage) 231–233 ; 235–237, 239, 256, 260, 261, 265, 266, 273, 274, 279, 283, 290, 291, 293, 297, 301, 304, 311, 329
George, Prince. *See* Cambridge, George, Duke of
George, Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, i. 36
German Emperors. *See* Frederick ; William I. and II.
German Hospital, i. 105
Germany, the Duke in, i. 104 ; ii. 38, 46, 47, 51, 61, 78, 79, 81–85, 96, 120, 121, 154–158, 183, 184, 190, 191, 216, 233, 238, 262, 263, 289, 290, 302
Gervais, Admiral, ii. 270
Ghazni, Battle of, ii. 80, 81
Gibraltar, i. 53, 55, 57, 59, 60, 63, 159 ; ii. 160, 161, 192, 193
Giers, M. de, ii. 155
Gifford, Lord, ii. 25
Gildea, Colonel Sir James, ii. 26
Gipps, General Sir Reginald, i. 133 ; ii. 168, 246, 257, 290, 293, 312
Gladstone, the Right Hon. W. E., i. 92, 183, 220, 235 *n*, 239, 240, 253, 267, 292, 308 ; ii. 116, 131, 140, 141, 146, 234, 235, 239, 266, 267, 325
Gleichen, Count, i. 307 ; ii. 22, 63, 70, 89, 113, 114
Glenesk, Lord, ii. 256, 294, 295
Gloucester, Duchess of, i. 32, 33, 42, 82, 83, 97, 108, 120, 153, 178, 179, 180, 185–187, 211
Gloucester, William Frederick, Duke of, death, i. 18
Gloucester House, i. 96, 104, 105, 189, 190, 210, 239, 278, 310, 311
Gloucestershire Hussar Yeomanry, ii. 235
Goldsmiths' Company, i. 188 ; ii. 15, 142
Göttingen University, i. 1
Gomm, Sir William, i. 31, 32 ; ii. 27
Gopsall, visit to, i. 28
Gordon, General Charles, ii. 124–126, 133, 140, 141, 143, 145, 149, 215, 294, 295
Gordon, General Sir John, ii. 246, 294, 312
Gorst, Sir Eldon, ii. 301
Goschen, Lord, ii. 14
Gough, Lord, i. 236
Graham, Lieut.-General Sir Gerald, ii. 108, 125–127, 141, 145, 177
Graham, Sir James, i. 19
Grand Crosses of the Bath banquet, ii. 261
Grant, President, ii. 50
Grant, Field-Marshal Sir Patrick, ii. 176, 222, 240, 257
Granville, Lord, i. 154, 193, 206, 212, 229, 230, 232, 243, 290, 291, 308 ; ii. 12, 74, 75, 142, 144, 146, 197
Gravelotte, the battlefield of, ii. 16, 17

Gravière, Admiral Jurien de la, i. 165
Gray, Rev. Dr. ii. 218
Great Exhibition (1851), i. 106, 107
Greaves, Sir George, ii. 141
Greece, i. 129, 235, 236, 240
Green, Mr., English consul in Greece, i. 75
Green Jacket Club dinner, ii. 282, 283
Grenadier Guards, i. 212, 226, 269 ; ii. 36, 292
Grenfell, General Lord, ii. 246, 312
Grey, Sir George, i. 89, 229
Grey School, Southwark, ii. 271
Grimthorpe, Lord, ii. 237, 238
Grocers' Company, i. 209 ; ii. 2, 40, 41
Guildhall, The, i. 158, 217, 240, 271 ; ii. 12, 20, 27, 43, 147, 211, 221, 222, 256, 271, 278, 296
Gull, Sir William, i. 301–311 ; ii. 29–32

Haig, Colonel, ii. 12, 298, 301
Haines, Sir F., ii. 176, 222, 311
Hale, General, ii. 100, 111, 112
Hall Barn, ii. 296
Hall, General, ii. 3, 5
Hall, Sir Charles, ii. 236, 256
Hamelin, Admiral, i. 165
Hamilton, Mrs. ii. 304
Hamilton, Lord, i. 281, 307
Hamilton, General Sir Frederick, ii. 176
Hamilton, Sir Vesey, ii. 222
Hanover, i. 1, 2–4, 7, 11, 12, 27, 29–34, 38, 43, 45, 46, 261–264, 285
Hanover, Crown Prince of, ii. 43, 44
Hanover, King of, 2nd Duke of Cumberland, i. 242–245, 253 ; ii. 41–44, 56, 58
Hanover, Princess Mary of, ii. 158
Hanover, Queen of, ii. 158
Hardinge, Sir Arthur, ii. 161, 192, 193, 222
Hardinge, Field-Marshal Henry, 1st Viscount, i. 111, 154, 176, 177, 181
Hardy, Gathorne-. *See* Cranbrook, Lord
Harman, Sir George, ii. 149, 150, 183, 184, 186, 222, 227, 228, 229
Harrison, General Sir R. ii. 312
Harrison, Rev. William, i. 280
Hartington, Lord, i. 271 ; ii. 133, 134, 140, 141, 214, 215, 222, 280
Harvey, the Rev. Henry, i. 7, 52
Hatherley, Lord, i. 309
Hatzfeldt, Count, i. 116 ; ii. 222
Havelock, General Sir Henry, i. 194, 195, 208
Hawley, Sir Joseph, i. 199, 200, 208
Haygarth, Colonel, i. 133
Health Exhibition, ii. 131
Hector, Prince George's horse, i. 53
Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, ii. 14, 70, 83, 167, 274
Hellenes, King of the, ii. 83, 84, 167–169, 311
Henry, Prince of Orange, i. 67
Henry, Prince. *See* Battenberg, Prince Henry of
Henry of York, Prince, ii. 281
Herbert, Lord, i. 111, 220, 267
Herbert, Mr., correspondent of the *Morning Post*, ii. 140
Herbert, Sir Arthur, ii. 182, 248
Herbert, Sir Robert, ii. 281, 291
Hertford, Christ's Hospital junior school at, ii. 325
Hertford, Lord, ii. 22
Hesse Family, Palace at Rumpenheim, i. 33 *n*
Hesse, Grand Duchess of, ii. 263
Hesse, Ernest, Grand Duke of, ii. 167, 260, 270
Hesse, Louis, Grand Duke of, i. 231, 239, 242, 244, 245, 271 ; ii. 50, 64, 82, 83, 101, 102, 128, 129, 138, 167, 176, 228, 229
Hesse, Prince Alexander of, i. 123, 245 ; ii. 94
Hesse, Prince Charles of, ii. 233, 260
Hesse, Prince Frederick of, i. 245 ; ii. 47
Hesse-Cassel, Landgrave Frederick of, i. 4, 25, 26, 33 *n*
Hesse-Cassel, Princess Augusta of. *See* Cambridge, Duchess of
Hesse-Cassel, Princess Elizabeth of, ii. 131, 132
Hesse-Cassel, Princess Louise of, ii. 91
Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael, ii. 80, 146
Higginson, General Sir G., i. 138 ; ii. 312
Hill, Lord, i. 47
Hilliers, Marshal Baraguay d', ii. 56, 57
Hodge, General Sir Edward, ii. 176
Hogg, Sir James McGarel, ii. 35, 133, 162
Holland, King of, i. 243
Holland, the Hon. Sydney, ii. 300
Holland House, ii. 4
Holloway, Mr., ii. 153

Holstein, Count, ii. 97
Holyrood, ii. 97, 98
Homburg, the Duke at, ii. 5, 38, 46, 61, 118, 238, 244, 263, 275, 281, 282, 290
Hood, Colonel the Hon. Donald, i. 200, 201, 271
Hook, Rev. Dr., i. 175
Hope, Admiral Sir James, i. 285
Hornby, Dr., ii. 188
Horse Guards Staff, ii. 246
Horsford, Brigadier, i. 206; ii. 27, 30, 37, 44, 56
Horticultural Gardens, i. 217, 272, 296
Horton, Captain, i. 61
Hoskins, Sir Anthony, ii. 220
Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, i. 282
Hotham, Admiral, ii. 284
Hounslow Heath, inspection at, ii. 210
Howe, Lord, i. 15–17, 28
Howley, Dr. William, i. 25, 39, 40
Hudson, Sir James, i. 17, 18
Hunt, the Right Hon. Ward, ii. 35
Hyde Park, fireworks, i. 52; Exhibition in, i. 106, 107; reviews, i. 177, 188, 213; ii. 13, 45, 46; children's fête, ii. 166

Ibrahim Pasha, ii. 52
Iddesleigh, Lord, ii. 162
Illingworth, Dr. H. S., i. 224–226
Imperial Institute, ii. 168, 231, 240
Imperial, Prince, of France, ii. 33, 34, 36, 37, 46, 50, 68, 69, (death) 72–77; 78, 79, 113–115
Income Tax on charities, i. 239, 240; ii. 325
India, i. 184; ii. 2, 35, 36, 42, 49, 55, 58, 59, 81, 90, 91, 100, 121, 130, 165, 180, 181, 215, 294
India Office, i. 271, 272; ii. 294
Indian Famine Relief Fund, ii. 257
Indian Mutiny, i. 188–202, 206–208, 210
Infant Orphan Asylum, ii. 272
Inglis, Major-General Sir John, i. 196
Inkerman, Battle of, i. 136–139
Inkerman, anniversary of, i. 161, 162; ii. 52, 98, 214, 257, 303
International Exhibitions, (1862) i. 228–232; (1871), i. 296
Inverness, Duchess of, i. 280; ii. 9, 10, 16
Ionian Islands, i. 70, 80, 235, 236, 240
Ireland, i. 83–90, 92, 104, 109, 110, 296, 297; ii. 196
Irish Guards, ii. 292
Isandlana, disaster of, ii. 66, 69
Ismailia, ii. 108, 221
Italy, i. 205, 206, 260–263
Italy, King of, ii. 59, 219, 247, 248, 263

Jackson, Dr. John, ii. 115, 116
Jameson, Dr., ii. 251, 252
Jametel, Comte, ii. 274
Japan, Prince of, ii. 260
Japanese Treaty, ii. 292
Jary, Captain, ii. 298
Jelf, Canon, ii. 163
Jenner, Sir William, i. 13, 301–311
Jermyn, Lord, ii. 316
Jerome Bonaparte, Prince, i. 116, 118, 165
Jersey, Lord, (5th Earl) i. 47; (7th Earl) ii. 142
Jones, General Sir H., i. 165, 206
Jones, Colonel Inigo, ii. 301
Jubilees, ii. 159, 160, 165–170, 172–179, 258–261

Kabul, ii. 78, 79
Kafr Dowr, ii. 107
Kalnoky, Count, ii. 173
Kandahar, ii. 66, 81, 82
Kantara, ii. 108
Kassassin, Battle of, ii. 108
Kelly, Sir FitzRoy, i. 205
Kelly-Kenny, Lieut.-General Sir T., ii. 297, 312
Kensal Green Cemetery, ii. 310, 313
Kent, Duchess of, i. 15, 48, 51, 154, 208, 216, 217
Keppel, Admiral Sir Henry, ii. 222
Kew, i. 11, 52, 97, 104, 259; ii. 95, 128, 199, 232, 273
Kew Art Institute, ii. 2
Kew Cottage, i. 240, 241; ii. 200–202
Key, Sir John, i. 193
Khalifa, defeat of the, ii. 268
Khartum, ii. 126, 133, 134, 140, 266, 294, 295
Kielmansegge, Count, i. 111, 212
Kilmainham Hospital, ii. 100
Kilmorey, Lord, ii. 235
Kimberley, Lord, ii. 108, 144, 283
King's College jubilee, ii. 95
Kingston, ii. 102, 271, 272
Kissingen, ii. 96, 97, 154, 155, 172
Kitchener, Lord, ii. 254, 266, 278, 294, 295

Klenk, Captain von, i. 264
Kneller Hall, i. 190; ii. 153
Knesebeck, Baron, i. 208, 209
Knights of Malta, i. 64
Knollys, the Hon. Charlotte, ii. 131, 132
Knollys, Lord, ii. 27
Knollys, General Sir William, i. 180, 271, 303; ii. 12
Königgrätz, Battle of, i. 262, 265
Kruger, President, ii. 252
Küper, Dr., i. 14
Kynaston, Rev. Dr., ii. 117, 118

LALAINGE, COMTE JACQUES DE, ii. 217
La Marmora, General de, i. 165, 166
Lansdowne, Lord, ii. 244, 247, 304–307
Lathom, Lord, ii. 109
Lavalette, Marquis de, ii. 9
Lawrence, Sir John, i. 208
Lawson, Sir Edward (afterwards Lord Burnham), ii. 186, 255, 296, 298
Lawson, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. W., ii. 288
Lee, Rev. Richard, ii. 329
Lees, Rev. Dr. Cameron, ii. 122
Le Geyt, Major, ii. 67
Legh of Lyme, Colonel (afterwards Lord Newton of Lyme), ii. 295
Leigh-Pemberton, Major-General W., ii. 312
Leiningen, Princes of, i. 51, 222, 223; ii. 70, 80
Lennox, Lord Algernon, ii. 135, 162, 167, 183, 184, 188, 189, 210, 246
Leo XIII., Pope, ii. 219, 220, 302
Leopold I., King of the Belgians, i. 171, 212, 253, 254
Leopold II., King of the Belgians, i. 254–256, 298, 311; ii. 3, 11, 12, 69, 70, 167, 183, 215
Levee, Queen Victoria's first, i. 47
Lewis, Sir G. C., i. 226
Lichtenstein, Prince, ii. 4
Liddell, Colonel the Hon. George, i. 108, 185, 187
Liegnitz, Princess, i. 36
Lieutenancy of London, ii. 245
Light Brigade, Charge of the, i. 144
Lincoln's Inn, Honourable Society of, i. 219
Literary Benevolent Fund, i. 250, 251; ii. 3
Loch, Mr., i. 214–216
Loch, Lord, ii. 261
Lockwood, Sir Frank, ii. 264
Locock, Sir Charles, i. 176
London Chamber of Commerce, ii. 182
London County Council Industrial School, ii. 255
London Fire Brigade, ii. 133
London Hospital, i. 211, 251; ii. 10, 40, 41, 165, 211, 215, 266, 298–300
London Rifle Brigade, i. 217; ii. 304
London Tavern, i. 105, 211; ii. 26
Longley, Dr. Charles Thomas, i. 231, 253, 259, 266, 267, 274
Lords, House of. *See* Parliament
Lorne, Marquis of (afterwards Duke of Argyll), i. 294–296; ii. 3, 22, 44, 62, 63, 168, 222, 238, 239
Lorne, Princess Louise of. *See* Louise, Princess
Loubet, President, ii. 273, 287, 288
Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French. *See* Napoleon
Louis of Hesse, Prince. *See* Hesse, Louis of
Louise of Hesse, Princess. *See* Denmark, Louise of
Louise of Mecklenburg, Princess, i. 36
Louise, Princess (afterwards Duchess of Argyll), i. 294–296, 302, 303; ii. 3, 22, 44, 62, 63, 80, 101, 102, 242, 296
Lowe, Sir Drury Drury-, ii. 47, 67, 108, 246, 298
Lucan, Lord, i. 271, 309; ii. 27, 176
Luck, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George, ii. 246
Lucknow, i. 191, 194–196, 198, 199
Luxemburg, Prince of, ii. 260
Lyndhurst, Lord, i. 19, 170
Lyons, Admiral Sir Edmund, i. 74, 75, 165, 172, 173
Lyons, Lord, ii. 42, 57
Lysons, General Sir D., ii. 177
Lytton, Lord, i. 235

McCORMAC, SIR W., ii. 289
Macdonald, Major Jim, i. 88, 138, 146, 151, 230, 252, 271; ii. 3, 12, 37, 39, 63, 99, 100
MacDonald, Norman, i. 194
Macdonell, Major-Gen. Sir James, i. 48
Mackenzie, Sir Morell, ii. 184
Mackinnon, Colonel, ii. 246, 278
MacMahon, Marshal, i. 286–289, 297; ii. 42, 51, 62
McMahon, Sir Thomas, i. 309; ii. 14
McNeill, Sir John, ii. 141, 145, 222

Mahdi, the, ii. 123–127, 139–141
Maidstone Technical and Art School opened, ii. 238
Majuba, ii. 89
Malakoff, Duc de, i. 198, 199
Malet, Sir Alexander, i. 241
Malmesbury, Lord, i. 111, 200, 201
Malta, i. 64, 66, 184 *n*; ii. 51, 56, 58–61
Malta, the Duke at, i. 63–66, 152, 153; ii. 56–59, 220
Manning, Cardinal, ii. 2–4
Mansfield, Sir William, i. 207
Mansion House, i. 155–157, 193; ii. 10, 25, 26, 89, 96, 133, 145, 165, 185, 216, 256, 257, 271, 298, 299, 324
Maple, Sir Blundell, ii. 237, 238
Marie, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, ii. 273, 274
Markham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edwin, i. 69; ii. 246
Marlborough College, i. 200
Marlborough House, i. 47, 239; ii. 12, 30, 293
Marshall, General, ii. 68, 281
Martimprey, General, i. 165
Mary of Anhalt, Princess, i. 47
Mary, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, i. 35
Mary, Princess (afterwards Duchess of Teck), i. 12, 13, 103, 104, 110, 171, 176, 181, 185, 187, 212, 217, 227, 257–259, 264, 265, 267, 274, 279, 280, 285, 295, 296, 298; ii. 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 24, 26, 29, 34, 37, 40, 43, 44, 52, 53, 56, 63, 80, 148, 153, 164, 167–169, 197, 221, 222, 231, 232, 236, 239, 255, 258, 260, 264–266, 273
Maud, Princess, of Wales (afterwards Queen of Norway), ii. 248, 255, 293
May of Teck, Princess (afterwards Duchess of York and Princess of Wales), (birth) i. 267, 274, 279–282; ii. 153, 164, 167, 188, 224, 231, (marriage) 231–233, 236, 237, 239, 256, 261, 265, 273, 274, 290, 291, 293, 300, 304, 311
Mayo, Lord, i. 4–6, 276; ii. 2, 3
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Grand Duke of, i. 245; ii. 82, 83, 226
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Adolphus, Hereditary Grand Duke of (afterwards Grand Duke), i. 90, 242; ii. 37, 43, 44, 49, 183, 184, 222, 260, 311
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Duchess Caroline of, her death, ii. 44
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Fritz, Grand Duke of, i. 90, 235, 271; ii. 37, 82, 83, 131, 132, 183, 184, 231, 232
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Grand Duchess of. *See* Augusta, Princess
Medals, distribution of Crimean, i. 164, 165, 168, 169
Melbourne, Lord, i. 18, 19
Merchant Taylors' Company, i. 240; ii. 215
Merchant Taylors' School, opening, ii. 34
Methuen, Lord, ii. 135, 257
Metropolitan Board of Works, ii. 35
Metz, i. 288, 290, 294
Mexico, Emperor Maximilian of, i. 268
Michel, General Sir John, i. 202
Mildmay, Captain Edmond, i. 90, 93, 94, 104, 106, 122; ii. 27, 64, 77, 80, 136, 137, 151, 232
Military Chapel, Birdcage Walk, ii. 71, 72, 99
Milner, Sir Alfred (Lord Milner), ii. 288
Milward, Sir Christopher, ii. 263, 264
Möekerk, General, i. 212
Monbrillant, i. 33
Monson, Sir E., ii. 257
Montefiore, Sir Moses, i. 230; ii. 318
Morgan, Alderman Sir W. Vaughan, ii. 321–323
Morley, Lord, ii. 105, 142
Münchhausen, Baron, i. 35
Mundy, Sir Rodney, ii. 13
Murat, Prince, ii. 9
Murray, Lady Caroline, i. 108, 185
Music, College of, ii. 100
Musurus Pasha, Turkish Ambassador, i. 230, 271
Musurus, Madame, i. 271, 272

Napier of Magdala, Lord, ii. 54, 55, 70, 77, 176, 214
Naples, Prince of, ii. 260
Naples, Queen of, ii. 41
Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, i. 90, 104, 115, 116, 118, 128, 156–159, 162, 163, 190, 200, 201, 205, 206, 212, 213, 247, 295, 297; ii. (death) 7–9
Napoleon, Prince, i. 148, 153
Nares, Vice-Admiral Sir George, ii. 35

Nassau, Duke of, i. 51, 244, 245; ii. 131, 132, 136
Natal, ii. 34
National Rifle Association, i. 213, 232; ii. 30–32, 216, 279
Naval Brigade at Inkerman, i. 137
Naval Exhibition, ii. 221
Naval and Military Club, ii. 46, 247
Naval reviews, i. 172, 173, 270, 271; ii. 13, 169, 170, 259
Neale, General, i. 194, 208
Nemours, Duc de, i. 51
Nemours, Duchesse de, i. 193
Nepean, Canon E., i. 185
Nesselrode, Count, i. 114
Netherlands, King of the, ii. 101, 102
Netherlands, Prince Henry of, i. 242
Netherlands, Queen of, i. 189; ii. 37, 128
Newcastle, Duke of, i. 115, 126, 127, 145, 220, 255, 256
Newcastle Exhibition, ii. 163, 164
Newcastle, South Africa, ii. 88, 89
Newdigate, General, ii. 68, 111, 192
Newport Market School, ii. 229
Newspaper Press Fund, i. 278, 279
Newspapers, ii. 104–106. *See also* War correspondents
Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, i. 163
Nicholson, General, i. 194, 208
Nicholson, Sir L., ii. 178
Nightingale, Miss, i. 148
Noble, Sir A., ii. 255, 256
Norman, Sir Henry, ii. 311
North, Colonel, i. 293 *n*; ii. 232
Northbrook, Lord, ii. 2, 134, 140, 144
Northumberland, Duke of, ii. 164
Northumberland House demolished, ii. 15
Nubar Pasha, ii. 254

O'Brien, Smith, i. 87, 88
O'Connell, Daniel, i. 84
Oldenburg, Hereditary Grand Duke of, ii. 152, 153
Oltenitza, fighting at, i. 114
Omar Pasha, i. 127
Omdurman, Battle of, ii. 268; medals distributed, 277
Ommanney, Sir John, i. 54
Oporto, Prince of, ii. 260
Order of the Bath, i. 226
Orléans, Duc d', ii. 165, 182
Orléans, Duchesse d', i. 199
Ormathwaite, Lord, ii. 52, 53
Ormskirk, ii. 108, 109
Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill, ii. 116
Orton, Arthur, ii. 21
Osborne, Bernal, i. 293; ii. 80, 99
Osborne, ii. 20, 148, 283, 284
Osman Digna, ii. 126, 127, 141
Ossington, Lord, i. 253
Oude, i. 199
Outram, General, i. 194
Overstone, Lord, i. 297
Oxford, i. 11, 112, 210

Packington, Sir John, i. 200, 201, 271
Paddington Recreation Ground opened, ii. 186
Page, Mrs., i. 7, 34
Pagenstecher, M., ii. 238, 268
Paget, Sir Augustus, ii. 59, 60, 155–158
Palma Trophy, ii. 302
Palmer, Sir Power, ii. 298, 299
Palmerston, Lord, i. 177, 183, 184, 189, 190, 212, 217, 220, 230, 232, 247, 250, 253
Panmure, Lord, i. 154, 159, 161, 166, 169–171, 173, 176, 184
Paris, i. 75, 116, 164–166, 170, 171, 269, 289, 291, 292, 294, 297; ii. 5, 17, 42, 62
Paris, Comte de, i. 251; ii. 154, 165
Paris Exhibition, i. 267, 268
Parke, Sir James, i. 170
Parkes, Sir Harry, i. 214, 215
Parkhurst, inspection at, ii. 90
Parliament, i. 17, 18, 82–84, 86, 87
Parliament, House of Commons, i. 18, 19, 67, 75, 102, 103, 153, 183, 184, 195, 293; ii. 40, 53, 54, 65, 66, 74–76, 124, 125, 140, 141, 144, 146, 147, 149, 186–188, 214, 215, 241, 304, 308–310
Parliament, House of Lords, i. 82, 103, 155, 170, 173, 183, 184, 199, 236, 286; ii. 41, 54, 55, 104, 105, 108, 144, 283, 285, 291, 292, 304–308
Parry, Sir Hubert, ii. 288
Patriotic Fund Commission, i. 277; ii. 142

Paulet, Lieut.-General Lord Frederick, i. 252, 271, 291
Paulet, Field-Marshal Lord William, i. 111; ii. 3, 27, 30, 44, 176, 232
Peel, Dean, i. 190
Peel, Sir Robert, i. 18, 19, 75, 95, 96, 98
Peking, i. 214, 215
Pélissier, Marshal. *See* Malakoff, Duc de
Pemberton, Colonel, ii. 67, 88, 100
Pembroke, Lord, ii. 21, 24, 288
Penaud, Admiral, i. 165
Penjdeh, Russian attack on, ii. 145, 146
Pennefather, General Sir John, i. 157, 184, 271
People's Palace, opening of the, ii. 164
Persia, Shah of, ii. 12, 14, 15, 211
Philippsruhe, visit to, ii. 132, 137
Phipps, Sir Charles, i. 200, 201, 221, 222, 226
Phœnix Park, i. 88, 277
Pipers in the Scots Fusilier Guards, i. 279
Plevna, Battle of, ii. 51, 53
Pollock, Sir George, ii. 6
Pompeii, ii. 59
Ponsonby, Sir Henry, ii. 183, 197, 208
Port Said, ii. 108, 145
Portsea, ii. 6
Portsmouth, i. 285, 286; ii. 35, 36, 42, 49, 51, 304
Potsdam, ii. 84
Press, the, i. 85, 172, 278, 279; ii. 104–106
Press Bazaar, ii. 300
Preston, opening of the Town Hall, i. 275
Preston Guild Merchant, ii. 109
Privy Council, i. 180
Prussia, i. 85, 93, 119–122, 124, 129, 131, 218, 219, 246, 247, 259, 265, 260–263, 289, 294. *See also* Germany
Prussia, King of. *See* William, German Emperor
Prussia, Prince Albrecht of, ii. 94, 138, 260, 281, 311
Prussia, Prince Henry of, ii. 183
Prussia, Prince Leopold of, ii. 270
Prussia, Prince Waldemar of, ii. 70
Prussia, Prince William of. *See* William II., German Emperor
Prussian Army, manœuvres of, i. 81
Purey-Cust, the Very Rev. Dr., ii. 264
Purves, Colonel, i. 252, 259

QUEEN'S VETERAN BODYGUARD, inspection of, ii. 254

RADCLIFFE, SIR JOSEPH, ii. 56
Radetzky, Field-Marshal, i. 123
Raglan, 1st Lord, i. 111, 115, 118, 120, 121, 125, 127, 129, 131, 145–147, 160; 2nd Lord, i. 271; ii. 44
Rammingen, Baron Pawel von, ii. 81, 167
Ramsthal, the Duke's servant, ii. 10, 11, 16
Ravensworth, Lord, ii. 164
Rawlinson, Sir Henry, ii. 10, 142
Reading, Queen Victoria's statue at, ii. 170, 171
Redan, the attack on the, i. 172
Reid, Sir William, i. 153
Retribution, H.M.S., i. 149
Revolutionary movement in Ireland, i. 85, 86
Rezonville, the battlefield of, ii. 16, 17
Richmond, Duke of, ii. 232, 235, 297
Rifle clubs, formation of, ii. 279
Ripon, Lord, ii. 264
Roberts, Lord, ii. 79, 81, 82, 85, 86, 89, 90, 92, 248, 261, 278, 282, 283, 294, 311
Roden, Lord, i. 92; ii. 16, 22
Rodney, H.M.S., i. 66
Rokeby, General Lord, i. 177; ii. 117
Romney, Lord, ii. 133
Rose, the Rt. Hon. George Henry, i. 4–6
Rose, Field-Marshal Sir Hugh, i. 207, 275, 276
Rosebery, Lord, ii. 16, 144
Rothschild, Sir Anthony, ii. 40
Rothschild, Lord, ii. 288
Rottenberg, Baron, ii. 172
Rouher, M., i. 269; ii. 77
Rous, Admiral, ii. 50
Royal, Princess. *See* Victoria, Princess Royal
Royal Academy, ii. 116, 117
Royal Academy Dinner, i. 239; ii. 221, 229, 230
Royal Academy, Woolwich, ii. 113, 115
Royal Artillery, ii. 178, 248

Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, ii. 151
Royal Engineers, i. 296; ii. 12, 178
Royal Geographical Society, ii. 10
Royal Marine Society, ii. 133
Royal Naval School, New Cross, ii. 170
Royal Society of Musicians, i. 253
Royal Veterinary College, ii. 15, 36
Rumpenheim, i. 8, 9, 109, 209, 210, 243, 298; ii. 47, 233
Rumpenheim, the Duke at, i. 32, 33, 45, 218, 241–245, 253, 264, 274; ii. 38, 95, 118, 131, 132, 136, 154, 302
Rundle, Sir Leslie, ii. 280
Russell, Lieut.-General Sir Baker, ii. 247, 298
Russell, Lord John, i. 183, 230, 240, 251
Russell, Odo (afterwards Lord Ampthill), i. 290; ii. 77, 82–85
Russia, i. 114, 132–139, 163–172, 290, 291; ii. 12–15, 19, 49–54, 142, 145, 146, 154–156. *See also* Crimea
Russia, Alexander II., Emperor of, i. 167–171; ii. 26–29, 91, 92
Russia, Alexander III., Emperor of, ii. 12–15, 118–120, 238, 239
Russia, Nicholas I., Emperor of, i. 81, 107
Russia, Nicholas II., Emperor of, ii. 256, 311
Russia, Minni, Empress Dowager of, ii. 12–15, 131, 132
Russia, Grand Duchess Catherine of, ii. 131, 132
Russia, Grand Duchess Marie of. *See* Edinburgh, Marie, Duchess of
Russia, Grand Duke Alexis of, ii. 26, 27, 62, 91
Russia, Grand Duke Michael of, ii. 226
Russia, Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch of, i. 214
Russia, Grand Duke Serge of, ii. 167

SADOWA, Battle of, i. 262
Sailors, employment of, ii. 50
St. Albans, ii. 237, 238
St. Arnaud, Maréchal, i. 118, 127, 135
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, i. 266
St. Cloud, ii. 5
St. George, General Sir John, ii. 177
St. George's Chapel, i. 211; ii. 95, 265, 266
St. George's Club, ii. 261
St. George's Hospital, ii. 116
St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, ii. 122
St. Hubert, the battlefield of, ii. 16, 17
St. James's Palace, i. 15, 47, 104 *n*, 210; ii. 38, 163, 190, 196–204, 261
St. James's Park, review in, ii. 275
St. John of Jerusalem, Order of, ii. 232
St. Michael and St. George, Order of, ii. 291
St. Olave, Southwark, Institute, ii. 271
St. Patrick's, Dublin, i. 276, 277
St. Paul's Cathedral, i. 15, 51, 111, 217, 308, 309; ii. 132, 133, 214, 215, 258, 292, 293, 296
St. Paul's School, i. 49
St. Privat, the battlefield of, ii. 17
St. Thomas's Hospital, i. 277, 278, 297, 298
St. Vincent, Lord, ii. 140
Salisbury, Lord, (2nd Marquis) i. 47; (3rd Marquis) 183, ii. 44, 55, 56, 72, 77, 142, 144, 146, 147, 149, 222, 244, 271, 280, 283, 288, 291, 292, 294
Salmon, Sir Noel, ii. 259
Sandhurst, ii. 30, 31, 165, 181, 182, 190, 237
Sandhurst, Lord, ii. 27
Sandringham, i. 291, 301–311; ii. 6, 39, 139
Sandwich Islands, King of the, ii. 95
Sandys, Lord, ii. 316
Sanford, the Rev. John, i. 6
Sardinia, King of, i. 181
Saxe-Coburg, Ernest, Duke of, i. 231, 244, 248
Saxe-Coburg, Leopold, Duke of. *See* Albany, Leopold Charles, Duke of
Saxe-Coburg, Prince Alfred of, ii. 260, 272
Saxe-Coburg, Prince Augustus of, i. 231
Saxe-Coburg, Prince Philip of, ii. 101, 102, 167
Saxe-Weimar, Prince Edward of, i. 91, 110, 129, 145, 175, 176, 208, 212, 255, 256, 271, 307, 309; ii. 12, 14–16, 22, 27, 30, 35, 37, 44–46, 68, 107, 128, 129, 167, 222, 228, 257, 260, 265, 266, 284, 285, 296, 297

Saxe-Weimar, Princess Edward of, ii. 15, 16, 90
Saxe-Weimar, Prince Hermann of, ii. 167, 213, 260
Saxony occupied by the Prussians, i. 261
Saxony, King of, i. 81, 243; ii. 94, 167–169, 263
Saxony, Prince George of, ii. 94, 138, 260
Scarlett, Sir James, i. 19, 171, 188, 271, 284; ii. 1
Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Albert of, i. 281, 282
Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Augusta Victoria of, ii. 89
Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Christian of. *See* Christian, Prince
Schleswig-Holstein Question, i. 245–251
Schloss Friedrichshof, ii. 238
Schönbrunn Palace, ii. 155, 156
Schröder, Baron, ii. 189
Scotland, Duke in, i. 160, 233; ii. 134, 135, 172, 256
Scott, Sir Gilbert, i. 275
Sedan, i. 288, 289; ii. 47
Seebach, M. de, i. 166, 167
Sefton, Lord, ii. 109
Senior United Service Club, ii. 50
Serapis, ii. 35, 36, 42
Sevastopol, i. 135, 143–145, 152, 163
Seventeenth Lancers, ii. 45, 47, 188, 298
Seymour, Admiral Sir Beauchamp (Lord Alcester), ii. 52, 108, 222
Seymour, Lord William, ii. 249
Sheffield, Duke at, i. 192, 193
Sheppard, Dr. Edgar, ii. 151, 152, 197–199, 207–209, 214, 232, 272, 273, 293, 310, 311, 313
Shouvaloff, Count, ii. 27, 30
Shrewsbury, Duke at, ii. 235, 236
Siam, King of, ii. 261, 262
Siam, Prince of, ii. 270
Sidney, Alderman Thomas, ii. 314–318
Siemson, Mr., librarian at Hanover, i. 12
Sims, Dr. Manley, ii. 298
Sinkat, the massacre at, ii. 125
Sixtieth Rifles, i. 281; ii. 36
Skelmersdale, Lord, ii. 24, 70
Smith, Sir Henry, i. 192
Smith, the Right Hon. W. H., ii. 147, 150, 186, 214, 215, 222, 223
Smyth, General Sir E. Selby, ii. 177
Smyth, Sir Henry, ii. 220
Societies, list of, represented at the Duke's funeral, ii. 312
Society of Blues, ii. 26
Soho Working Girls' Club, ii. 133
Soldiers, Employment of, ii. 50
Soldiers' Daughters' Home, i. 297; ii. 301
Soldiers' Wives and Children, Central Association for, i. 154
Somerset, Duke of, i, 227
Somerset, Lord FitzRoy, i. 60
Somerset, Lord Henry, ii. 22
Somerset, Lady Geraldine, i. 252; ii. 12, 29, 196, 197, 199, 232
Somerset, Miss FitzRoy, i. 47
Sons of the Clergy festivals, i. 15; ii. 215
Sophia, Princess, i. 48
Soup kitchen during famine in Ireland, i. 83, 84
South Africa, ii. 65–68, 71, 86–92, 100, 251, 252, 275–280, 282, 283, 291–293, 295
Southampton, Lord, ii. 316
South Kensington College of Music, opening, ii. 288
Southsea, inspection of garrison at, ii. 245
Soyer, M., i. 83, 84
Spain, i. 53, 54; ii. 129, 130
Spain, Infanta Eulalie of, ii. 167, 192
Spain, Infanta Isabella of, ii. 192
Spain, Kings of, i. 54, 55, 219; ii. 30, 31, 129, 130
Sparta, Duke of, ii. 168, 169, 267
Spencer, Lord, ii. 77, 316
Spencer, General Sir Augustus, ii. 176
Spragge, Colonel, ii. 279
Stalbridge, Lord, ii. 188, 189
Stanhope, the Right Hon. E., ii. 214, 215, 222
Stanley, the Hon. Maud, ii. 133
Staveley, General Sir Charles, ii. 177
Steele, General Sir Thomas, i. 137; ii. 176
Stephanie, Grand Duchess of Baden, i. 116
Stephen, Sir Condie, ii. 274, 275
Stephens, Colonel, ii. 61, 97, 107
Stephenson, Sir Benjamin, i. 51
Stephenson, General Sir Frederick, ii. 134, 150, 165, 182, 257, 311
Stephenson, Admiral Sir H. F., ii. 35
Stewart, Sir Donald, ii. 66, 80, 81, 222, 257, 258

Stewart, Colonel Sir Herbert, ii. 125, 126, 133, 139, 142, 143
Stewart, Admiral Sir Houston, i. 153
Stockhausen, M. de, ii. 42
Stonor, the Hon. Mrs., ii. 37, 44
Stopford, Colonel, ii. 276
Stopford, Sir Robert, i. 63
Strafford, Lord (4th Earl), ii. 269–271; (1st Earl), 316
Strangways, General, i. 138, 140
Stratfield Saye, Prince George at, i. 47
Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord, i. 125, 152, 271; ii. 49
Stratford de Redcliffe, Lady, i. 148
Strathnairn, Lord, i. 271, 276; ii. 14, 27
Strelitz, ii. 18, 19, 184
Suakim, ii. 125, 141, 145
Sudan war, the, ii. 123–127, 130, 133, 141–144, 148, 149
Suez Canal, ii. 40, 108
Suffield, Lord, ii. 136, 137
Sullivan, Sir Arthur, ii. 153, 292
Sumner, Dr. John Bird, i. 171, 175, 198, 211
Sussex, Augustus, Duke of, i. 1, 48; ii. 10
Sussex Volunteer Artillery Regiment, ii. 249
Sutherland, Duke of, ii. 37, 70, 77
Sweden, Crown Prince of (afterwards King of), ii. 77, 78, 167
Sweden, Prince Oscar of, i. 229, 230
Switzerland, the Duke in, ii. 38, 51
Sydney, Lord, i. 230; ii. 24, 38, 39, 72, 73, 77
Sykes, Christopher, ii. 16, 272
Symons, Sir William, i. 64

TAIT, DR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, i. 230, 281, 309; ii. 34, 35
Tamanieb, ii. 127
Taunton, Lord, i. 232
Taylor, Sir Herbert, i. 40, 42
Teck, Francis, Duke of, i. 257–259, 264, 265, 271, 280, 295, 296; ii. 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 24, 25, 27–30, 34, 37, 40, 43, 44, 63, 70, 80, 106, 127, 153, 182, 214, 221, 222, 231–233, 236, 239, 255, 260, 264–266, 278, 279
Teck, Prince Adolphus of (afterwards Duke of), i. 280; ii. 48, 49, 182, 188, 190, 197, 228, 232, 239, 258, 265, 283–285, 297, 311
Teck, Prince Alexander of, ii. 26, 29, 221, 236, 260, 265, 276, 281, 311
Teck, Prince Francis of, (christened) i. 285; ii. 190, 271, 311
Teesdale, Sir Christopher, i. 307; ii. 64
Tel-el-Kebir, ii. 110, 221
Temple, Archbishop, ii. 283, 285
Thesiger, Major-General, ii. 53, 54, 97, 98
Thiele, Superintendent, ii. 138
Thiers, M., i. 290
Thompson, Sir Henry, ii. 7, 8
Thompson, William, M.P., ii. 316
Thynne, General Sir Reginald Thomas, ii. 263
Tichborne trial, ii. 21
Tien, Dr. Anton, i, 137, 138
Tien-tsin, i. 210, 215
Tiger, loss of the steamer, i. 127
Todleben, General, i. 251, 252
Torrington, Lord, ii. 11, 12, 27, 70
Tower Bridge, ii. 153, 236
Tower of London, ii. 92, 211
Trail, Mr., Prince George's writing-master, i. 14
Transport of cavalry horses, i. 155
Transvaal. *See* South Africa
Treves, Sir Frederick, ii. 293
Trinity College, Dublin, i. 277
Trinity House, ii. 29, 144, 301
Tristram, the Rev. Dr., ii. 291
Trochu, General, i. 289, 291
Trollope, General Sir Charles, ii. 176
Trotter, Major-General Sir Henry, ii. 275, 312
Tuberculosis Congress, ii. 289
Tugela River, Battle of the, ii. 277, 278
Tuileries, i. 116, 118, 168; ii. 5
Turkey, i. 129; ii. 45, 49–54
Turkey, Sultans of, i. 125, 126, 269–273, 305; ii. 44, 45
Turner, Major-General Sir Alfred, ii. 312
Tutors of Prince George, i. 7, 8
Tweedmouth, Lord, ii. 307, 308
Tyrwhitt, General Charles, i. 115, 154, 155, 186, 200, 201, 212, 237, 254; ii. 14, 16, 23, 24, 30, 44, 99, 150

ULUNDI, ii. 77, 78
United Service Club, the, i. 199, 213, 232, 269; ii. 26, 86, 176, 177, 182, 248, 255, 257
United Service Institution, i. 285; ii. 19, 34, 133, 232, 274, 279, 301
United States of America, the, i. 219–227
Upton-cum-Chalvey, i. 31

VACCINATION, Dr. Jenner's discovery, i. 13
Vaillant, Marshal, i. 118, 165
Varna, i. 127, 130–132
Vatican, visit to, ii. 2, 19, 220
Vaughan, Cardinal, ii. 234, 235, 237
Vaux, M. de, ii. 3
Verner, Colonel Willoughby, ii. 241
Versailles, peace signed at, i. 293, 294
Victoria, Queen, i. 15, 24, 25, (accession) 39; 41, 42, 47, 49, 50, (coronation) 50–52; (marriage) 79; 82, 89, 95, 98, 102–105, 110, 111, 115, 128 *et seq.*, 139–141, 143–145, 148–150, 154, 155, 158, 159, 170–173, 175, 176, 179–181, 188, 192, 200, 201, 203, 204, 211–214, 216, 220–222, (death of the Prince Consort) 222, 223; 224, 226, 228–231, 236, 237, 239, 240, 253, 258, 259, 267, 270, 271, 274, 277–279, 281, 282, 285, 294–298, 302–304, 306–309, 311; ii. 10, 13–15, 18, 19, 23–25, 30, 34, 36, 37, 40–49, 69, 70, 73, 74, 76–78, 89, 93, 97, 98, 101, 102, 107, 110–113, 115, 117, 122, 127–129, 148, 151–153, 159, 160, (Jubilee) 159, 160; 164–174, 180, 181, 185, 186, 191, 194, 196–202, 212, 214, 215, 226–229, 235, 237, 239, 244, 256, (Diamond Jubilee) 258–261, 264; 267, 271, 272, 274, 281, (death) 283; 284, 285, 291, 292
Victoria, Princess Royal (afterwards Crown Princess of Germany and Empress Frederick), i. 171, (marriage) 196–198; 204, 218, 219; ii. 61, 70, 82, 83, 167, 174, 184, 189–191, 238, 263, 275, 281, 282, (death) 289, 290; 323, 324
Victoria, Princess, ii. 50, 267, 295, 311
Victoria and Albert yacht, i. 172, 173
Victoria Cross, i. 188
Victoria Hospital, Kingston, ii. 271
Victorian Era Exhibition, ii. 257, 258
Vienna, i. 119–123, 265; ii. 155–157
Vincennes, i. 118; ii. 62
Vincent, Mr., executor of Duchess of Gloucester's will, i. 187
Vivian, Lord, ii. 217
Volunteers, i, 212, 213, 217, 237, 238, 255; ii. 13, 67, 96–98, 168, 213, 275
Volunteer School of Arms, ii. 162

WALDECK, PRINCE OF, ii. 101, 102, 128
Waldeck, Princess Helen of. *See* Albany, Duchess of
Waldegrave, Lady, i. 284
Walewski, Count, i. 165, 170
Walker, Sir Beauchamp, ii. 218, 222
Wallace, Sir Richard, ii. 4
Walmer Castle, Duke at, i. 266
Walter, Sir Edward, i. 231; ii. 117, 133, 254, 255, 281
Wangenheim, M. de, i. 12
Wantage, Lord, ii. 216
War correspondents, ii. 104–106, 140
War Office, Horse Guards established at, i. 299
Warre, Dr. Edmond, ii. 188
Waterford, Lady, ii. 141
Waterloo, Battle of, i. 16, 50
Waterloo monument at Brussels, ii. 185, 216–218
Waterlow, Sir Sydney, i. 290
Watson, Sir Thomas, i. 95–97
Weidel, Count, i. 264
Wellesley, Colonel Frederick, i. 116
Wellesley, the Very Rev. the Hon. Gerald, i. 186; ii. 62, 63
Wellington, Duchess of, ii. 22
Wellington, Duke of, i. 19, 30, 31, 47, 50, 52, 60, 81, 103, 110, 111; ii. 144
Wellington, Barracks, i. 297; ii. 142, 291
Wellington College, i. 175, 204; ii. 133, 281
Welsh, Mr., tutor to Prince George, i. 7, 8
Wensleydale Peerage dispute, i. 170
Werder, General, i. 292
West India Docks, ii. 14
Westminster Abbey, i. 51; ii. 267 295, 296, 311–313
Westminster, Duke of, ii. 222, 239, 278
Westminster Volunteers, inspection of, ii. 13
Westmorland, Lord, i. 122, 123; ii. 37, 44
West Newton Church, ii. 99
Whippingham Church, ii. 148
White, Sir George, ii. 79, 276
White's Club, i. 79, 115
Whitmore, General Sir E., i. 190; ii. 149, 150, 218
Wilkinson, Bishop, ii. 116
Willes, Admiral Sir George, ii. 169, 170
William IV., i. 4–6, 8, 24, 25, 38–43, 46

William I., German Emperor, i. 36, 101, 102, 110, 111, 241, 243, 274; ii. 70, 82, 121, 162, 175, 182–184
William II., German Emperor, ii. 70, 82, 85, 89, 128, 129, 167, 212, 213, 221, 222, 227, 240, 252, 262, 263, 281, 283–285, 289, 311
Williams, General Sir Albert, ii. 246, 260
Willis's Rooms, i. 220, 275, 276, 278, 279, 296; ii. 2, 12, 35, 36
Wilson, Sir Charles, ii. 139, 141, 246
Wilton, Lord, i. 204, 205
Wimbledon, i. 213; ii. 37, 38, 50, 51, 222
Winchester, Lord, ii. 278
Windischgrätz, Prince, i. 123; ii. 156, 157
Windsor, i. 11, 79, 81, 111, 157–159; ii. 13, 14, 24, 25, 27, 64, 102, 129, 166, 167, 285
Winmarleigh, Lord, ii. 109
Wolff, Sir H. Drummond, ii. 234
Wolseley, Sir Garnet (afterwards Lord), ii. 18, 21, 22, 24–27, 34, 60, 61, 72, 82, 88, 100, 103–113, 134, 135, 140, 141, 176, 222, 275, 288, 311
Wombwell, Sir George, i. 199, 200
Wood, Sir Charles, i. 172, 173
Wood, General Sir David, ii. 177
Wood, Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn, ii. 70, 71, 79, 80, 89, 92, 130, 168, 169, 222, 246, 311
Wood, Canon John Ryle, i. 8, 20, 21, 24, 27, 29, 32, 38, 42, 48, 190; ii. 27, 81, 158
Woodford, General Sir Alexander, i. 55, 56, 58, 60
Woolwich, i. 253; ii. 13, 27, 29, 33, 36, 47, 50, 113, 114, 167, 248, 280, 283
Woolwich Academy, i. 284
Woolwich Soldiers' Home opened, ii. 235
Worcester College, Oxford, i. 112
Workmen's dwellings opened by the Duke, i. 290
Wurtemberg, King of, ii. 263
Wurtemberg, Prince Augustus of, i. 37; ii. 94
Wurtemberg, Prince Philip of, i. 280
Wurtemberg, Duke William of ii. 156, 157

YARBOROUGH, LORD, i. 184
York, i. 51, 99, 100; ii. 263, 264
York County Hospital, ii. 264
Yorke, Field-Marshal Sir Charles, ii. 27, 85, 86

ZANZIBAR, SULTAN OF, ii. 37
Zululand, war in. ii. 65–79, 108

PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO. LTD., NEW-STREET SQUARE
LONDON

DA
559
C2A2
v.2

George, 2d Duke of
Cambridge
A memoir of his private
life

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY